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# NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

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1987-1988

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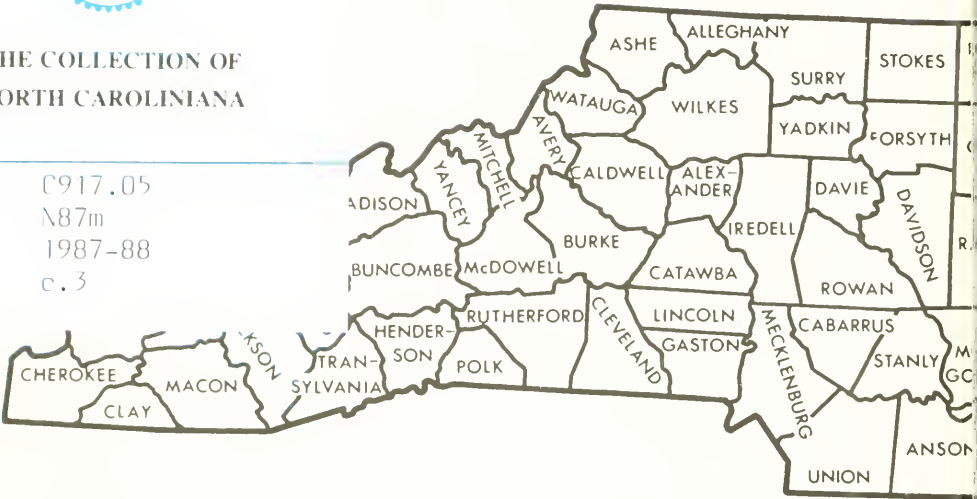


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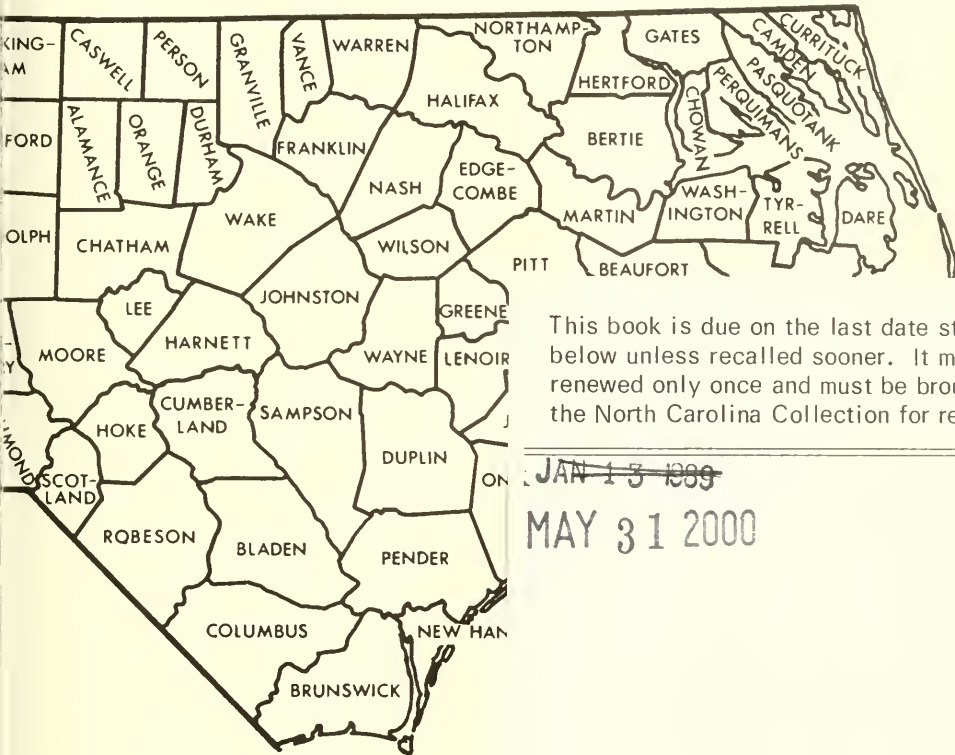






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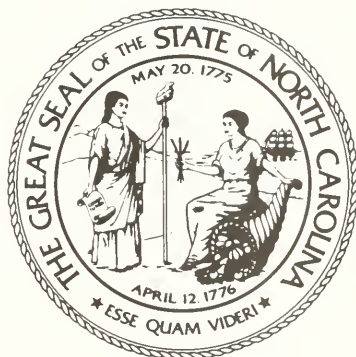






# NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

1987-1988



Issued by

**THAD EURE**

*Secretary of State*

Edited by

**John L. Cheney, Jr.**

*Director, Publications Division*  
Raleigh

## STATEMENT OF PUBLICATION COST

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TO THE  
1987 MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

TO THE  
STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN OFFICIALS

AND TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE OLD NORTH STATE  
AT HOME AND ABROAD

THIS MANUAL IS RESPECTFULLY  
DEDICATED

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. H. H. H.", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

*Secretary of State*



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**PART I**  
**HISTORICAL MISCELLANEA**

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## Chapter One

# NORTH CAROLINA AND THE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first “constitution” of the new United States. It proved weak and ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While the Articles of Confederation had been approved in North Carolina with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before its ratification at a convention in Fayetteville on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged at what he found contained in the draft of the Articles—too much authority to a national government and too little reserved to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell “[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth.” He feared seeing power coalesce around a small number of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke, then, argued convincingly for a “constitution” that secured the states’ powers against national encroachment and that created among the states “a firm league of friendship.”

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many that the combination of the states in the Continental Congress was not “firm” and was decidedly lacking in “friendship.” During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states including five gentlemen from North Carolina assembled in Philadelphia to write a new constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his “wish . . . that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not.” Others among the leaders in the states and among those attending the Philadelphia convention concurred with Washington. All were concerned that the nation’s republican experiment would collapse before having a chance to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the “repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government.”

Among those assembled in Philadelphia, most agreed with General Washington on the nation’s need for a “radical cure.” From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a “more perfect union,” always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and that their efforts would be too little, too late.

The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided for more latitude for national intervention into the affairs of the individual, set limits on what states might do, and expanded the ability of the general government to set and act upon a national agenda for the economy.

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Rob Sikorski with the North Carolina Bicentennial Commission for the United States Constitution prepared the basic text for this article.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflect the quick pace of development in the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. It also presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

### **NORTH CAROLINA—CREATING A FIRST GOVERNMENT**

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in republican government began with the creation of their state constitution in 1776. As all people then realized, it was one thing to declare oneself independent and quite another to determine how one would employ that independence.

In November 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress that would meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. They required that their representatives endeavor "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible" and that the document contain a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision, and a supremacy clause. Most important, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large."

Although the North Carolina constitution as ratified on December 17-18, 1776 did not fully accord with the instructions to the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people and was prefaced with a declaration of rights, securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion among other rights.

The North Carolina constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights, rested sovereignty in the states, and failed to establish the apparatus of a government. It lacked both an executive and a judiciary (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While the state government was often times ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, with the coming of peace it did provide an adequate framework for governance. Some might complain—as many did—that the General Assembly was too quick to issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt, it was able, though, to provide leadership and direction for reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution.

The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. It was unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states; moreover, it was unable to effectively enforce the peace or to make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

### **CRISIS OF NATIONAL LEADERSHIP—1784-1787**

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor debts outstanding to English merchants and to return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led to the British maintaining troops on American territory and preventing U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were



compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to mediate the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade, import duties that adversely affected states like North Carolina that did not have adequate harbors; and the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by problems faced by states to their west, who were confronted by hostile English, Spaniards, and Native Americans as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

For example, in 1785 the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, issued an official protest of the treaty "as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State." Such dual interpretation reinforced the confusion of settlers as to who held political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what today is Tennessee had assembled to address their relationship to the state and the Continental Congress. In 1784, the North Carolina General Assembly had ceded, but later revoked the its actions, the western territories of the state to the national government. In anticipation of becoming a state, these citizens had, on December 17, 1784, signed and ratified a constitution for the new State of Franklin. Although they did so under the impression that they were soon to be separated from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after the state had revoked its secession. The creation of the State of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, represented widespread dissatisfaction in the west with the treatment accorded them by the eastern dominate General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored, excluded from the benefits of state government, yet liable for taxes.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in the other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many state leaders were witnessing their states' emergence from a post-war economic slump. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia convention, many thought that the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Yet many were concerned that the states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York, and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always be permitted to outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They felt greater direction must come from a unified and powerful national government.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy was the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on

fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy, and interstate currency rates. Most important the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss “such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony.” The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting.

In the end, representatives from only five states were in attendance at Annapolis when the meeting convened in September, 1786. Some states like North Carolina had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina apparently arrived in town the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis convention resulted in no major headway being made to resolve the commercial problems plaguing the new nation. There was one significant proposal from the meeting— the delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton’s proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787 “to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union. . . .”

The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and all the states but Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

### NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CONSTITUTION

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25.

James Iredell, one of North Carolina’s leading lawyers, was concerned for the health of the nation and was very much aware of how things had changed locally. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strengthening the union they needed to move promptly; however, on May 25 he was in New Bern, not Philadelphia. Why this was the case is unclear; nonetheless, in less than four months Iredell was to take a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina. Iredell was ready with a quick pen and clear thinking to promote the need for a strengthened union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina’s requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state’s paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and, support of trade, commerce, and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations. Among those delegates were eventually five from North Carolina.

Back in November 1786, responding to the report from Annapolis, the North Carolina General Assembly had selected five state leaders to participate in Philadelphia: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Mar-

tin, and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes emanating from Philadelphia. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

The first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia was Richard Dobbs Spaight on May 15. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the Convention but returned home an ardent Federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was among the three North Carolina delegates who were able to remain at the convention long enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for the state at the convention. He was an early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature. He sat on the committee that formulated the compromise between the Virginia plan that would have conditioned national representation on population and the New Jersey plan that would have relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. This first great compromise of the convention was worked out by the committee over the Fourth of July recess. The committee reported out the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflected equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. Throughout the next two years of debate in North Carolina over the Constitution, Davie's voice stood out as one of the principal advocates for the Constitution. Only he and Spaight of the five at Philadelphia, participated in the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the convention opened on May 25, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged.

William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune" and not to be recognized for a stylish way of speaking. Although not among the greats of the convention, Williamson contributed his share to the debates. He participated in the committee of the states that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was he who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation. Williamson was also greatly concerned over the powers and limitations of the executive branch; he feared a single executive and thought that the executive should be ineligible for a second term. On the veto power of the executive, Williamson spoke in favor of a limited negative. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, a series of essays authored by Williamson under the pseudonym "Sylvius" was published. Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He examined in them the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution.

Williamson did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July 1788, but rather stayed north to attend the Continental Congress and protect the interests of the state. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the Spring of 1789, without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville Convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalists and antifederalist camps in North Carolina.

A fellow delegate of Martin's rather unkindly described his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Needless to say, Martin contributed little to the discussions. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document—the third of the state's signers.

Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The work of North Carolina's delegates and those from the other states received a chilly response at home. A long battle began with leading federalists like James Iredell of Edenton, and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution.

In a series of essays published in January 1788 under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention (although he refused to sign) and was widely respected for his disinterested attachment to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, but principally for its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and, why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council.

His refutation of Mason was reasoned and measured; not as much can be said concerning some other defenses of the Constitution. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic. He referred to those who would oppose the Constitution as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came naturally, during the convention that met in Hillsborough from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention came after ten states had ratified the Constitution and assured the formation of a new national government under its auspices. Even this imminent inauguration of a new government was not persuasive enough to convince a majority of the Hillsborough convention to approve, and the Constitution was rejected by a 184 to 83 vote.

Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution: the lack of a bill of rights and the placing of too much authority to a distant government. The ideas of Thomas Burke remained alive in the state.

At the convention, Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford, and William Lenoir of Wilkes helped lead the opposition to the Constitution. It would be a mistake, however, to assume unity among this opposition. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in the state, he appeared especially concerned with having his authority overshadowed by that of the federal courts.

David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister and renowned for the school he operated in Guilford county, Caldwell was principally concerned about the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework against which to judge and operate the Constitution.

And again, Willie Jones of Halifax seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

With such diversity of opposition, it is no wonder that those federalists favoring the Constitution appear to have the better of the arguments, if not the vote. The federalists appear to have given more advance consideration to their opposition in the convention with James Iredell taking on the role of theorist, Governor Samuel Johnston acting as a mediator and accommodator, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie functioned as the proverbial "loose canons" at the convention. But despite all these gentlemen could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November 1789 at Fayetteville on a vote of 194 to 77.

Historians know quite a lot about the Hillsborough convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for Fayetteville; explanations for acceptance are, in consequence, far more conjectural than explanations for rejection at Hillsborough. Congress's sending of a bill of rights to the states is one clear candidate while fear of being outside the union is another. Also the concern about a central government was apparently diminished with Washington elected president. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven days to ratify and report out their vote. Then, one month later, the North Carolina General Assembly became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights.

The legacy of the debates in North Carolina has been a widespread appreciation of the role of popular discussion of critical issues and how these may balance among a nation, the states, and the people.

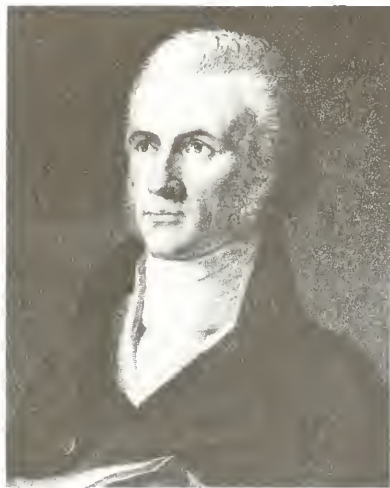


**NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATES TO THE FEDERAL CONVENTION****Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

First Session, May 14 (May 25) 1-June 25, 1787

Second Session, July 5-26, 1787

Third Session, August 6-September 17, 1787

**WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE**

William Richardson Davie, known as the "father" of the University of North Carolina, was born in England on June 20, 1756. He came with his family to South Carolina in the early 1760's. He grew up in South and North Carolina.

Davie studied in Charlotte and later entered Princeton where his studies were interrupted for service in the Army. Following his military service he returned to Princeton, completing his studies and graduating. Once back in North Carolina, he studied law with Spruce Mackay in Salisbury but stopped to re-enter the Army.

Davie was a self-sacrificing serviceman. His strong belief in the colonial cause led him to dispose of part of his estate to provide equipment to a troop of calvary and two companies of mounted infantry. Following General Gates'

defeat at Camden, he and his soldiers fought a brilliant rear-guard battle at Charlotte, harassing Cornwallis until he retreated to South Carolina. He was widely recognized for his bravery, quick wits, and even quicker temper. He had a reputation as a skillful fighter and an alert and resourceful commander.

Davie served in the Assemblies of 1784 and 1784-85, 1786, 1787, and 1789 as a member of the House of Commons, first representing Halifax County and later the Town of Halifax.

In 1787 Davie attended part of the Federal Convention in Philadelphia but was forced to leave early. He served in both state constitutional conventions at Hillsborough and Fayetteville where he lobbied for adoption of the Constitution.

In 1790 Davie was appointed a Judge for the United States District Court in North Carolina; however, there is no record that he ever served. In 1791 he returned to the General Assembly representing the Town of Halifax. He continued serving until 1798, resigning when he was elected governor. He served one term prior to his appointment by President John Adams as special envoy to France.

Davie lobbied to secure funds for the University of North Carolina and was among those who selected the site. He helped to chose professors, arrange a course of study, and provide regulations for student discipline. Davie was the first person to receive an honorary degree from the University.

After a long and dedicated service, Davie retired to his South Carolina plantation "Tivoli," where he died November 5, 1820.

## ALEXANDER MARTIN



Alexander Martin was born in 1740 in New Jersey but moved to North Carolina after living in Virginia for a short period. After graduating from Princeton he studied law, setting up a practice in 1772 in Guilford, North Carolina.

After two years of practicing law, Martin was elected to represent Guilford County in the Colonial Assembly, serving in the Assemblies of 1773 and 1774. In 1775 he became a delegate to the Second Provincial Congress held in New Bern (April 3-7). Later he attended the State Convention in Hillsborough (August 20—September 10).

In September Martin was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment in the Continental Line. He marched north with General Francis Nash to join General Washing-

ton and fought in the battles of Brandywine (September 11, 1775) and Germantown (October 4, 1777). He resigned from the Army in November, 1777.

Martin represented Guilford County in the State Senate from 1778 until 1782, serving as Speaker during the 1780 session when Abner Nash resigned. He was re-elected to that position in 1781 and 1782.

He first became governor while Thomas Burke was a prisoner of the British in South Carolina and remained in that office until Burke returned to North Carolina in January, 1782. On April 22, 1782, following his election by the legislature, he began serving his first of three consecutive one-year terms as governor. Seven and a half years later, on December 17, 1789, he began serving the second of three consecutive one-year terms, an achievement duplicated only by Richard Caswell.

In 1786 Martin was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in New York City. He resigned as delegate on November 27, 1787, returning to North Carolina to serve in the General Assembly where he was again elected Speaker of the Senate.

He attended the Federal Convention in Philadelphia, but left toward the end of August.

Martin was elected by the legislature on December 11, 1792, to serve as one of the United States Senators from North Carolina in the Third United States Congress. He served one six-year term.

After representing Rockingham County in the North Carolina Senate in the Assemblies of 1804 and 1805, Martin retired to his home in Crawford (now Danbury). He died in 1807 and was buried on his estate.

**RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, SR.**

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight.

He studied abroad, finishing at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly as the military aide de camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a Town Representative from New Bern in the Assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782, and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress.

On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.

In 1785 Spaight returned to the General Assembly representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected Speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first of the North Carolina delegates to arrive and stayed long enough to be one of the signers of the constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the Town Representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. He was elected to serve as governor for two more terms. He served one more term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801.

In 1798 Spaight was elected to the Fifth United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress but was defeated for reelection to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly caused bitter and personal discussions. One of these resulted in Stanly challenging Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. This prompted the law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."



## HUGH WILLIAMSON



Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant, and politician, Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina."

Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition made him subject to contracting a fever from his patient which led him to forego medicine.

Because of his scientific interest and reputation, he was appointed as a commissioner to

study the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769, and Mercury on November 9, 1769. Following the studies, he published "An Essay on Comets", which resulted in the University of Leyden awarding him an LL.D. degree.

Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and heard of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland.

Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war and also serviced the British. He was a pioneer in advocating the use of inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a Town Representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785 representing Chowan County. In 1787 he was appointed by Governor Caswell to replace Willie Jones at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention; he was one of three North Carolinians to sign the Constitution. He also attended the State Convention in Fayetteville where the Constitution was eventually ratified by North Carolina.

The final years of Williamson's political career were spent in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793.

Following his congressional career, Williamson settled permanently in New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, which was published in 1812. He died in 1819.

## WILLIAM BLOUNT



William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. With his brother, John Grey Blount, he became a leading businessman after Independence. His heavy speculation and activities in western territories created enormous problems for him later in life.

Blount was first elected to the state legislature in 1780 as a Town Representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783, and 1784. He returned to the North Carolina legislature in 1783 as a representative from Craven County. He continued to serve in the House of Commons in the sessions of 1784 and 1784-85; during the latter he was elected Speaker. He was known for his integrity, honesty, and sincerity by fellow politicians.

On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected one of the delegates to go to Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention. He was one of the three North Carolinians who signed the Constitution. In 1789 he went to the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution.

Blount returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790 Blount was appointed Governor of the Territories South of the Ohio River. He had autocratic authority in the territories: he proclaimed laws, created new counties, and appointed civil officials. In 1791 Blount helped arrange the Treaty of Holston which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding to the United States a large portion of land, much of which was already occupied by whites. In 1794 when the territories were large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. There was a rumor that Spain was going to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France. This would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan that was underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians into fighting with Great Britain to take those areas in war. (Great Britain was bound by the treaty of peace of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to America and France.) President John Adams had a letter fall into his hands that was written by Blount concerning this. In July, 1797 President Adams turned the letter over to Congress; Blount's expulsion followed. On December 17, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial. This was the first such trial in United States history. In 1799 the proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The people still had faith in Blount and in 1798 elected him to the Tennessee State Senate where he was elected Speaker. Blount died in Tennessee in 1800.

## DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTIONS TO RATIFY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Hillsborough, July 21-August 4, 1788

Fayetteville, November 16-23, 1789

### Convention of 1788

<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>
Daniel Gould .....	Anson	Michael Payne .....	Chowan	Daniel Gillespie .....	Guilford
Lewis Lanier .....	Anson	Joseph Leech .....	Craven	William Gowdy .....	Guilford
Samuel Spencer .....	Anson	Abner Neale .....	Craven	John Hamilton .....	Guilford
Thomas Wade .....	Anson	Richard Nixon .....	Craven	John Branch .....	Halifax
Frame Wood .....	Anson	Richard Dobbs Spaight .....	Craven	Egbert Haywood .....	Halifax
Thomas Alderson .....	Beaufort	Benjamin Williams .....	Craven	John Jones .....	Halifax
John Gray Blount .....	Beaufort	Thomas Armstrong .....	Cumberland	Willie Jones .....	Halifax
James Bonner .....	Beaufort	George Elliott .....	Cumberland	William Wooten .....	Halifax
Charles Crawford .....	Beaufort	William Barry Grove .....	Cumberland	Stokely Donnelson .....	Hawkins
Nathan Keais .....	Beaufort	Alexander McAllister .....	Cumberland	Thomas King .....	Hawkins
William Cray .....	Bertie	James Porterfield .....	Cumberland	William Marshall .....	Hawkins
William J. Dawson .....	Bertie	Joseph Ferebee .....	Currituck	Lemuel Burkitt .....	Hertford
John Johnston .....	Bertie	William Ferebee .....	Currituck	Sam Harrell .....	Hertford
Andrew Oliver .....	Bertie	John Humphries .....	Currituck	William Little .....	Hertford
David Turner .....	Bertie	James Phillips .....	Currituck	George Wynns .....	Hertford
Thomas Brown .....	Bladen	William Dobbins .....	Davidson	Thomas Wynns .....	Hertford
Samuel Cain .....	Bladen	William Donaldson .....	Davidson	John Eborne .....	Hyde
Goodwin Elleston .....	Bladen	Thomas Evans .....	Davidson	Caleb Foreman .....	Hyde
Joseph Gaither .....	Bladen	Thomas Hardiman .....	Davidson	Seth Hovey .....	Hyde
Thomas Owen .....	Bladen	Robert Weakley .....	Davidson	James Jasper .....	Hyde
John Cairns .....	Brunswick	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs	Abraham Jones .....	Hyde
Lewis Dupree .....	Brunswick	Winston Caswell .....	Dobbs	Joseph Boon .....	Johnston
Alexious M. Forster .....	Brunswick	James Glasgow .....	Dobbs	William Bridges .....	Johnston
Jacob Leonard .....	Brunswick	Nathan Lassiter .....	Dobbs	John Bryan .....	Johnston
Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick	Benjamin Sheppard .....	Dobbs	William Farmer .....	Johnston
James Greenlee .....	Burke	William Dicks .....	Duplin	Everett Pearce .....	Johnston
Charles McDowell .....	Burke	James Gillespie .....	Duplin	John Hill Bryan .....	Jones
Joseph McDowell .....	Burke	James Kenan .....	Duplin	Nathan Bryan .....	Jones
Joseph McDowell, Jr. ....	Burke	Francis Oliver .....	Duplin	Frederick Hargett .....	Jones
Robert Miller .....	Burke	Charles Ward .....	Duplin	William Randall .....	Jones
Henry Abbott .....	Camden	Elisha Battle .....	Edgecombe	Edward Whitty .....	Jones
Peter Dauge .....	Camden	Bythel Bell .....	Edgecombe	Robert Alexander .....	Lincoln
Charles Granby .....	Camden	Robert Digges .....	Edgecombe	James Johnston .....	Lincoln
Isaac Gregory .....	Camden	William Fort .....	Edgecombe	William Maclaine .....	Lincoln
Enoch Sawyer .....	Camden	Etheldred Gray .....	Edgecombe	John Moore .....	Lincoln
William Borden .....	Carteret	Durham Hall .....	Franklin	John Sloan .....	Lincoln
Thomas Borden, Jr. ....	Carteret	Henry Hill .....	Franklin	Whitmill Hill .....	Martin
William Sheppard .....	Carteret	William Lancaster .....	Franklin	Thomas Hunter .....	Martin
Willis Styron .....	Carteret	John Norwood .....	Franklin	William McKinzie .....	Martin
David Wallace .....	Carteret	Thomas Sherrod .....	Franklin	Nathan Mayo .....	Martin
James Boswell .....	Caswell	William Baker .....	Gates	William Slade .....	Martin
Robert Dickens .....	Caswell	James Gregory .....	Gates	Joseph Douglas .....	Mecklenburg
John Graves .....	Caswell	Thomas Hunter .....	Gates	Joseph Graham .....	Mecklenburg
George Roberts .....	Caswell	Joseph Reddick .....	Gates	Robert Irwin .....	Mecklenburg
John Womack .....	Caswell	Howell Lewis, Jr., .....	Granville	Caleb Phifer .....	Mecklenburg
James Anderson .....	Chatham	Elijah Mitchell .....	Granville	Zachias Wilson .....	Mecklenburg
George Lucas .....	Chatham	Thomas Person .....	Granville	Thomas Butler .....	Montgomery
Ambrose Ramsey .....	Chatham	Joseph Taylor .....	Granville	William Kindall .....	Montgomery
Joseph Stewart .....	Chatham	Thornton Yancey .....	Granville	William Loftin .....	Montgomery
William Vestall .....	Chatham	Asabel Rawlings .....	Greene	James McDonald .....	Montgomery
Nathaniel Allen .....	Chowan	James Roddy .....	Greene	Thomas Ussory .....	Montgomery
Edmund Blount .....	Chowan	James Wilson .....	Greene	John Carrel .....	Moore
Stephen Cabarrus .....	Chowan	John Anderson .....	Guilford	John Cox .....	Moore
Charles Johnston .....	Chowan	David Caldwell .....	Guilford	Cornelius Doud .....	Moore

<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>
William Martin	Moore	David Perkins	.. Pitt	Edward Douglas	Sumner
Thomas Lyson	Moore	Robert Williams	.. Pitt	Daniel Smith	Sumner
John Bonds	Nash	William Bowdon	Randolph	William Stokes	Sumner
Redman Bunn	Nash	Thomas Dougan	Randolph	David Wilson	Sumner
Howell Ilhn	Nash	Jeff Henley	Randolph	James Winchester	Sumner
William S. Marnes	Nash	Edmund Waddell	Randolph	Absalom Bostick	.. Surry
David Pridgen	Nash	Zehedee Wood	Randolph	Matthew Brooks	.. Surry
James Bloodworth	New Hanover	Benjamin Covington	Richmond	James Gains	.. Surry
Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover	John McCallister	Richmond	Charles McAnnelly	.. Surry
John A. Campbell	New Hanover	Charles Robertson	Richmond	Joseph Winston	.. Surry
Thomas Devane	New Hanover	Edward Williams	Richmond	Edmund Blount	Tyrrell
John Huske	New Hanover	Elias Barnes	Robeson	Joshiah Collins	Tyrrell
John Pugh Williams	New Hanover	Neil Brown	Robeson	Hezekiah Spruill	Tyrrell
John Renford	Northampton	John Cade	Robeson	Simeon Spruill	Tyrrell
Robert Peebles	Northampton	John Regan	Robeson	Thomas Stuart	Tyrrell
John Peterson	Northampton	John Willis	Robeson	Thomas Hines	.. Wake
James Vaughan	Northampton	William Bethell	Rockingham	James Hinton	.. Wake
James Vinson	Northampton	Charles Galloway	Rockingham	Nathaniel Jones	.. Wake
Thomas Johnston	Onslow	James Galloway	Rockingham	Joel Lane	.. Wake
Robert W. Sneed	Onslow	John May	Rockingham	Brittain Sanders	.. Wake
John Spicer, Jr.	Onslow	Abraham Phillips	Rockingham	Thomas Christmas	Warren
Edward Starkey	Onslow	George Henry Barringer	Rowan	Wyot (Wyatt) Hawkins	Warren
Daniel Yates	Onslow	James Brannon	Rowan	John Macon	Warren
Jonathan Lindley	Orange	Thomas Carson	Rowan	Henry Montfort	Warren
William McCauley	Orange	Matthew Locke	Rowan	James Payne	Warren
Alexander Mebane	Orange	Griffith Rutherford	.. Rowan	Robert Allison	Washington
William Mebane	Orange	George Ledbetter	Rutherford	John Blair	Washington
William Sheppard	Orange	George Moore	Rutherford	James Stuart	Washington
Devotion Davis	Pasquotank	Wilham Porter	Rutherford	John Tipton	Washington
Edward Everegin	Pasquotank	Richard Singleton	Rutherford	Joseph Tipton	Washington
John Lane	Pasquotank	James Whiteside	Rutherford	Andrew Bass	Wayne
Thomas Reading	Pasquotank	Richard Clinton	Sampson	James Handley	Wayne
Enoch Relfe	Pasquotank	David Dodd	Sampson	Richard McKinne	Wayne
Thomas Harvey	Perquimans	Hardy Holmes	Sampson	Burwell Mooring	Wayne
Samuel Johnston	Perquimans	Lewis Holmes	Sampson	William Taylor	Wayne
John Skinner	Perquimans	Curtis Ivey	Sampson	Richard Allen	Wilkes
Joshua Skinner	Perquimans	John Dunkin	Sullivan	John Brown	Wilkes
William Skinner	Perquimans	David Looney	Sullivan	James Fletcher	.. Wilkes
Sterling Dupree	.. Pitt	Joseph Martin	Sullivan	Joseph Herndon	.. Wilkes
Arthur Forbes	.. Pitt	John Scott	Sullivan	William Lenoir	.. Wilkes
Richard Moyer	.. Pitt	John Sharpe	Sullivan		

#### Town Representatives

<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>County</i>
James Iredell	.. Edenton	William R. Davie	Halifax	John Steele	Salisbury
John Ingram	Fayetteville	Absalom Tatom	Hillsborough	Archibald Maclaine	Wilmington
		John Sitgreaves	New Bern		

## Convention of 1789

<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>
Jesse Gilbert .....	Anson	John Ingram .....	Cumberland	John Alderson .....	Hyde
David Jameson .....	Anson	James Moore .....	Cumberland	John Fborne .....	Hyde
Pleasant May .....	Anson	Andrew Duke .....	Currituck	James Jasper .....	Hyde
Samuel Spencer .....	Anson	Samuel Ferebee .....	Currituck	Michael Peters .....	Hyde
Thomas Wade .....	Anson	William Ferebee .....	Currituck	James Watson .....	Hyde
Silas W. Arnett .....	Beaufort	Spence Hall .....	Currituck	Adam Brevard .....	Iredell
John Gray Blount .....	Beaufort	Thomas P. Williams .....	Currituck	David Caldwell .....	Iredell
William Brown .....	Beaufort	William Dobbins .....	Davidson	Musendine Matthews .....	Iredell
Alderson Ellison .....	Beaufort	Robert Ewing .....	Davidson	John Nesbitt .....	Iredell
Richard Grist .....	Beaufort	Charles Gerrard .....	Davidson	Adlai Osborn .....	Iredell
William Johnston Dawson ..	Bertie	James C. Montflorenc .....	Davidson	William Bridges .....	Johnston
John Johnston .....	Bertie	Joel Rice .....	Davidson	Hardy Bryan .....	Johnston
Francis Pugh .....	Bertie	Simeon Bright .....	Dobbs	William Hackney .....	Johnston
David Stone .....	Bertie	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs	Mathias Handy .....	Johnston
David Turner .....	Bertie	Nathan Lassiter .....	Dobbs	Samuel Smith .....	Johnston
Thomas Brown .....	Bladen	Benjamin Sheppard .....	Dobbs	John H. Bryan .....	Jones
John Cowan .....	Bladen	Robert Dickson .....	Duplin	Frederick Hargett .....	Jones
Joseph Gaitier .....	Bladen	James Gillespie .....	Duplin	Jacob Johnston .....	Jones
Thomas Owen .....	Bladen	James Kenan .....	Duplin	Edward Whitty .....	Jones
Duncan Stewart .....	Bladen	James Pearsall .....	Duplin	Robert Alexander .....	Lincoln
William Gause .....	Brunswick	Lavan Watkins .....	Duplin	John Caruth .....	Lincoln
John Hall .....	Brunswick	Thomas Blount .....	Edgecombe	Joseph Dickson .....	Lincoln
Dennis Hawkins .....	Brunswick	William Fort .....	Edgecombe	William Maclaine .....	Lincoln
William E. Lord .....	Brunswick	Etheldred Gray .....	Edgecombe	John Moore .....	Lincoln
Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick	Jeremiah Hilliard .....	Edgecombe	Thomas Hunter .....	Martin
John Carson .....	Burke	Etheldred Phillips .....	Edgecombe	Nathan Mayo .....	Martin
William E. Erwin .....	Burke	William Christmas .....	Franklin	John Stewart .....	Martin
Charles McDowell .....	Burke	Henry Hill .....	Franklin	William Williams .....	Martin
Joseph McDowell .....	Burke	Jordan Hill .....	Franklin	Joseph Douglas .....	Mecklenburg
Joseph McDowell, Jr. ....	Burke	William Lancaster .....	Franklin	Joseph Graham .....	Mecklenburg
Henry Abbott .....	Camden	Thomas Sherrod .....	Franklin	Caleb Phifer .....	Mecklenburg
Peter Dauge .....	Camden	John Baker .....	Gates	James Porter .....	Mecklenburg
Charles Grandy .....	Camden	David Rice .....	Gates	Zachias Wilson .....	Mecklenburg
Isaac Gregory .....	Camden	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates	James Crump .....	Montgomery
Enoch Sawyer .....	Camden	Peter Bennett .....	Granville	William Johnston .....	Montgomery
Malachi Bell .....	Carteret	Elijah Mitchell .....	Granville	David Nesbitt .....	Montgomery
John Easton .....	Carteret	Thomas Person .....	Granville	James Tindall .....	Montgomery
John Fulford .....	Carteret	Edmund Taylor, Jr. ....	Granville	James Turner .....	Montgomery
Wallace Styron .....	Carteret	Thornton Yancey .....	Granville	Cornelius Doud .....	Moore
John Wallace .....	Carteret	John Allison .....	Greene	Donald McIntosh .....	Moore
Robert Bowman .....	Caswell	George Doherty .....	Greene	Neil McLeod .....	Moore
Robert Dickens .....	Caswell	Alexander Outlaw .....	Greene	William Martin .....	Moore
John Graves .....	Caswell	John Sevier .....	Greene	Thomas Tyson .....	Moore
Robert Payne .....	Caswell	James Wilson .....	Greene	John Bonds .....	Nash
John Wommack .....	Caswell	Richard D. Caldwell .....	Guilford	Howell Elin .....	Nash
James Anderson .....	Chatham	Daniel Gillespie .....	Guilford	Hardy Griffin .....	Nash
Robert Edwards .....	Chatham	William Gowdy .....	Guilford	William S. Marnes .....	Nash
John Ramsay .....	Chatham	John Hamilton .....	Guilford	Wilson Vick .....	Nash
John Thompson .....	Chatham	John B. Ashe .....	Halifax	Timothy Bloodworth .....	New Hanover
William Vestall .....	Chatham	Lunsford Long .....	Halifax	John A. Campbell .....	New Hanover
Edmund Blount .....	Chowan	Marmaduke Norfleet .....	Halifax	John Huske .....	New Hanover
Stephen Cabarrus .....	Chowan	Peter Qualls .....	Halifax	John G. Schull .....	New Hanover
Lemuel Creecy .....	Chowan	John Whitaker .....	Halifax	John M. Benford .....	Northampton
Charles Johnson .....	Chowan	Elijah Chesson .....	Hawkins	Robert Peebles .....	Northampton
William Righton .....	Chowan	Nathaniel Henderson .....	Hawkins	Samuel Peete .....	Northampton
John Allen .....	Craven	John Hunt .....	Hawkins	Halcott B. Pride .....	Northampton
Joseph Leech .....	Craven	James White .....	Hawkins	Samuel Tarver .....	Northampton
Richard Nixon .....	Craven	Henry Baker .....	Hertford	George Mitchell .....	Onslow
Thomas Williams .....	Craven	Henry Hill .....	Hertford	Robert W. Sneed .....	Onslow
Robert Adam .....	Cumberland	Robert Montgomery .....	Hertford	John Spicer .....	Onslow
William Barry Grove .....	Cumberland	Hardy Murfree .....	Hertford	Edward Ward .....	Onslow
John Hay .....	Cumberland	Thomas Wynns .....	Hertford	Daniel Wates .....	Onslow



<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>
James Christmas	Orange	Isaac Clarke	Rockingham	John Dew	Tennessee
Joseph Hodge	Orange	John Dabney	Rockingham	Thomas Johnston	Tennessee
Alexander Meban	Orange	James Galloway	Rockingham	Benjamin Menees	Tennessee
Thomas H. Perkins	Orange	Abram Phillips	Rockingham	John Montgomery	Tennessee
William F. Strudwick	Orange	George Henry Barringer	Rowan	Samuel Chesson	Tyrrell
Thomas Banks	Pasquotank	Maxwell Chambers	Rowan	Jeremiah Frazier	Tyrrell
Devotion Davis	Pasquotank	Bazil Gauthier	Rowan	Simcon Spruill	Tyrrell
Edward Veregin	Pasquotank	Matthew Locke	Rowan	Thomas Stewart	Tyrrell
John Swann	Pasquotank	John Stokes	Rowan	Hugh Williamson	Tyrrell
Joseph Harvey	Perquimans	James Holland	Rutherford	William Hayes	Wake
Samuel Johnston	Perquimans	William Johnson	Rutherford	Thomas Hines	Wake
Benjamin Perry	Perquimans	George Ledbetter	Rutherford	Henry Lane	Wake
John Skinner	Perquimans	Richard Lewis	Rutherford	Joel Lane	Wake
Ashbury Sutton	Perquimans	William Porter	Rutherford	Brittan Sanders	Wake
Shadrick Allen	Pitt	Richard Clinton	Sampson	Thomas Christmas	Warren
James Armstrong	Pitt	Hardy Holmes	Sampson	Solomon Green	Warren
Benjamin Bell	Pitt	William King	Sampson	Benjamin Hawkins	Warren
William Blount	Pitt	James Spiller	Sampson	Philemon Hawkins	Warren
Samuel Simpson	Pitt	James Thompson	Sampson	Wyatt Hawkins	Warren
William Bailey	Randolph	Joseph Martin	Sullivan	John Blair	Washington
Nathan Stedman	Randolph	William Nash	Sullivan	Landon Carter	Washington
Reuban Wood	Randolph	John Rhea	Sullivan	Andrew Greer	Washington
Zehedee Wood	Randolph	John Scott	Sullivan	William Houston	Washington
Darby Harragin	Richmond	Edward Douglass	Sumner	Robert Love	Washington
Duncan McFarland	Richmond	Samuel Mason	Sumner	David Cogdell	Wayne
William Robinson	Richmond	John Overton	Sumner	James Handley	Wayne
Alexander Watson	Richmond	Daniel Smith	Sumner	Josiah Jernigan	Wayne
Edward Williams	Richmond	David Wilson	Sumner	Richard McKinnie	Wayne
Sion Allord	Robeson	Absalom Bostwick	Surry	Burwell Mooring	Wayne
Elias Barnes	Robeson	Gideon Edwards	Surry	John Brown	Wilkes
Neil Brown	Robeson	George Houser	Surry	William Hall	Wilkes
John Cade	Robeson	Edward Lovell	Surry	Joseph Herndon	Wilkes
John Willis	Robeson	Joseph Winston	Surry	Benjamin Jones	Wilkes
William Bethel	Rockingham	William Blount	Tennessee	William Lenoir	Wilkes

#### Town Representatives

<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Delegate</i>	<i>County</i>
John Mare	Edenton	Samuel Benton	Hillsborough	John Steel	Salisbury
William R. Davie	Halifax	Isaac Guion	New Bern	William H. Hill	Wilmington

## Chapter Two

# OUR STATE

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### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazzano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*; however, no attempt was made to colonize the area.

Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt to colonize America by English-speaking people. Under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, two colonies were begun in the 1580's. The first, in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure.

A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers including seventeen women and nine children set sail for the new world. The White colony arrived off Hatteras in June, 1587 and went on to Roanoke Island, where they found the houses built by the previous expedition still standing. Shortly after the arrival of the colony two significant events occurred—the baptism of two “friendly” Indians and the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English-speaking parents born in the new colony. As supplies ran short problems beset the colonists and White, under pressure from the colonists was forced to return to England for provisions. Once in England White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke due to an impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was able to return in 1590 he found only the remnants of what was once a settlement. There were no signs of life. Carved on a nearby tree he found the word “CROATOAN”. Many have speculated as to the fate of the “Lost Colony” but none have ever explained it.

The first permanent English settlers to North Carolina came from the tidewater area of Virginia around 1650. These overflow immigrants moved into the Albemarle area of northeast North Carolina.

In 1663 Charles II granted to eight Lords Proprietors a charter for the territory lying “within six and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and to the west as far as the south seas, and so southerly as far as the River St. Mattias, which bordereth upon the coast of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the south seas aforesaid; . . .” and the colony was called Carolina. In 1665 another charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the limits of Carolina so that the northern line was 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and the southern line was 29 degrees north latitude, and both of these lines extended westward to the South Seas.





Between 1663 and 1729 North Carolina was under the control of the Lords Proprietors and their decedents who commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietors. In 1669 John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts—Berkeley, Carteret and Shaftesbury—but as the colony expanded to the south and west new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts—six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina Area, another region was developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the two colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and, a deputy governor was appointed by him for the northern colony. On December 7, 1710 Carolina was divided into two distinct colonies; however, it was not until May, 1712 that a governor was appointed for North Carolina.

In 1729 seven of the Lords Proprietors sold their interest in North Carolina to the Crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. All political functions were under the supervision of the crown until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina was essentially the same during both the proprietary and royal periods. The major difference being who appointed colonial officials. Government was conducted by two distinct groups—the governor and his council, on the one hand, and the popularly-elected colonial general assembly on the other. There were colonial courts, but unlike today, they were rarely involved in the formulation of governmental policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729, or the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geological unit ceased to exist after 1735 and these areas became known by the term "county" as they are today. About this same time "Albemarle County" and "Bath County" ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official—as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general, and receiver general. All served at the pleasure of either the Lords Proprietors or the crown. The council during the proprietary period was comprised of persons appointed as agents by the proprietors to look after their interest in the new world. Many council members were also colonial officials. The council during both the proprietary and royal periods served as an advisory group to the governor, and one of its members was chosen president. The council also served as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. The governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors, or crown, and could, when vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. When a governor, or deputy governor, was unable to carry on as chief executive either by illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all the



powers of the governor until such time as the governor returned, or a new governor commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each while the new ones—those formed after 1696—were allowed only two each. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. On the final day of each session the bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could not meet arbitrarily, but rather convened only when called into session by the governor. Since the legislature was the only body authorized to grant a salary to the governor and was also responsible for spending tax monies, they met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. However, there was a constant battle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other. Two of the most explosive issues were the power of the purse and the electing of the treasurer, both privileges of the assembly. Another issue which raised itself was who had the authority to create new counties. On more than one occasion elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council, without consultation and proper legislative action by the lower house, were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after Independence.

North Carolina, on April 12, 1776, authorized her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence, and on December 18, 1776, adopted a constitution. Richard Caswell became the first governor under this constitution. On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, being the twelfth state to enter the Federal Union. North Carolina, in 1788, had rejected the Constitution on the grounds that certain amendments were vital and necessary to a free people.

A Constitutional convention was held in 1835 and among several changes made in the Constitution was the method of electing the governor. After this change the governor was elected by the people for a term of two years instead of being elected by the Legislature for a term of one year. Edward Bishop Dudley was the first governor elected by the people.

In 1868 a second constitution was adopted which drastically altered government in North Carolina. For the first time all major state officers were elected by the people. The governor and other executive officers were elected to four-year terms; while the justices of the supreme court and judges of the superior court were elected to eight-year terms. The members of the general assembly continued to be elected for two year terms. Between 1868 and 1970 numerous amendments were incorporated into the 1868 constitution, so that in 1970, the people voted to adopt a completely new constitution. Since then several amendments have been ratified, but one in particular is a break from the past. In 1977 the people voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for reelection successively for one additional term.

North Carolina has had two permanent capitals—New Bern and Raleigh—and there have been three capitol buildings. Tryon's Palace in New Bern was constructed in the

period, 1767-1770, and the main building was destroyed by fire February 27, 1798. The first capitol in Raleigh was completed in 1794 and was destroyed by fire on June 21, 1831. The present capitol was completed in 1840.

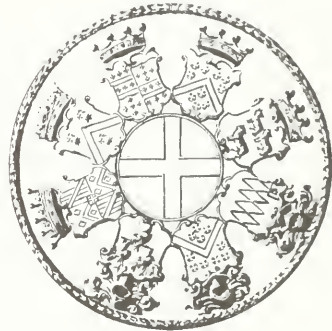
In 1790 North Carolina ceded her western lands, which was composed of Washington, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the Federal government. Between 1790 and 1796 the territory was known as Tennessee Territory, but in 1796 it became the fifteenth state in the Union.

When North Carolina adopted the Federal Constitution on November 21, 1789, she was authorized to send two senators and five representatives to the Congress of the United States according to the constitutional apportionment. In 1792, when the first federal census had been completed and tabulated, it was found that North Carolina was entitled to ten representatives. It was then that the General Assembly divided the state into ten congressional districts. In 1812, the state had grown and increased in population until it was entitled to thirteen representatives in Congress. Between 1812 and 1865, however, the population decreased so much in proportion to the population of other states of the Union that North Carolina was entitled to only seven representatives. After 1865 the population of the state showed a steady increase so that beginning in 1943 North Carolina was entitled to twelve representatives in Congress. The 1970 census showed that the state had more than a half million more people than in 1960, but this increase was not nearly as much in proportion to that of other states. North Carolina is now entitled to only eleven representatives in Congress.

## THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The use of a seal for attesting to important documents began before the implementation of government in North Carolina. In the colonial period North Carolina used successively four different seals. Since the colony became a state, five distinct seals have been used.

Shortly after they were issued their charter in 1663, the Lords Proprietors thought it proper to adopt for their newly acquired domains in America, a seal of which no official description has been found, but which is to be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The Seal—pictured below—had two sides. The size of this seal was three and three-eighths inches in diameter, and it was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed. The impression after being made was about one-fourth inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, embracing both North Carolina and South Carolina.



Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina

About 1665 the Government of Albemarle was organized and it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors. Between the coats-of-arms the word A-L-BE-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals, beginning with the letter "A" between the arms of Clarendon and Albemarle, "L" between Albemarle and Craven, "BE" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berekeley, et cetera..

This was a small seal—one and seven-sixteenths inches in diameter, with one face only—and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It is generally impressed on red wax, but is occasionally seen impressed on a wafer which is stuck to the instrument with soft wax. It was first used for the government of the county of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the crown. During the troublous times of the Cary Rebellion the Albemarle seal was not used. In 1708 Cary used his family arms on a large seal to his official papers. A fine specimen of this seal showing the Cary arms is preserved in the papers of the secretary of state located in the North Carolina Archives. During William Glover's presidency (1710) he used his private seal.





### Seal of Government of Albemarle and Province of North Carolina, 1665-1730

When North Carolina was purchased by the Crown in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1729/30, the Board of Trade recommended to the king that he order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina.

On February 21, 1729/30, his Majesty in council was pleased to approve the recommendations and ordered "...that a Publick Seal be prepared and given to the Governor of the said Province of North Carolina, And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do cause a Draft of such Seal, to be prepared and laid before His Majesty at the Board, for his Royall Approbation."

On March 25, 1730, The Board of Trade laid before his Majesty for his royal approbation a draft of a proposed seal for the Province of North Carolina. On the 10th day of April, 1730, the king approved the recommendations, except that it appears "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II.," and his chief engraver of seals was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught. . . ." A certain Rollos, his Majesty's engraver was ordered to prepare a draft of the seal.



Obverse



Reverse

### Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1730-1767

There was some delay in receiving the new seal, for at a council held at Edenton, March 30, 1731, it was "Ordered that the old seal of the Colony be used till the new seal arrives." The latter part of April the seal came, and "The Messenger that went to Cape Fear to fetch the Publick Seal of this Province" was paid the sum of ten pounds for his journey. This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was four and three-eighths inches in diameter and from one-half to five-eighths inches thick and weighed about five and one-half ounces.

At a council held at New Bern, December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced to the Board a new Great Seal for the province with his Majesty's Royal Warrant bearing date at the Court of St. James the 9th day of July, 1767. The old seal was sent to New York by Captain [John Abraham] Collet, commander of Fort Johnston, to be returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall. Accompanying his Majesty's warrant was a description of the new seal. This seal was to be used in sealing all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was four inches in diameter, one-half to five-eighths inches thick, and weighed four and one-half ounces.



Obverse



Reverse

Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1767-1776

It appears that sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was impressed with a crown have been used. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, on the grants issued by him, used his private seal. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he said "that the Province Seal was broke," but that he had had it repaired and that it had been "awkwardly mended but in such manner as to answer all purposes."

When the government of the State of North Carolina was organized, the constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided in Section XVII, "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." The Constitutional Convention of 1835 brought this section forward unchanged.

The convention of 1868 adopted a new constitution, and the convention of 1875 brought the section referring to the seal forward as adopted in 1868. Article III, Section 16 of the constitution reads: "There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina' All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with 'The Great Seal of the State,' signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State."

On December 22, 1776, an ordinance was passed by the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointing William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke commissioners to procure a Great Seal for the State of North Carolina, but no record of a report being made by this commission could be found. The ordinance provided that the governor should use his "private seal at arms" until the Great Seal for the state was procured. On April 29, 1778, a bill which directed the procurement of a Great Seal for the state and which became law on May 2, was introduced in the lower house of the general assembly



Obverse



Reverse

Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1779-1794



held in New Bern. It provided that "William Tisdale, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed to cut and engrave a Seal, under the Direction of his Excellency the Governor, for the use of the State; . . ." On Sunday, November 7, 1779 the senate concurred in the resolution passed by the house of commons allowing William Tisdale, Esq., the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for making the Great Seal of the State. Under this act a seal was procured which was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was three inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of the seal. The seal press must have been very large and unwieldy, for Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in writing to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793 said: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is a present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationary at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." Governor Spaight in January, 1793 in writing of the Tisdale Seal then in use says, "This old seal is not only nearly worn out but in my opinion has always been a reproach to the genius of the State." An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals are still in existence in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792 the general assembly in session at New Bern passed an act authorizing and requiring the governor to procure for the state a seal, and provided that it should "be prepared with only one side, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record or other public acts, . . ." Governor Alexander Martin commissioned Colonel Abisha Thomas, the agent of North Carolina in Phila-



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1794-1836

delphia for the settlement of the State's Revolutionary claims against the Federal Government, to have one made and, at the same time sent him a design therefor. After correspondence between Governor Martin and Colonel Thomas concerning the seal, in which suggestions were made by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, they concluded that the sketch submitted by Governor Martin would not do and Colonel Thomas submitted a sketch by an artist. This sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly. The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793, and Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approbated." The screw to the seal would not work, so in 1795 the general assembly passed an act authorizing the use of the old seal of 1778 until the new one could be put in order. The new seal was two and one half inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was not changed until 1839, was very similar to its predecessor. It was two and one-fourth inches in diameter. In 1868 the legislature authorized the governor to procure a Great Seal and required him to provide a new seal whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced as to render it unfit for use.

In 1883 Colonel S. MCD. Tate introduced a bill in the legislature which became law. This act did not provide that a new seal be procured but it described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893 Jacob Battle introduced a bill which became law. This made no change in the seal except to add at the foot of the coat-of-arms of the state as part thereof the motto *Esse Quam Videri* and to provide the words "May 20, 1775," be incised at the top of the coat-of-arms.



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1836-1893

At this time the ship that appeared in the offing in the seals of George II and George III and in our seal from 1835-1893 seems to have disappeared, and the designer of the seal shows mountains in the background instead of both mountains and the sea as formerly.



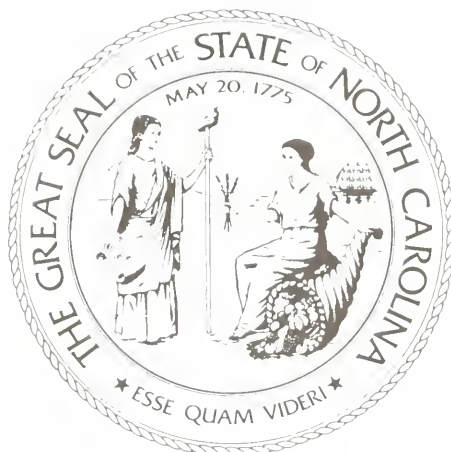
**The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1893-1971**

The preceding history illustrates the great variety in seals and the liberty that was taken in the design in the official State seal from time to time. The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to "provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," passed the following Act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:

The Governor shall procure for the State a Seal, which shall be called the great seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

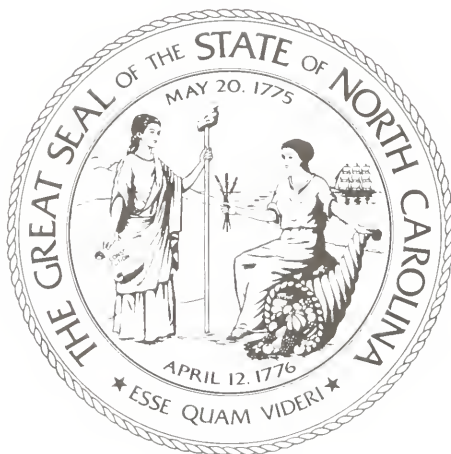
The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date "May 20, 1775" shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words "esse quam videri" shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.



**The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina,  
1971-1984**

The late Julian R. Allsbrook who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated on the State seal as it was already on the State flag. This to “serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state’s commitment to liberty.” Legislation adding the date “April 12, 1776” to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the Session Laws of North Carolina for 1983 included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.



**The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1984—**

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best preserved examples of a major civic building in the Greek Revival Style of architecture.

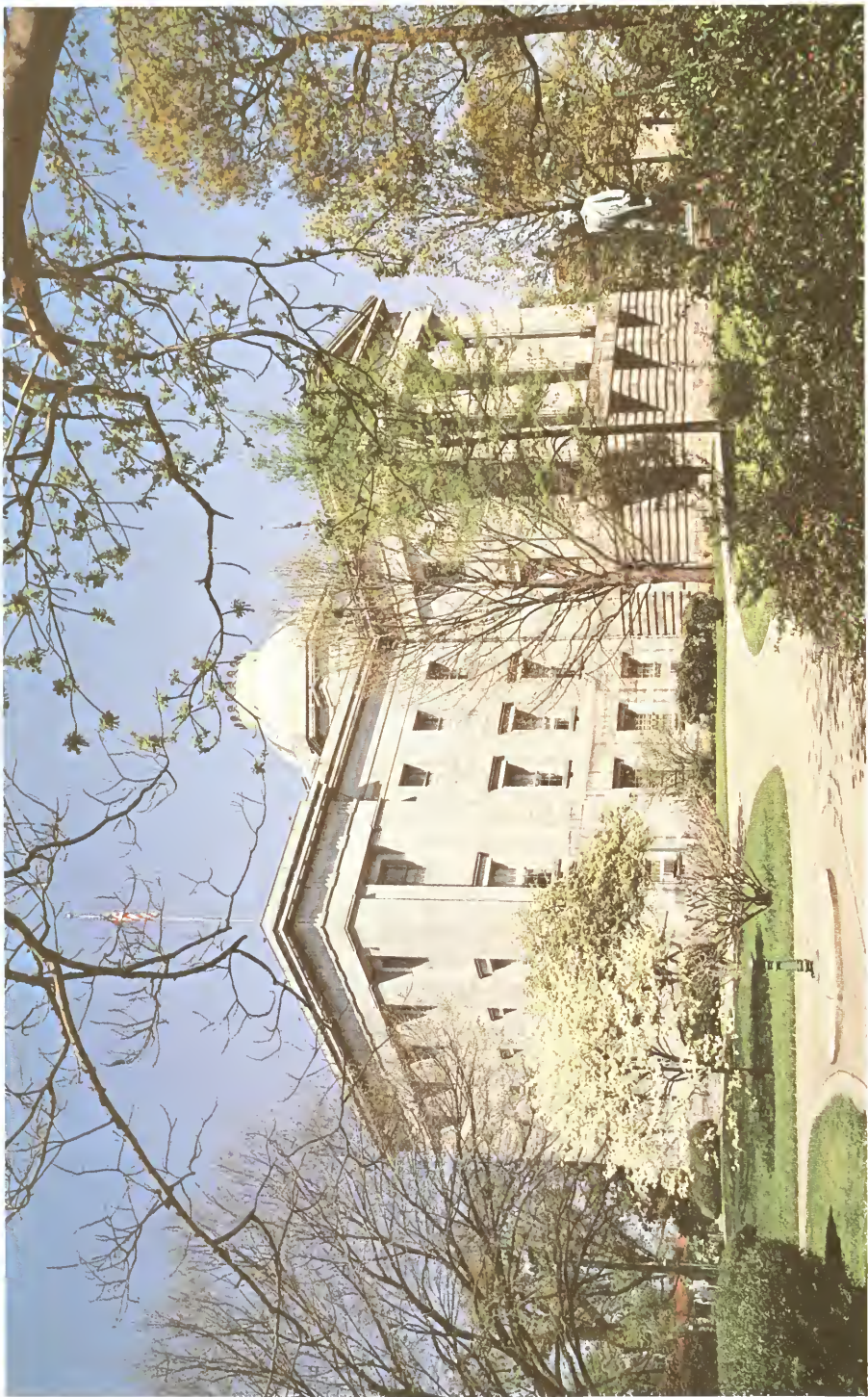
Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state—Halifax, Hillsboro, and New Bern were the most frequent locations. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses, and even churches—whatever was available; however, when the City of Raleigh was established as the permanent seat of the Government of North Carolina in 1792, a simple, two-story brick State House was built on Union Square. The State House was completed in 1796.

The State House was enlarged in 1820-24 by the architect William Nichols. A third floor and eastern and western wings were added to the building, and a domed rotunda was constructed at its center to house Antonio Canova's statue of President George Washington, acquired by the State in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue of Washington was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol (as the present building has always been called) be built as an enlarged version of the old State House—that is, a cross-shaped building with a central, domed rotunda. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and a commission appointed to initiate the plan. The Commissioners for Rebuilding the Capitol first employed William Nichols, Jr., to help them prepare plans for the building. In August of 1833, Nichols was replaced by the distinguished New York architectural firm of Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. They modified and greatly improved the earlier design, giving the Capitol essentially its present appearance and plan. David Paton (1802-82), an Edinburgh-born architect who had worked for John Seoane, the noted English architect, was hired in September, 1834, to superintend the construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the Commissioners' architect early in 1835. The Capitol was built under Paton's supervision except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he got to Raleigh. Paton made several modifications in the Town and Davis plans for the interior. He is responsible for the cantilevered or overhanging gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor office and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west wings. After clearing away the rubbish of the old State House, excavations were made and a new foundation laid. On July 4, 1833, the corner stone was set in place. Following this, work progressed more slowly, and the original appropriation soon exhausted. At the next session of the Legislature, an additional appropriation of \$75,000 was necessary so that work could begin on the stone and finer work. Many skilled artisans were brought over from Scotland and other countries to carry out this phase of construction.

Most of the architectural details—columns, mouldings, ornamental plasterwork, and the honeysuckle crown atop the dome, for example—were carefully patterned after features of particular ancient Greek temples: The exterior columns are Doric in style and modeled after those of the Parthenon, the House of Representatives Chamber follows the semicircular plan of a Greek theater and its architectural ornament is in the Corinthian style of the Tower of the Winds, and the Senate Chamber is decorated in the Ionic style of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic Style, then just beginning to rise to popularity in America.





The ornamental ironwork, chandeliers, hardware, and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia, as did the man who executed all of the ornamental plasterwork. The desks and chairs in the House and Senate Chambers were made by a Raleigh Cabinetmaker, William Thompson.

The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of \$532,682.34, or more than three times the yearly general income of the State at that time.

In plan, the Capitol is a cross-shaped building, centering on a domed rotunda where the wings join. It is 160 feet from north to south, 140 feet from east to west (including the porticoes), and stands 97 ½ feet from the base of the rotunda to the crown atop the dome. The exterior walls are built of gneiss (a form of granite). This stone was quarried in southeastern Raleigh and hauled to the site on the horse-drawn Experimental Rail Road, the first railway in North Carolina. The interior walls are of stone and brick. The massive, original wooden truss system still carries the roof.

The first floor contains eight offices in the north and south wings and smaller rooms in the east and west wings. (These offices originally housed all of the executive branch of state government—a total of six full-time officials in 1840.) The rotunda contains a duplicate original of Canova's statue of Washington, acquired in 1970. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three Governors and a United States Senator. Stairways in the east and west wings give access to the second floor, where the Senate and House Chambers and related offices are located. Rooms in the east and west wings, built as legislative committee rooms, have been converted to other uses. On the third floor are the galleries of the Senate and House Chambers, and in the east and west wings are the original State Supreme Court Chamber and State Library Room, both decorated in the Gothic Style. The domed, top-lit vestibules of those two rooms are especially noteworthy.

The Capitol housed all of the state government until the 1880's. The Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888. The General Assembly moved to the State Legislative Building (the State's first building erected exclusively for legislative use) in 1963. Today the only official occupants of the Capitol are some of the personnel of the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The Capitol probably has been less changed in appearance, inside and out, than any major American civic building of its era. The stonework, the ornamental plaster and ironwork, the furniture of the legislative chambers, and all but one of the marble mantels that the visitor sees today are original, not restorations or reproductions. Yet continuous and heavy use since 1840 has left its marks on the building, and to cope with them the Capitol currently is undergoing a careful rehabilitation. This work was begun in 1971 and is intended to preserve and enhance the architectural splendor and decorative beauty of the Capitol for future generations. Work done to date includes replacing the leaky copper roof, cleaning and sealing the exterior stone, and repainting the rotunda in colors similar to those originally used. More recently completed phases include repairing plasterwork damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, reworking the heating and cooling systems in the upper floors to make them less conspicuous, replacing worn carpets and draperies, and repainting the rest of the interior according to the original color scheme.

1976 was an eventful year not only for our nation, but for our State Capitol building as well. After several years of work, the old senate and house chambers and the executive offices on the first floor were completed. Shortly after being elected to his first term, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. announced his intention of moving some of the Office of the Governor back into the Capitol. Governor Hunt and Secretary of State Thad Eure are working residents in this symbol of government in North Carolina.

In an effort to make the newly renovated Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available for all visitors.



## Description of the Capitol

by  
Architect David Paton

The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 97½ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building 12 feet high.

The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and piazzas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antae, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 square feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antae of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theatre and the columns and antae in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erectheus, Minerva, Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above named Parthenon.

Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet; of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style.

## THE CAPITOL

by  
Edwin Gill\*

I am the Capitol; upon my copper dome, I wear a crown. If it were gilded, it would flash a signal to the sun. This crown is more than decoration. It is a symbol of sovereignty.

When the sun is bright and the arch of heaven is clear, the greenish-blue of my dome is bold against the sky. But sometimes, when the sun is veiled, the grey of my dome appears to blend with infinity.

Between 1933 and 1840, I was constructed of stone quarried nearby, which time has mellowed. These stones were precision cut and, nicely balanced. The traffic of human feet has worn some stones, and, occasionally, I have been roughly used. The edges of steps have been broken. But I am hale and hearty and will, of course, endure.

The Court, the Legislature and the Auditor have left me for more modern homes. It is rumored that others may go. However, I am assured I shall become a shrine. Now what is a shrine? No one seems to know, except they say it has something to do with memory and Glory.

I am complimented that many people are concerned about my condition. Questions have been raised. Let me assure one and all that I am solid and sound of body. My problems are mostly superficial.

My roof has leaked a bit, and inquiries should be made into the soundness of the timbers that undergird it. Also, at appropriate intervals, my electrical wiring should be carefully examined.

In fairness to the past, a sprinkler system was installed beneath my roof in 1939, and my exterior was cleaned effectively in 1952.

But it is well to have the Governor, the Council of State and others concerned about my future. It is good to know there are those who care —to have a flutter of interest in my behalf. Even the pigeons and squirrels are concerned!

Some time before the year is out, I am informed, we will dedicate, in an appropriate ceremony, the receipt from Italy of the figure of Washington carved in marble. It is meet and proper in anticipation of this event that I be cleaned, refurnished and made in every way presentable. Incidentally, my architect told me that in the original plans I was to have this statue. So, in a sense, I am unfinished until it is in place.

There are those who think I should be restored to my former splendor. The doctors of history suggest I should be arrayed in the mode of 1840. This, I suppose has something to do with my ultimate status as a shrine.

I favor this restoration. But I doubt that such a project can be completely achieved. After all, in recent times, I have become a creature of modern conveniences, such as central heating, inside plumbing and electricity —all unavailable in 1840. Whatever is done, my comfort should be considered. Especially, I would like to have hot, as well as cold, running water!

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\* Mr. Gill was State Treasurer of North Carolina from 1953-1977. The above was ordered spread upon the minutes of the Council of State on June 17, 1970.

In my bosom laws were made. Through the decades, I have heard the thunders of eloquence. I have been amused at the wit and tall tales of statesmen.

Today my halls are silent. People come and go and look at me, and marvel at the stories of the past. *They say I am a symbol of all that has been achieved within the borders of our State.* So be it. I am a symbol.



## THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The need for larger quarters for legislators and their respective staffs, and the growth of services provided by the legislative branch of government led the General Assembly of 1959 to appropriate funds for the formation of a Building Commission for the construction of a new building for the Legislature. A statute creating such a commission was ratified on June 12, 1959. It was to "consist of two persons who have served in the State Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate; two persons who have served in the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and three persons appointed by the Governor."

Lieutenant Governor Luther E. Barnhardt, President of the Senate, appointed Archie K. Davis and Robert F. Morgan, who was elected Vice-chairman of the Commission; Speaker of the House Addison Hewlett appointed B. I. Satterfield and Thomas J. White, who was elected Chairman of the Commission; and Governor Hodges appointed A. E. Finley, Edwin Gill, and Oliver R. Rowe. In addition to these members, Paul A. Johnston, Director of the Department of Administration, was elected Executive Secretary. The Commission elected Frank B. Turner, State Property Officer as Executive Secretary upon the resignation of Mr. Johnson.

The Commission selected Edward Durell Stone of New York with John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., Associated as the architectural consultants.

After a thorough study by the Commission, a site for construction was selected—a 5½ acre area one block North of the Capitol. This site, encompassing two blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington Streets. A section of Halifax Street between Jones and Lane was closed and made a part of the new site.

Bids on the new building were received in December, 1960 and construction began early the following year. The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional \$1 million for furnishings and equipment. This brought the total appropriation to \$5½ million or \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina. (This figure based on the 1960 census.)

One of the consulting architects wrote the following description of the new building:

The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340 foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.

Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (at Jones Street) the carpeted 22 foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.

The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants, and three have pools, fountains, and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located in the first floor, and messanines overlook the courts from the second floor. The skylights which provide natural lighting are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor, and to members' offices in both floors.



The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weigh 1,500 pounds.

The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shape of the roofs is visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns, concentric patterns are outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.

Chandeliers in the chambers and main stair are 8 feet in diameter and weigh 625 pounds each. The 12 foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior environment, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees in the grounds, on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles, and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: Walnut, white, gold and red, with green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or other gold colored material, carpets are red, and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U. per hour; and the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tones. For lighting, motors, and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

## THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the chief executive lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1776 that the general assembly authorized the construction of the first such residence; in 1770 the magnificent Governor's Palace in New Bern was occupied by Royal Governor William Tryon. "Tryon's Palace," as the building came to be known, was destined to serve as the formal residence of governors for only a short time. It was exposed to the threats of enemy forces during the American Revolution, and the palace was virtually abandoned. In 1798 a fire destroyed all but the west wing.

North Carolina's first legislators were traveling men. With no "fixed seat of government," early members of the general assembly traveled from plantation to plantation, town to town, until 1792, when a capital "city" was planned and laid out in the "hills of Wake" on Joel Lane's plantation. It was named in honor of the Elizabethan patron of early colonization, Sir Walter Raleigh. Shortly thereafter an act was passed by the legislature requiring the governor to reside at the permanent seat of government. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover was the first governor to come under this edict. He expressed his reaction emphatically: "... it was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside.

The committee of the general assembly to whom Ashe's letter was referred hastened to inform him that the law was enacted before he was elected governor and could be considered "as a condition under the incumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

Despite the remonstrance to Ashe, the general assembly took steps to provide a dwelling for the chief executive. The State Treasurer was instructed to purchase or lease a suitable house and, in 1797, a plain, two-story frame building, painted white, and an office for the governor were provided on lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

This house proved helplessly inadequate. To remedy this situation, the general assembly, in 1813, appointed a committee to provide better facilities, and plans were made for the erection of a more suitable dwelling. A site was selected at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the capitol. In 1816 the elaborate brick structure with white columned porticoes was completed and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the "Governor's Palace."

In traditional ante-bellum fashion, the twenty succeeding governors resided in the Palace, as it was officially termed, and much of the history of the state centered there. General Lafayette was a visitor in 1825. Some sessions of the general assembly were held in the Palace following the burning of the Capitol in 1831. The last governor to occupy the Palace was Zebulon Baird Vance. Sherman and later federal occupants of the governor's palace, while they may have injured the pride of local citizens, did no serious damage to the building. But years of neglect and the structural inadequacy of the house from the very beginning made it unattractive to those governors coming into office in the years following the war. During the Reconstruction days, and until the present mansion was built, the chief executives resided in Raleigh living in rented houses, hotels or—during two administrations—in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891 the Yarrow House, a noted Raleigh hotel, served as the unofficial residence for several North Carolina governors.





Governor Vance, the last occupant of the Palace, was again in office in 1879. In that year he presented the report of a commission appointed two years previously by the legislature to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for the governor. The commission was also charged with the task of selling unused State land in and adjacent to the city of Raleigh. Proceeds from these sales were earmarked for the construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

Meanwhile the matter of hiring an architect was investigated and David Paton naturally came to mind. Paton had established his reputation in North Carolina as the architect of the State Capitol. He was an associate of Ithiel Town of New York, the architect originally consulted in rebuilding the Capitol. By the 1880's, however, Paton was in his middle seventies and age and poor health made it necessary for him to decline the invitation to visit Raleigh to help select a location and plan a house for the governor.

The decision to build the present governor's mansion was made by the general assembly at the perseverance of Governor Thomas Jarvis. Under the governor's prompting the legislature approached the problem of providing adequate housing for the chief executive. A bill ratified in February, 1883, authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided for major furnishings, and required (upon its completion) the governor to occupy it. The governor and Council of State were directed to use convict labor and such materials as were "manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part," at the penitentiary, when such a procedure seemed feasible. To finance the project, the governor was authorized to use money realized from the sale of State lands (1877) and was instructed to sell the old Palace and grounds. Expenditures were not to exceed the sum realized and an accurate accounting was demanded; a record of the money spent by the governor and council was to be entered on a journal and the auditor was instructed to check and file itemized accounts before issuing warrants for payment.

Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor. Jarvis was then instructed to advertise the Palace and grounds for immediate sale and to employ an architect to make sketches and specifications for the Council's consideration. Governor Jarvis accordingly wrote W. J. Hicks, architect and warden of the prison, suggesting a plan which called for construction of the house under exclusive direction of the penitentiary authorities and payment of a definite sum to that institution. The law provided that the council and the governor might call on the penitentiary for all the labor and material it could furnish "in whole or in part." Jarvis felt there might be some differences of opinion as to the meaning of the statement. He reasoned that with construction work then being done at the penitentiary, by using the same material and labor in building the mansion, a saving could be realized in buying in larger quantities. From a practical standpoint Jarvis thought the State would profit by having both projects under the same management, and experienced businessmen advised such a plan might save the State as much as twenty thousand dollars.

Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, were chosen as architects. Sloan arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883, with his designs for the residence. These were declared "very artistic, representing an ornate building, in modern style, three stories in height, with the ample porches, hallways, and windows which every house built in this climate should have." On May 7 came the news that the designs submitted by Sloan had been accepted, with some modifications suggested by "able builders" of the city.



Officers at the penitentiary board making a report (1882-1884) declared the building handsome in design, constructed of the best material by the best workers, using pressed brick made at the prison and trimmed with North Carolina sandstone which, they felt, gave "a very happy relief to the external appearance." They also expressed satisfaction with the artistry and convenience of the house's interior and wished to enhance it further by using an "elaborate North Carolina hard-wood finish."

In another progress report, a year later, Jarvis gave the additional information that the stone was quarried in Anson County and most of the work in finishing it had been done by the convicts. He also favored an interior of North Carolina hardwood, including the ceiling, wainscoting, and woodwork of the halls and rooms of the first floor.

Dreams of a beautiful mansion for the governor were in danger of being lost as 1889 dawned. Money for its construction had run out. A meeting of the Council of State and the governor was called to discuss the question of beginning work on the house again and pushing it to completion. As a result of their discussion, the governor was given authority "to cause the sale of the property in Raleigh belonging to the fund, the sale of which was provided for by the recent legislature, and to appropriate the proceeds to the work of completing the mansion."

By the end of December, 1890, the house was nearly finished but Governor Daniel Fowle did not move in until after the new year. He was particularly anxious to occupy the house in view of the earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor.

As soon as the mansion was reported "erected," the Council of State announced the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds would have charge of its supervision. The board was to take over in December. But in November, before it was occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with "certain exterior and interior painting" of the woodwork. Most of the accounts emphasize the deplorable condition of the "completed house. The plumbing was cheap and dirt was laid between the floor to deaden sound.

The third floor and basement were left unfinished. On the lot were stables for "horses driven to the governor's carriage" and other outhouses. A pump provided drinking water for the mansion and a little gas engine pumped water from the two cisterns in the basement to a tank on the top floor.

The earliest laws providing for the construction of a governor's residence, as well as most of the later planning, called for the purchase of furnishings. As the cost of construction mounted, only a small portion of money remained for furniture. Some purchases were made, however, before the house was furnished and an appropriation of \$1500 in 1891 made further purchases possible. Other furnishings were bought by the individual occupants during their stay in the mansion.

On moving in, Governor Fowle brought his own furniture to make up the deficit in the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. He filed a list of furnishings in the treasurer's office to avoid any confusion in the future as to who owned what.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live at the mansion for a full term (1893-1897) of four years. Like his predecessors he soon found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. Funds were allocated by the legislature in February for necessary furniture and for "completion and repairing the mansion." Two years later another appropriation was made for work on the grounds. Some time previously the attorney general had



ruled that the mansion and grounds, as public property, were under the care of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds and directly under the supervision of the keeper of the capitol.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Governor Bickett's residency began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations in keeping with the needs found there. The superintendent of buildings and grounds made a detailed report in addition to the recommendations for improving the interior made by Architect James A. Salter and Mrs. Bickett. The repairs and improvements recommended for the exterior and surrounding grounds were extensive, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars.

Shortly after Governor Daniel Russell came into office in 1897, the legislature appointed a committee to examine the mansion and see whether it needed any alterations. The committee reported that repairs were needed and a resolution was promptly introduced to provide the necessary money.

Mrs. Bickett wrote a letter to the joint committee on public buildings and grounds of the legislature and attached estimates given by Salter. Her plea received sufficient attention to merit the introduction of a bill for the requested repairs and renovations with the provision that these be made up to an expenditure of \$65,000 out of any funds in the hands of the State Treasurer not otherwise appropriated." This optimistic bill, however, failed to pass and a substitute law was enacted in March, 1917, allowing \$4,000 "to renovate, equip, and properly furnish the Governor's Mansion and improve the surrounding grounds." The succeeding legislature passed another act, allowing an expenditure of \$2,000 annually for the years 1919 and 1920.

As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion, previous renovations were considered inadequate by the incoming governor and citizens alike. Sentiment for abandoning the house was aroused once more; it was so obsolete and so uncomfortable, public opinion in Raleigh favored scrapping the building and providing the governor with a new house in one of the city's residential sections. Burke Square could then be used as a public park.

Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. Rather than do away with the mansion, he thought it should be repaired and furnished in such a way as to provide a comfortable dwelling. Thus, he and Governor McLean must be credited not only with saving the mansion but also making it, for the first time, a house in keeping with the dignity of the governor and his office.

McLean's plans for renovating and refurnishing were based on information beyond that gained through casual observation and the complaints of his predecessors. Sometime earlier the legislature had passed a law requiring the State Board of Health to inspect all state institutions for sanitation, and the mansion, coming under this category, was inspected in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration.

The report from the Board of Health was startling. Inspection was made and ratings given on the basis used in inspecting hotels: the mansion received "the very low rating of 71." The report added that the management of a hotel receiving such a rating would be subject to indictment. A further charge was made that the principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, State Health Officer, after accompanying the sanitary engineer on his tour of inspection of the mansion, was so impressed with the necessity of making these improvements, he felt it his duty to bring the matter before the general assembly.

Secretary of State Everett had made his own examination and reported major repairs were needed for the sake of preservation. He suggested a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for these repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking authority to begin the much-needed repairs.

When money became available a firm of architects, Atwood and Nash, were employed to carry out the renovations. H. Pier-Giavina, a "decorative artist" of Wilmington helped in the interior decorating. Renovation included painting throughout and modernizing of plumbing and electrical facilities.

In working out a scheme of decoration and deciding on furniture purchases, the services of Elizabeth Thompson, local interior decorator, and the experience of Mrs. McLean were employed. The first lady, whose efforts were bent toward the simple and substantial, was eminently fitted for the task by her own "excellent taste and wide observation." Cloak rooms and servants quarters were added to the basement and the previously unfinished third floor.

It was not until McLean's administration, in 1925, that the legislature made a specific appropriation for maintaining the governor's mansion. Previously, expenditures were made, as needed, out of the general fund.

The renovation undertaken by Governor McLean was not actually completed while he was in residence. This was particularly true of the furnishings. Governor-elect Gardner felt the home of the governor should preserve a uniform appearance regardless of the temporary occupant. He asked the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds to confer with the McLeans to determine what was needed and to make provisions for these needs before he came into office. McLean brought the matter to the attention of the board and a "Special Furniture and Equipment Account Available for Incoming Governor" was set up for this purpose.

The Gardners had not been in the mansion long before the legislature passed an act authorizing the State Highway Commission to build and maintain walkways and drives "within the Mansion Square. . .". Included in this project was a plan for a general landscaping of the mansion grounds.

For advice in landscaping, Thomas W. Sears, landscape architect of Philadelphia, was contacted. Blueprints were drawn and plans submitted. Mrs. Gardner's concern for landscaping the grounds led to further interest in the exterior appearance of the house and at their suggestion the outside woodwork was painted brown to blend with the sandstone and brick.

The master plan drawn by Elizabeth Thompson in 1925, at Governor McLean's request, provided a guide for succeeding residents and allowed some consistency in furnishings and decoration. Governors of the past few decades—Ehringhaus, Hoey, Broughton, Cherry, Scott, Umstead, Hodges, Sanford, Moore, and Scott—have witnessed further changes and improvements.

The feasibility of continuing to use the Mansion as both an official residence and as the domicile of the governor and his family during his term of office has come to the forefront in recent years. The massive structure for all its beauty and heritage has been questioned from a practical aspect. The 1971 General Assembly created "The Executive Residence Building Commission" to study the current needs of the Executive family and to make recommendations regarding the future use of the Mansion. The commis-

sion was composed of seven members, two appointed by Lieutenant Governor Pat Taylor — Mr. John Church and Mr. J. J. Harrington — from the membership of the Senate, two appointed by Speaker of the House Phil Godwin — Mr. Kenneth Royall and Mr. Dwight Quinn — from the membership of the House, and three appointed by Governor Bob Scott — Mr. Wayne Corpening, Mrs. Gladys Bullard, and Mr. Charles Bradshaw. An advisory committee was also authorized to aid the Residence Commission on technical aspects.

The work of the Commission covered nearly two years of study, including periodic meetings as well as visits to other states to view Mansions and residences “which they deemed most appropriate in design and suited to the needs of the Governor of North Carolina.” Following these visits, and after hearing presentations from six architectural firms, recommendations were made to the Capital Building Authority, and the firm of Dodge and Beckwith was commissioned to draw up the plans and to make cost estimates for a new Executive Residence. The plans were accepted on October 5, 1972 and the cost estimate given to the governor and Advisory Budget Commission on October 30, for inclusion in the 1973-1975 budget proposals to the general assembly.

Included in the report made to the 1973 General Assembly was an Addendum containing suggestions, made at the request of the commission, from Mr. Carroll Mann, then State Property Officer, regarding the renovation of the Mansion and the cost of such an undertaking. Also included in the Addendum were suggestions by the commission members for “modernizing and restoring the Executive Mansion,” if it was kept as the Executive Residence. As a result of the Study Commission’s report, the 1973 General Assembly appropriated \$575,000 for renovation and alterations of the Executive Mansion. Work began during the summer, 1973, and was completed in late 1974. The plans for the constructing of a new executive mansion have been dropped.

Since these initial renovations in 1973 and 1974, additional renovation and modernization work has been done to the Mansion to improve its energy efficiency and livability.

## THE STATE FLAG

The flag is an emblem of antiquity and has commanded respect and reverence from practically all nations from the earliest times. History traces it to divine origin, the early peoples of the earth attributing to it strange, mysterious, and supernatural powers. Indeed, our first recorded references to the standard and the banner, of which our present flag is but a modified form, are from sacred rather than from secular sources. We are told that it was around the banner that the prophets of old rallied their armies and under which the hosts of Israel were led to war, believing, as they did, that it carried with it divine favor and protection.

Since that time all nations and all peoples have had their flags and emblems, though the ancient superstition regarding their divine merits and supernatural powers has disappeared from among civilized peoples. The flag now, the world over, possesses the same meaning and has a uniform significance to all nations wherever found. It stands as the symbol of strength and unity, representing the national spirit and patriotism of the people over whom it floats. In both lord and subject, the ruler and the ruled, it commands respect, inspires patriotism, and instills loyalty both in peace and war.

In this country we have a national flag which stands as the emblem of our strength and unity as a nation, a living representation of our national spirit and honor. In addition to our national flag, each of the states in the Union has a "state flag" symbolic of its own individuality and domestic ideals, which is expressive of some particular trait, or commemorative of some historical event, of the people over whom it floats. The flags of most of the states, however, consist of the coat of arms of that state upon a suitably colored field. It is said that the first state flag of North Carolina was built on this model, but so far as we can learn from the records the first legislation on this subject of establishing and recognizing a "state flag" was in the year 1861.

The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted what is termed a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was referred to a select committee of seven.

*Be it ordained*, That the flag of this State shall be blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, incircling which shall be the words "*Surgit astrum*, May 20th, 1775."

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Jarl Browne, an artist of Raleigh. Browne prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the convention of June 22, 1861. It will be observed that the Browne model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears in the ordinance and resolutions passed by the convention:

### AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG

*Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775," and below the star, in a semicircular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width





of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. [*Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861.*]

This state flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of that year and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature adopted a new model.

As stated above the Legislature of 1885 adopted a new state flag. The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on February 5, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

#### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N. in gilt on the left and the letter C. in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

Perhaps, it may be of interest to make a passing reference to the significance of the dates found on each flag. The first date, "May 20th, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the authenticity of which we shall not here stop either to doubt or to defend. The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861 is that of "May 20th, 1861." This date commemorated the secession of the State from the Union; but as the cause of secession was defeated this date no longer represented anything after the Civil War. So when a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was removed, and another, "April 12th, 1776," took its place. This date commemorates the Halifax Resolves—a document that places the Old North State in the very front rank, both in point of time and in spirit, among those that demanded unconditional freedom and absolute independence from any foreign power. This document stands out as one of the great landmarks in the annals of North Carolina history.

Since 1885 there has been no change in our state flag. For the most part, it has remained unknown and a stranger to the good people of our State. However, as we became more intelligent, and therefore, more patriotic and public spirited, the emblem of the Old North State assumed a station of greater prominence among our people. One hopeful sign of this increased interest was the act passed by the Legislature of 1907, requiring the state flag to be floated from all state institutions, public buildings, and courthouses. In addition to this, many public and private schools, fraternal orders, and

other organizations now float the state flag. The people of the State should become acquainted with the emblem of that government to which they owe allegiance and from which they secure protection.

#### AN ACT TO PROMOTE LOYALTY AND GREATER RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of promoting greater loyalty and respect to the state and inasmuch as a special act of the Legislature has adopted an emblem of our government known as the North Carolina State flag, that it is meet and proper that it shall be given greater prominence.

SEC. 2. That the board of trustees or managers of the several state institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and materials as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any state officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

SEC. 3. That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this state shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the judge's stand, in each and every courthouse in the state, and that the state flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper.

SEC. 4. That no state flag shall be allowed in or over any building here mentioned that does not conform to section five thousand three hundred and twenty-one of the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A.D. 1907.

The "first flag of 1861 had the date "May 20, 1861" as well as that of May 20, 1775. The date of May 20, 1861 represented the date North Carolina seceded from the union; however, since the secession cause no longer existed after 1865, the date "April 12, 1776" was substituted in 1885. This date is known to most North Carolinians as the date of the Halifax Resolves, a document which was one of the first calls by the colonies for unconditional independence from Great Britain. The latter date, May 20, 1775, is the date of the alledged signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Historians have for many years debated the authenticity of the document since no original document exists. The only documentation is a reproduction from memory many years later by one of the delegates attending the convention. The main argument of historians against the authenticity of the document—other than its non-existence in original documentation—is that the Mecklenburg Resolves adopted just eleven days after the alledged adoption of the Declaration are comparatively weak in tone, almost to the point of complete opposites. It is difficult for historians to believe that the irreconcilable tone of the Declaration could have been the work of the same people who produced the resolves. Efforts have been made to have the date taken off both the flag and the seal, but as yet, these have proved fruitless. Removal from the seal would be simple enough, for the date of the Halifax Resolves could be substituted easily without changing the basic intention of the date. The flag is another matter, for there is no other date of significance which could be easily substituted.

## THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF 20TH MAY, 1775\*

## OFFICERS

Abraham Alexander, Chairman  
John McKnitt Alexander, Clerk

## DELEGATES

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Wightsill Avery
Ephriam Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phifer	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved*. That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner contanenced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2. *Resolved*. That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connections contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved*. That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws—wherein nevertheless the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.

\*This document is found in Vol. IX, pages 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*; however, the authenticity of the declaration has become a source of controversy among historians. The controversy arises because the text of the Resolves was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting. The original notes had been lost in a fire.

### THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION\*

"The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defence of this province reported as follows, to wit,

"It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

"And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit

"Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out."

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\* The Halifax Resolves were unanimously adopted on April 12, 1776 by the 83 delegates present at the Fourth Provincial Congress assembled in Halifax. This was the first official action calling for independence taken by a state. It is important not only for this reason, but also because it was not a unilateral recommendation, but rather one directed to all the colonies and their delegates assembled at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Virginia followed soon after and on July 4 the final draft of the Declaration of Independence was signed.

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Unanimously Adopted in Congress, July 4, 1776, at Philadelphia)

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That, whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufference of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage



their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of Our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to, the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas, to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally, the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens, taken captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms; Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.



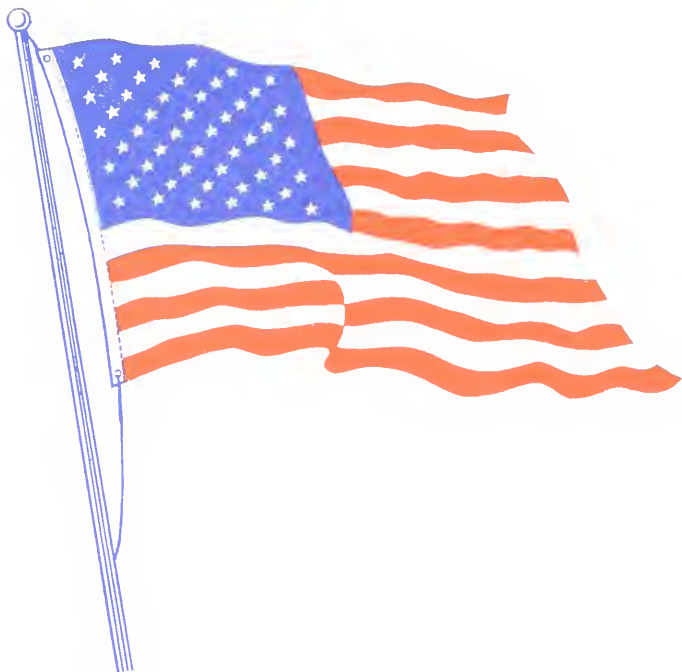
Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpation, which inevitably interrupt our connections with correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled; appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from All Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

## John Hancock

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
Geo[rge] Walton  
W[illia]m Hooper  
Joseph Hewes  
John Penn  
Tho[mas] Stone  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton  
James Wilson  
Geo[rge] Ross  
Caesar Rodney  
Geo[rge] Reed  
Tho. M. Kean  
W[illia]m Floyd  
Phil[ip] Livingston  
Fran[cis] Lewis  
Lewis Morris  
Rich[ard] Stockton  
J[onatha]n Witherspoon  
Fras. Hopkinson  
John Hart  
Abra Clark  
George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Th[omas] Jefferson  
Benja[min] Harrison  
Tho[mas] Nelson, Jr.  
Francis Lightfoot Lee

Edward Rutledge  
Thomas Heyward, Junr.  
Thomas Lynch, Junr.  
Arthur Middleton  
Samuel Chase  
W[illia]m Paca  
Carter Braxton  
Rob[ert] Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Benja[min] Franklin  
John Morton  
Geo[rge] Clymer  
Ja[mes] Smith  
Geo[rge] Taylor  
Josiah Bartlett  
W[illia]m Hipple  
Sam[uel] Adams  
John Adams  
Rob[ert] Treat Payne  
Eldridge Gerry  
Step[hen] Hopkins  
William Ellery  
Roger Sherman  
Samuel Huntington  
W[illia]m Williams  
Oliver Woolcott  
Matthew Thornton



## THE AMERICAN FLAG

A flag is more than just a piece of brightly colored cloth fluttering in the breeze. It is a symbol that represents a cause, an idea, or a purpose. Every country in the world has a flag — a national symbol with a special meaning. A symbol that can stir people to joy and sadness, to courage and sacrifice. A flag's gentle ripple as it is caught by a soft breeze, or its violent twisting when caught by a sudden gust of wind is a sight to behold. Even the most depressed of people feel their spirits lifted when their eyes fall upon the flag of their country. Hearts beat with a sense of pride and feelings are transformed into happiness and gratitude.

### Origins of the American Flag

In 1775, the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse Harry Lee carried a standard with thirteen alternating blue and silver stripes in the upper left-hand corner. At Cambridge on January 2, 1776, Washington, without authorization of the Continental Congress raised a flag consisting of thirteen alternate white and red stripes with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in a blue field on the upper left-hand corner. It was called the "Union Flag," "Grand Union Flag," and the "Continental Flag," and was employed until displaced by the Stars and Stripes adopted by the Continental Congress.

Historians are unsure of who designed the first flag. Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, claims to have been the designer of the Stars and Stripes. A native of Philadelphia, born September 21, 1737, Hopkinson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a lawyer and later served as a judge in both New Jersey and Philadelphia. He is also credited with designing the first Great Seal of the United States. He died in Philadelphia May 9, 1791.

The traditional story that Betsy Ross, as early as June 1776, made a stars and stripes flag from a pencil sketch supplied by Washington, but changed the points of the stars from six to five, is repudiated by most historians. Noted historian Theodore D. Gottlieb states that while Betsy Ross did make flags, she did not make the first stars and stripes flag. He writes:

The Department of State, the War and Navy departments, the Historical Sites Commission of Philadelphia and other official bodies repudiate the legend. The book and pamphlet material available is overwhelmingly against the legend.

The story arose for the first time on March 14, 1870, when William J. Canby read a paper before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in which he states that in 1836, when his grandmother, Betsy Ross, was 84 years old and he was 11, she told him the story. He apparently thought little of it because nothing was done until 1857, when at the suggestion of his Aunt Clarissa, oldest daughter of Betsy, he wrote out the notes as he remembered the conversation.

Nothing further was done until 1870 when he wrote his paper. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania thought so little of the paper it neither catalogued nor kept a copy of it. Even George Canby, younger brother of William, disputed several points in the paper.

The legend grew to strength from 1888 to 1893 when promoters secured an option on the so-called Flag House.

Modern historical researchers are giving much thought to Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey as the possible designer and the Fillmore or Bennington flag as the first flag.

Modern historical researchers are giving much thought to Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey as the possible designer and the Fillmore or Bennington flag as the first flag.

Half a dozen localities claim to have been the place where the Stars and Stripes was first used. Within New York State such contention has been for Fort Ann on July 8, Fort Stanwix on August 3, Bennington on August 13, and Saratoga on September 19, 1777. The flag with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, authorized on June 14, 1777, continued to be used as the national emblem until Congress passed the following act, which President Washington signed:

"That from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This action was necessitated by the admission of the States of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.

The flag of 1795 had the stars arranged in three rows of five each instead of in a circle, and served for 23 years.

With the admission of more new states, however, it became apparent that the 1795 would have to be further modified; hence in 1818 a law was passed by Congress providing:

"That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Since 1818 additional stars have been added until today they are 50 on the flag. No law has been passed to designate how the stars shall be arranged. At one time they formed a design of a larger star. Now they form five rows of six stars each and four rows of five stars each.

Each flag's colors and designs have specific meanings. Our Flag, "Old Glory" as it is often referred to and which parallels the origin of our country stands for the hard work and sacrifice of millions of Americans. Its seven red and six white stripes represent the thirteen original colonies. Its white stars on a blue field represent the union of the states. The flag makers left no records to tell us why they chose red, white and blue for the colors of the Flag. In 1782, the colors of the Flag were made part of the newly designed Great Seal of the United States, and the Department of State said the colors have these meanings:

RED — hardiness and courage

WHITE — the symbol of purity and innocence

BLUE — vigilance, perseverance and justice

There is a legend that George Washington said:

"We take the stars and blue union from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

The "Stars and Stripes," proportions and shape was first made official by President William Howard Taft in 1912, although he withdrew his order six months later. Presi-

dent Woodrow Wilson, in 1916, put the order back into effect and it remains in effect today. The horizontal length is  $1\frac{9}{10}$  times its vertical width. The union is as wide, vertically, as seven of the thirteen stripes. The horizontal length of the union is  $\frac{76}{100}$  the vertical width of the Flag.

### The Proper Display

SEC. 1. That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States. The flag of the United States for the purpose of this chapter shall be defined according to title 4, United States Code, Chapter 1, section 1 and section 2 and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto.

SEC. 2(a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all weather flag is displayed.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May; Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, second Monday in October; Navy Day, October 27; Veterans Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States: The birthdays of States (date of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every school-house.

SEC. 3 That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.

\*Public Law 94-344 (94th Congress, S.J. Resolution 49, July 7, 1976.)

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of states, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States Flag's right.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the



United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law. In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory, or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff. The flag shall be flown at half-staff thirty days from the death of the President or a former President; ten days from the day of death of the Vice president, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; from the day of death until interment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death and the following day for a Member of Congress. As used in this subsection—

- (1) the term 'half-staff' means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff;
- (2) the term 'executive or military department' means any agency listed under sections 101 and 102 of title 5, United States Code; and
- (3) the term 'Member of Congress' means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

(o) When the flag is suspended across a corridor or lobby in a building with only one main entrance, it should be suspended vertically with the union of the flag to the observer's left upon entering. If the building has more than one main entrance, the flag should be suspended vertically near the center of the corridor or lobby with the union to the north, when entrances are to the east and west or to the east when entrances are to the north and south. If there are entrances in more than two directions, the union should be to the east.

SEC. 4 That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of the platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

- (f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- (g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.
- (h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything.
- (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.
- (j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.
- (k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

SEC. 5 During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their head-dress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. The salute to the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6 During rendition of the national anthem when the flag is displayed, all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute at the first note of the anthem and retain this position until the last note. When the flag is not displayed, those present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed there.

SEC. 7 The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all', should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag and render the military salute.

SEC. 8 Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

### The Pledge

The Pledge to the Flag, according to a report of the Historical Committee of the United States Flag Association (May 18, 1939), was written by Francis Bellamy (August 1892), a member of the editorial staff of *The Youth's Companion*, in Boston, Massachusetts. It was first repeated at the exercises in connection with the celebration of Columbus Day (October 12, 1892, Old Style). The idea of this national celebration on Columbus Day was largely that of James B. Upham, one of the junior proprietors of *The Youth's Companion*.

Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the designer of the Stars and Stripes—not Betsy Ross of Philadelphia, who made flags. He also designed the first Great Seal of the United States, a number of coins and several items of paper currency in the early days of the Republic.

Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia (September 21, 1737), and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first native American composer of a secular song, "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He was a lawyer and later a judge in New Jersey and then in Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia (May 9, 1791). His portrait, painted by himself, hangs in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia. He played the organ and harpsichord.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag  
of the United States of America,  
And to the Republic for which it stands.  
One Nation under God, indivisible,  
With liberty and justice for all."



## THE STATE BIRD

By popular choice the Cardinal was selected for adoption as our State Bird as of March 4, 1943. (*Session Laws*, 1943 c. 595; G. S. 145-2.)

This bird is sometimes called the Winter Redbird because it is most conspicuous in winter and is the only "redbird" present at that season. It is an all year round resident and one of the commonest birds in our gardens and thickets. It is about the size of a Catbird with a longer tail, red all over, except that the throat and region around the bill is black; the head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red; the female is much duller—the red being mostly confined to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the plumage.

The Cardinal is a fine singer, and what is unusual among birds the female is said to sing as well as the male, which latter sex usually has a monopoly of that art in the feathered throngs.

The nest is rather an untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in a low shrub, small tree or bunch of briars, usually not over four feet above the ground. The usual number of eggs to a set is three in this State, usually four further North. Possibly the Cardinal raises an extra brood down here to make up the difference, or possibly he can keep up his normal population more easily here through not having to face inclement winters of the colder North. A conspicuous bird faces more hazards.

The Cardinal is by nature a seed eater, but he does not dislike small fruits and insects.

## THE STATE FLOWER

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State flower. (*Public Laws*, 1941, c. 289; G.S. 145-1.)

The Dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our State and can be found in all parts of the State from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink are not uncommon.

## THE STATE INSECT

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the Honey Bee as the official State Insect. (*Session Laws*, 1973, c. 55)

This industrious creature is responsible for the production of more than \$2 million worth of honey in the state each year. However, its greatest value results from the pollination of North Carolina crops which is estimated to be worth nearly \$50 million annually.





D. RAY



## THE STATE TREE

The pine was officially designated as the State tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (*Session Laws*, 1963, c. 41).

This choice was not unexpected as the pine is the most common of the trees found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our State. During the Colonial and early Statehood periods, the pine was a vital part of the economy of North Carolina. From it came many of the "naval stores"—resin, turpentine, and timber—which was needed by merchants and the navy for their ships. It has continued to provide North Carolina with a supply of products.

## THE STATE MAMMAL

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the Gray Squirrel as the official State Mammal. (*Session Laws*, 1969 c. 1207; G. S. 145-5.)

The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from "the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties." He feels more at home in an "untouched wilderness" environment, although a large portion of their population inhabit our city parks and suburbs. During the fall and winter months the gray squirrel survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing carbohydrates and other nuts protein. In the spring and summer their diet consists of "new growth and fruits" supplemented by early corn, peanuts and insects.

## NAME OF STATE AND NICKNAMES

In 1629 King Charles the First of England "erected into a province," all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John's River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles.

When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the northern or older settlement was called North Carolina, or the "Old North State." Historians had recorded the fact that the principal products of this State were "tar, pitch and turpentine." It was during one of the fiercest battles of the War Between the States, so the story goes, that the column supporting the North Carolina troops was driven from the field. After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted from the passing derelict regiment with the question: "Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?" Quick as a flash came the answer: "No; not a bit; old Jeff's bought it all up." "Is that so; what is he going to do with it?" was asked. "He is going to put it on you-uns heels to make you stick better in the next fight." Creecy relates that General Lee, hearing of the incident, said: "God bless the Tar Heel boys," and from that they took the name. (—Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R. B. Creecy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments*, Vol. III, by Walter Clark).



D. RAVER

## THE STATE SHELL

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced *bonay*) as the State Shell. (*Session Laws*, 1965, c. 681.)

A colorful and beautifully shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters between 500 and 200 feet deep. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fisherman.

## THE STATE SALT WATER FISH

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish. (*Session Laws*, 1971, c. 274; G. S. 145-6)

Channel Bass usually occur in great supply along the Tar Heel coastal waters and have been found to weigh up to 75 pounds although most large ones average between 30 and 40 pounds.

## THE STATE MOTTO

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, Chap. 26)

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one. (Rev., s 5320; 1893, c. 145; G. S. 144-2.)

## THE STATE COLORS

The General Assembly of 1945 declared Red and Blue of shades appearing in the North Carolina State Flag and the American Flag as the official State Colors. (*Session Laws*, 1945, c. 878.)



### THE STATE PRECIOUS STONE

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State precious stone. (*Session Laws*, 1973, c. 136.)

A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than any other state.

These include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world. The largest Emerald in North Carolina is a 1,438-carat specimen found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. Also, the "Carolina Emerald," now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York was found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.



### THE STATE REPTILE

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the turtle—specifically the Eastern Box Turtle—as the official State Reptile for the State of North Carolina. (*Session Laws*, 1979, c. 154)

The turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures. Through its dietary habits it serves to assist in the control of harmful and pestiferous insects and as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of our waters. At a superficial glance, the turtle appears to be a mundane and uninteresting creature; however, closer examination reveals that it to be a most fascinating creature, ranging from species well adapted to modern conditions to species which have existed virtually unchanged since prehistoric times. Derided by many, the turtle is really a cullinary delight, providing the gourmet food enthusiast with numerous tasty dishes from soups to entries.

The turtle watches undisturbed as countless generations of faster "hares" run by to quick oblivion, and is thus a model of patience for mankind, and a symbol of our State's unrelenting pursuit of great and lofty goals.





## THE STATE ROCK

The General Assembly of 1979 designated Granite as the official Rock for the State of North Carolina. (*Session Laws*, 1979, C. 906)

The State of North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of “the noble rock” granite. Just outside Mount Airy in Surry County is the largest open face granite quarry in the world measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width. The granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and without interfering seams to mar its splendor and the high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial applications and in laboratory applications where super smooth surfaces are a prerequisite.

North Carolina granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous courthouses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians. It is fitting and just that the State of North Carolina recognize the contribution of granite in providing employment to its citizens and enhancing the beauty of its public buildings.





### THE STATE BEVERAGE

In June 1987, North Carolina followed many other states including Wisconsin, our nation's number one dairy state, and neighboring Virginia in making milk the official state beverage.

North Carolina ranks 20th among dairy producing states in the nation with nearly 1,000 dairy farmers producing 179 million gallons of milk per year. The income from their efforts amounts to 228 million dollars annually. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.

Dairy farmers have an average investment of \$4800 per cow. Known as "Nature's most perfect food," milk is the best source of calcium, and the primary ingredient in making ice cream and cheeses, as well as other dairy delights. In making milk the official state beverage, Senate Bill 396 gives a summation of why milk is important to North Carolinians: "Whereas, the delectable, pearly, passion of the palate contributes to the betterment of life, health, and enjoyment of all of the citizens of our great State."



### THE STATE HISTORICAL BOAT

The shad boat, adopted as North Carolina's state historical boat in June, 1987, was developed on Roanoke Island. Known for its unique crafting and maneuverability, the name is derived from that of the fish it was used to catch—the shad.

Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the water ways and weather conditions along the coast. Its shallow draft, speed, and easy handling made the shad boat ideal for the upper sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. The boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930's, although they were widely used into the 1950's. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras.

## THE STATE SONG

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (Public Laws, 1927, c. 26; G. S. 149-1).

## THE OLD NORTH STATE

(Traditional air as sung in 1928)

WILLIAM GASTON


*With spirit*

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED


BY MRS. E. E. RANDOLPH



1. Car - o - li - na! Car - o - li - nal heav-en's bless-ings at - tend her,  
 2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed glo - ry.  
 3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,




While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her, Tho' the  
 Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry, Tho' too  
 As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of heav-en, Where



scorn - er may sneer at and wit - lings de - fame her, Still our hearts swell with  
 true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres-sion, Who can yield to just  
 plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us, Raise a-loud, raise to-

CHORUS



glad - ness when ev - er we name her.  
 rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the  
 geth - er the heart thrill - ing cho - rus.

rit



Old North State for - ev - er, Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State

**THE STATE TOAST\***

Officially adopted as the toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957.  
(*Session Laws*, 1957, c. 777.)

Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,  
The summer land where the sun doth shine,  
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,  
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!

Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,  
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,  
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,  
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!

Here's to the land where the galax grows,  
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,  
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,  
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!

Here's to the land where maidens are fair,  
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,  
The near land, the dear land whatever fate,  
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!

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\*Composed in 1904 by Leonora Martin and Mary Burke Kerr.

### Dates of Public Holidays

(a) The following are declared to be legal public holidays:

- (1) New Year's Day, January 1.
- (2) Robert E. Lee's Birthday, January 19.
- (2a) Martin Luther King, Jr., the third Monday in January.
- (3) Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.
- (3a) Greek Independence Day, March 25.
- (4) Anniversary of signing of Halifax Resolves, April 12.
- (5) Confederate Memorial Day, May 10.
- (6) Anniversary of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20.
- (7) Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
- (8) Easter Monday.
- (9) Independence Day, July 4.
- (10) Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
- (11) Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.
- (11a) Yom Kippur.
- (12) Veterans Day, November 11.
- (13) Tuesday after the first Monday in November in years in which a general election is to be held.
- (14) Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
- (15) Christmas Day, December 25.

Provided that Easter Monday and Memorial Day, the last Monday in May, shall be a holiday for all State and national banks only.

(b) Whenever any public holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday following shall be a public holiday. (1881, c. 294; Code, s. 3784; 1891, c. 58; 1899, c. 410; 1901, c. 25; Rev., s. 2838; 1907, c. 996; 1909, c. 888; 1919, c. 287; C.S., s. 2959; 1935, c. 212; 1959, c. 1011; 1969, c. 521; 1973, c. 53; 1979, c. 84; 1981, c. 135.)





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**PART II**  
**CENSUS**

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## POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

### Twentieth Census of the United States — 1980

The 1980 Census, the Twentieth Census of the United States, was one of the most accurate ever taken. There have been numerous challenges to the figures released by the Bureau of the Census; however, most of these challenges are the result of growth rates being lower than anticipated by local governmental officials. The lower figures are due to the figures of the 1970 Census which were found to be higher in many cases than they actually were. This created a faulty base on which to make initial projections during the decade of the seventies.

In North Carolina there were 42 incorporated places of 10,000 or more in 1980. Three of these reached this size since 1970 — Boone, Havelock, and Laurinburg. Of the incorporated places over 10,000, Charlotte is the largest with 314,447 people, followed by Greensboro with 155,642 and Raleigh with 149,771. Winston-Salem, the third largest in 1970, experienced a drop from 132,913 in 1970 to 131,885 in 1980. During the 1970's several of the incorporated urban areas annexed military bases which were adjacent to them. This in part accounts for the dramatic increases in the population of certain incorporated areas.

According to the final figures of the 1980 Census, 97 of the counties gained in population. This is quite a change from the previous census which showed only 62 counties with gains while 38 had declines. Currituck County showed the greatest percentage gain with an increase of 91.2%. Dare County was a distant second with a 59.0% increase. Brunswick County was third at 47.7%.

The first census of North Carolina was taken in 1790, returning a population of 393,751. The population has shown an increase in every census since that time. The population passed 1,000,000 between 1860 and 1870; 2,000,000 between 1900 and 1910; 3,000,000 between 1920 and 1930; 4,000,000 between 1940 and 1950; and 5,000,000 between 1960 and 1970. The recent census reveals that the present population of North Carolina is 5,874,429. This represents a growth rate of 15.5%, or more than three quarters of a million people, during the last decade as opposed to a rate of approximately 12%, or half a million people, during the 1960's. Almost half (47.7%) of the 1970-1980 change in population was due to net migration. This is in contrast to the previous decade where all the growth was due to natural increase (or an excess of births over deaths). In fact, natural increase during the 1960's was greater than total growth, due to a net out-migration of 70,319 persons during that decade. If the same high rate of natural increase in the 1960's had continued during the 1970's the state would have had around 271,000 more residents than reflected in the 1980 figure. As it was, a tremendous increase in net migration much more than offset the decrease in birth rates.

North Carolina has a total area of 52,712 square miles of which 48,798 is land area and 3,914 is water. Based on the population figures of 1980, North Carolina has a density of 111.4 inhabitants per square mile — an increase of 15 over the 1970 density figure of 96.4 inhabitants.

The tables that follow give various population figures based on tabulations made during the 1980 census and corrections of initial reporting errors and any changes that have occurred since April 1, 1980.

**TABLE 1. STATE POPULATION STATISTICS —  
CENSUS STATISTICS & PROJECTIONS****1-A. Components of Population Change.**

	1960-1970	Percent Change	1970-1980	Percent Change	Change in Rates
Growth	528,256	12.0	790,018	15.5	3.5
Births	1,011,061	22.0	861,157	17.0	5.0
Deaths	412,486	9.0	464,508	9.0	0.0
Natural Increase	598,575	13.0	396,649	8.0	5.0
Net Migration	70,319	2.0	393,369	7.0	9.0

**1-B. Regional Components of Growth.**

	1960-1970	Percent Change	1970-1980	Percent Change	Change in Rates
Growth:					
Coastal Plain	72,788	4.47	230,888	13.58	9.11
Piedmont	366,352	17.05	410,636	16.33	0.72
Mountains	89,116	11.43	148,494	17.10	5.67
Births:					
Coastal Plain	379,266	23.30	328,207	19.30	4.00
Piedmont	471,843	21.96	397,598	15.81	6.15
Mountains	159,964	20.52	135,368	15.58	4.94
Deaths:					
Coastal Plain	146,280	8.99	157,489	9.26	0.27
Piedmont	192,378	8.95	222,830	8.86	0.09
Mountains	73,838	9.47	84,197	9.69	0.22
Natural Increase:					
Coastal Plain	232,986	14.31	170,718	10.04	4.27
Piedmont	279,465	13.01	174,768	6.95	6.06
Mountains	86,126	11.05	51,171	5.89	5.16
Net Migration:					
Coastal Plain	160,198	9.84	60,170	3.50	13.38
Piedmont	86,887	4.04	235,868	9.38	5.34
Mountains	2,990	0.38	97,323	11.20	10.82

**1-C. Statewide Census Figures.**

Date of Data	Population	Change from Last Census	Percent Change
April 1, 1960	4,556,155	494,226	12.2
April 1, 1970	5,084,411	528,256	11.6
April 1, 1980	5,874,429	790,018	15.5
July 1, 1985*	6,241,000		
April 1, 1990*	6,601,000	787,227	13.5

\* Projected Data

**TABLE 2. COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS, 1980 CENSUS**

County	Land Area in Square Miles	1970 Census		1980 Census		Percent Change 1970-1980
		Total Population	Density	Total Population	Density	
Alamance .....	428	96,502	225.1	99,319	232.1	2.9
Alexander .....	259	19,466	75.2	24,999	96.5	28.4
Alleghany .....	225	8,134	36.2	9,587	42.6	17.9
Anson .....	533	23,488	44.1	25,649	48.1	8.9
Ashe .....	426	19,571	45.9	22,325	52.4	14.1
Avery .....	245	12,655	51.7	14,409	58.8	13.9
Beaufort .....	826	35,980	43.6	40,355	48.9	12.2
Bertie .....	698	20,528	29.4	21,024	30.1	2.4
Bladen .....	883	26,477	30.0	30,491	34.5	15.1
Brunswick .....	856	24,223	28.3	35,777	41.8	47.7
Buncombe .....	657	145,056	220.8	160,934	245.0	10.9
Burke .....	511	60,364	118.1	72,504	141.9	20.1
Cabarrus .....	363	74,629	205.6	85,895	326.6	15.1
Caldwell .....	469	56,699	120.9	67,746	144.4	19.5
Camden .....	239	5,453	22.8	5,829	24.4	6.9
Carteret .....	536	31,603	59.0	41,092	76.7	30.0
Caswell .....	428	19,055	44.5	20,705	48.4	8.7
Catawba .....	394	90,873	230.6	105,208	267.0	15.8
Chatham .....	709	29,554	41.7	33,415	47.1	13.1
Cherokee .....	452	16,330	36.1	18,933	40.4	15.9
Chowan .....	173	10,764	62.2	12,558	72.6	16.7
Clay .....	209	5,180	24.8	6,619	31.7	27.8
Cleveland .....	468	72,556	155.0	83,435	177.6	15.0
Columbus .....	945	46,937	49.7	51,037	54.0	8.7
Craven .....	699	62,554	89.5	71,043	101.6	13.6
Cumberland .....	654	212,042	324.2	247,160	377.9	16.6
Currituck .....	246	6,976	28.4	11,089	45.1	59.0
Dare .....	391	6,995	17.9	13,377	34.2	91.2
Davidson .....	549	95,627	174.2	113,162	206.1	18.3
Davie .....	265	18,855	71.2	24,599	92.8	30.5
Duplin .....	815	38,015	46.6	40,952	50.2	7.7
Durham .....	295	132,681	449.8	152,785	517.9	15.2
Edgecombe .....	510	52,341	102.6	55,988	109.8	7.0
Forsyth .....	419	215,118	513.4	243,704	581.6	13.3
Franklin .....	491	26,820	54.6	30,055	61.2	12.1
Gaston .....	356	148,415	416.9	162,568	456.7	9.5
Gates .....	337	8,524	25.3	8,875	26.3	4.1
Graham .....	292	6,562	22.5	7,217	24.7	10.0
Granville .....	537	32,762	61.0	34,043	63.4	3.9
Greene .....	267	14,967	56.1	16,117	60.4	7.7
Guilford .....	655	288,645	440.6	317,154	484.2	9.9
Halifax .....	734	53,884	73.4	55,076	75.0	2.3
Harnett .....	603	49,667	82.4	59,570	98.8	19.9
Haywood .....	551	41,710	75.7	46,495	84.4	11.5
Henderson .....	378	42,804	113.2	58,580	155.0	36.9
Hertford .....	353	24,439	66.7	23,368	66.2	4.4
Hoke .....	389	16,436	42.3	20,383	52.6	24.0
Hyde .....	613	5,571	9.1	5,873	9.6	5.4
Iredell .....	572	72,197	126.2	82,538	144.3	14.3
Jackson .....	491	21,593	44.0	25,811	52.6	19.5

**TABLE 2. COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS,  
1980 CENSUS (Continued)**

County	Land Area in Square Miles	1970 Census		1980 Census		Percent Change 1970-1980
		Total Population	Density	Total Population	Density	
Johnston .....	797	61,737	77.5	70,599	88.6	14.4
Jones .....	467	9,779	20.9	9,705	20.8	0.8
Lee .....	256	30,467	119.0	36,718	143.4	20.5
Lenoir .....	400	55,204	138.0	59,819	149.5	8.4
Lincoln .....	297	32,682	110.0	42,372	142.7	29.6
McDowell .....	436	30,648	70.3	35,135	80.6	14.6
Macon .....	513	15,788	30.8	20,178	39.3	27.8
Madison .....	450	16,003	35.6	16,827	37.4	5.1
Martin .....	455	24,730	54.4	25,948	120.7	4.9
Mecklenburg .....	530	354,656	669.2	404,270	762.8	14.0
Mitchell .....	215	13,447	62.5	14,428	67.1	7.3
Montgomery .....	488	19,267	39.5	22,469	46.0	16.6
Moore .....	704	39,048	55.5	50,505	71.7	29.3
Nash .....	544	59,122	108.7	67,153	123.4	13.6
New Hanover .....	185	82,996	448.6	103,471	559.3	24.7
Northampton .....	536	23,099	43.1	22,195	42.1	2.2
Onslow .....	765	103,126	134.8	112,784	147.4	9.4
Orange .....	400	57,567	143.9	77,055	192.6	33.9
Pamlico .....	338	9,467	28.0	10,398	30.8	9.8
Pasquotank .....	228	26,824	117.6	28,462	124.8	6.1
Pender .....	871	18,149	20.8	22,262	25.5	22.5
Perquimans .....	246	8,351	33.9	9,486	38.6	13.6
Person .....	401	25,914	64.6	29,164	72.7	12.5
Pitt .....	655	73,900	112.8	90,146	137.6	22.0
Polk .....	239	11,735	49.1	12,984	54.3	10.6
Randolph .....	798	76,358	95.7	91,728	114.9	20.1
Richmond .....	475	39,889	84.0	45,481	95.7	14.0
Robeson .....	949	84,842	89.4	101,610	107.0	19.8
Rockingham .....	569	72,402	127.2	83,426	146.6	15.2
Rowan .....	523	90,035	172.2	99,186	189.6	10.2
Rutherford .....	563	47,337	84.1	53,787	95.5	13.6
Sampson .....	945	44,954	47.6	49,687	52.6	10.5
Scotland .....	319	26,929	84.4	32,273	101.2	19.8
Stanly .....	398	42,822	107.6	48,517	121.9	13.3
Stokes .....	457	23,782	52.0	33,086	72.4	39.1
Surry .....	536	51,415	95.9	59,449	110.9	15.6
Swain .....	524	8,835	16.9	10,283	19.6	16.4
Transylvania .....	382	19,713	51.6	23,417	61.3	18.8
Tyrrell .....	390	3,806	9.8	3,975	10.2	4.4
Union .....	639	54,714	85.6	70,436	110.1	28.6
Vance .....	249	32,691	131.3	36,748	147.6	12.4
Wake .....	858	229,006	266.9	301,429	351.3	31.6
Warren .....	424	15,810	37.3	16,232	38.3	2.7
Washington .....	343	14,038	40.9	14,801	43.2	5.4
Watauga .....	317	23,404	73.8	31,666	99.8	35.3
Wayne .....	557	85,408	153.3	97,054	174.2	13.6
Wilkes .....	757	49,524	65.4	58,657	77.5	18.4
Wilson .....	375	57,486	153.3	63,132	168.4	9.8
Yadkin .....	336	24,599	73.2	28,439	84.6	15.6
Yancey .....	312	12,629	40.5	14,934	47.9	18.3



**TABLE 3. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Albemarle .....	Stanly .....	11,126	15,110	35.8
Asheboro .....	Randolph .....	10,797	15,252	41.3
Asheville .....	Buncombe .....	57,820	54,022	7.3
Boone .....	Watauga .....	8,754	10,191	16.4
Burlington .....	Alamance .....	35,930	37,266	3.7
Cary .....	Wake .....	7,640	21,763	184.9
Chapel Hill .....	Durham, Orange .....	26,199	32,421	23.7
Charlotte .....	Mecklenburg .....	241,420	314,447	30.2
Concord .....	Cabarrus .....	18,464	16,942	8.2
Durham .....	Durham .....	95,438	100,538	5.7
Eden .....	Rockingham .....	15,871	15,672	1.3
Elizabeth City .....	Pasquotank, Camden .....	14,381	14,004	2.6
Fayetteville .....	Cumberland .....	53,510	59,507	11.2
Gastonia .....	Gaston .....	47,322	47,333	0.0
Goldsboro .....	Wayne .....	26,960	31,871	18.2
Greensboro .....	Guilford .....	144,076	155,642	8.0
Greenville .....	Pitt .....	29,063	35,740	23.0
Havelock .....	Craven .....	3,012	17,718	488.2
Henderson .....	Vance .....	13,896	13,522	2.7
Hickory .....	Burke, Catawba .....	20,569	20,757	0.9
High Point .....	Randolph, Guilford .....	63,229	63,479	0.2
Jacksonville .....	Onslow .....	16,289	18,237	8.0
Kannapolis .....	Cabarrus, Rowan .....	—	30,303	—
Kinston .....	Lenoir .....	23,020	25,234	9.6
Laurinburg .....	Scotland .....	8,859	11,480	29.6
Lenoir .....	Caldwell .....	14,705	13,748	6.5
Lexington .....	Davidson .....	17,205	15,711	-8.7
Lumberton .....	Robeson .....	16,961	18,340	8.1
Monroe .....	Union .....	11,282	14,555	25.0
Morganton .....	Burke .....	13,625	13,763	1.0
New Bern .....	Craven .....	14,660	14,557	0.7
Raleigh .....	Wake .....	122,830	150,255	22.3
Reidsville .....	Rockingham .....	13,636	12,492	8.4
Roanoke Rapids .....	Halifax .....	13,508	14,702	8.8
Rocky Mount .....	Edgecombe, Nash. ....	34,284	41,526	20.4
Salisbury .....	Rowan .....	22,515	22,677	0.7
Sanford .....	Lee .....	11,716	14,773	26.1
Shelby .....	Cleveland .....	16,328	15,310	6.2
Statesville .....	Iredell .....	20,007	18,622	6.9
Thomasville .....	Davidson .....	15,230	14,144	7.1
Wilmington .....	New Hanover .....	46,169	44,000	4.7
Wilson .....	Wilson .....	29,347	34,424	17.3
Winston-Salem .....	Forsyth .....	133,683	131,885	1.3

**TABLE 4. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
2,500-9,999 INHABITANTS**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Ahoskie .....	Hertford .....	5,105	4,887	4.3
Apex .....	Wake .....	2,234	2,847	27.4
Archdale .....	Randolph, Guilford .....	4,874	5,326	17.9
Beaufort .....	Carteret .....	3,368	3,826	13.6
Belmont .....	Gaston .....	5,054	4,607	8.8
Benson .....	Johnston .....	2,267	2,792	23.2
Bessemer City .....	Gaston .....	4,991	4,787	4.1
Black Mountain .....	Buncombe .....	3,204	4,083	27.4
Brevard .....	Transylvania .....	5,412	5,323	1.5
Canton .....	Haywood .....	5,158	4,631	10.2
Carrboro .....	Orange .....	5,058	7,517	48.6
Cherryville .....	Gaston .....	5,258	4,844	7.9
Clayton .....	Johnston .....	3,103	4,091	31.8
Clinton .....	Sampson .....	7,157	7,552	5.5
Conover .....	Catawba .....	3,355	4,245	26.5
Dallas .....	Gaston .....	4,059	3,340	17.7
Davidson .....	Mecklenburg, Iredell .....	2,931	3,241	10.6
Dunn .....	Harnett .....	8,302	8,962	7.9
Edenton .....	Chowan .....	4,956	5,264	6.2
Elizabethtown ..	Bladen .....	1,418	3,551	150.4
Elkin .....	Surry, Wilkes .....	2,899	2,858	1.4
Elon College Town ..	Alamance .....	2,150	2,873	33.6
Enfield .....	Halifax .....	3,272	2,995	8.5
Erwin .....	Harnett .....	2,852	2,828	0.8
Fairmont .....	Robeson .....	2,827	2,658	6.0
Farmville .....	Pitt .....	4,424	4,707	6.4
Forest City .....	Rutherford .....	7,179	7,688	7.1
Franklin .....	Macon .....	2,336	2,640	13.0
Fuquay-Varina .....	Wake .....	3,576	3,110	13.0
Gamewell .....	Caldwell .....		2,910	
Garner .....	Wake .....	4,923	9,556	94.1
Gibsonville .....	Guilford, Alamance .....	2,019	2,865	41.9
Graham .....	Alamance .....	8,172	8,674	6.1
Granite Falls .....	Caldwell .....	2,388	2,580	8.0
Hamlet .....	Richmond .....	4,627	4,720	2.0
Hendersonville ..	Henderson .....	6,443	6,862	6.5
Hillsborough .....	Orange .....	1,444	3,019	109.1
Hope Mills .....	Cumberland .....	1,866	5,412	190.0
Hudson .....	Caldwell .....	2,820	2,888	2.4
Kernersville .....	Forsyth .....	4,815	6,802	41.3
Kings Mountain ..	Cleveland, Gaston .....	8,465	9,080	7.3
Kings .....	Stokes .....		3,811	
La Grange .....	Lenoir .....	2,679	3,147	17.5
Lincolnton .....	Lincoln .....	5,293	4,879	7.8
Longview .....	Burke, Catawba .....	3,360	3,587	6.8
Louisburg .....	Franklin .....	2,941	3,238	10.1

**TABLE 4. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
2,500-9,999 INHABITANTS (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Lowell .....	Gaston .....	3,307	2,917	11.8
Madison .....	Rockingham .....	2,018	2,806	39.0
Maiden .....	Catawba, Lincoln .....	2,416	2,574	6.5
Marion .....	McDowell .....	3,335	3,684	10.5
Maxton .....	Robeson, Scotland .....	1,885	2,711	43.8
Mayodan .....	Rockingham .....	2,875	2,627	8.6
Mebane .....	Alamance, Orange .....	2,573	2,782	8.1
Mint Hill .....	Mecklenburg .....		7,915	
Mocksville .....	Davie .....	2,529	2,637	4.3
Moorestville .....	Iredell .....	8,808	8,575	2.6
Morehead City .....	Carteret .....	5,233	4,359	16.7
Mount Airy .....	Surry .....	7,325	6,862	6.3
Mount Holly .....	Gaston .....	5,107	4,530	11.3
Mount Olive .....	Duplin, Wayne .....	4,914	4,876	-0.8
Murfreesboro .....	Hertford .....	4,418	3,007	31.0
Nashville .....	Nash .....	1,670	3,033	80.0
Newton .....	Catawba .....	7,857	7,624	3.0
North Wilkesboro .....	Wilkes .....	3,357	3,260	2.9
Oxford .....	Granville .....	7,178	7,603	5.7
Pembroke .....	Robeson .....	1,982	2,698	36.1
Plymouth .....	Washington .....	4,774	4,571	-4.3
Raeford .....	Hoke .....	3,180	3,630	14.2
Red Springs .....	Robeson .....	3,383	3,607	6.6
Rockingham .....	Richmond .....	5,852	8,300	41.8
Roxboro .....	Person .....	5,370	7,532	40.3
Rutherfordton .....	Rutherford .....	3,245	3,434	5.8
Scotland Neck .....	Halifax .....	2,869	2,834	1.2
Selma .....	Johnston .....	4,356	4,762	9.3
Siler City .....	Chatham .....	4,689	4,446	-5.2
Smithfield .....	Johnston .....	6,677	7,288	9.2
Southern Pines .....	Moore .....	5,937	8,620	45.2
Southport .....	Brunswick .....	2,220	2,824	27.2
Spencer .....	Rowan .....	3,075	2,938	-4.5
Spindale .....	Rutherford .....	3,848	4,246	10.3
Spring Lake .....	Cumberland .....	3,968	6,273	58.1
Tabor City .....	Columbus .....	2,400	2,710	12.9
Tarboro .....	Edgecombe .....	9,425	8,741	-8.4
Troy .....	Montgomery .....	2,429	2,702	11.2
Valdese .....	Burke .....	3,182	3,364	5.7
Wadesboro .....	Anson .....	3,977	4,119	3.6
Wake Forest .....	Wake .....	3,148	3,780	20.1
Wallace .....	Duplin, Pender .....	2,905	2,903	0.1
Warsaw .....	Duplin .....	2,701	2,910	7.7
Washington .....	Beaufort .....	8,961	8,418	-6.1
Waynesville .....	Haywood .....	6,488	6,765	4.3
Whiteville .....	Columbus .....	4,195	5,565	32.7
Williamston .....	Martin .....	6,570	6,159	-6.3
Wingate .....	Union .....	2,569	2,615	1.8
Woodfin .....	Buncombe .....		3,260	
Wrightsville Beach .....	New Hanover .....	1,701	2,910	71.3

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
1,000-2,499**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Aberdeen .....	Moore .....	1,592	1,945
Andrews .....	Cherokee .....	1,383	1,621
Angier .....	Harnett .....	1,431	1,709
Aulander .....	Bertie .....	947	1,214
Banner Elk .....	Avery .....	754	1,087
Belhaven .....	Beaufort .....	2,259	2,430
Bethel .....	Pitt .....	1,514	1,825
Beaufortville .....	Duplin .....	1,156	1,060
Biltmore Forest .....	Buncombe .....	1,298	1,499
Bladenboro .....	Bladen .....	783	1,385
Blowing Rock .....	Caldwell, Watauga .....	801	1,337
Boiling Springs .....	Cleveland .....	2,284	2,381
Boonville .....	Yadkin .....	687	1,028
Bryson City .....	Swain .....	1,290	1,556
Burgaw .....	Pender .....	1,744	1,738
Burnsville .....	Yancey .....	1,348	1,452
Cajah Mountain .....	Caldwell .....		1,884
Carolina Beach .....	New Hanover .....	1,663	2,000
Chadbourn .....	Rowan .....	2,213	1,195
China Grove .....	Rowan .....	1,788	2,081
Coats .....	Harnett .....	1,051	1,385
Cornelius .....	Mecklenburg .....	1,296	1,460
Clyde .....	Haywood .....	814	1,008
Cramerton .....	Gaston .....	2,142	1,869
Creedmore .....	Granville .....	1,405	1,641
Dobbins Heights .....	Richmond .....		1,237
Dobson .....	Surry .....	933	1,222
Drexel .....	Burke .....	1,431	1,392
East Spencer .....	Rowan .....	2,217	2,150
Ellerbe .....	Richmond .....	913	1,415
Elm City .....	Wilson .....	1,201	1,561
Fair Bluff .....	Columbus .....	1,039	1,095
Four Oaks .....	Johnston .....	1,057	1,049
Franklinton .....	Franklin .....	1,459	1,394
Fremont .....	Wayne .....	1,596	1,736
Garysburg .....	Northampton .....	231	1,434
Granite Quarry .....	Northampton .....	1,344	1,294
Gritton .....	Lenoir, Pitt .....	1,860	2,179
Harrisburg .....	Cabarrus .....		1,433
Haw River .....	Alamance .....		2,117
Hazelwood .....	Haywood .....	2,057	1,811
Hertford .....	Perquimans .....	2,023	1,941
Huntersville .....	Mecklenburg .....	1,538	1,294
Jamestown .....	Guilford .....	1,297	2,148

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000-2,499 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Jefferson .....	Ashe .....	943	1,086
Jonesville .....	Yadkin .....	1,659	1,752
Kenly .....	Johnston, Wilson .....	1,370	1,433
Kill Devil Hills .....	Dare .....	357	1,671
Lake Waccamaw .....	Columbus .....	924	1,133
Landis .....	Rowan .....	2,297	2,092
Liberty .....	Randolph .....	2,167	1,997
Lillington .....	Harnett .....	1,155	1,948
Locust .....	Stanly .....	—	1,590
Long Beach .....	Brunswick .....	493	1,834
Lucama .....	Wilson .....	610	1,070
Mars Hill .....	Madison .....	1,623	2,126
Marshville .....	Union .....	1,405	2,011
Matthews .....	Mecklenburg .....	783	1,648
Mount Gilead .....	Montgomery .....	1,286	1,423
Mount Pleasant .....	Cabarrus .....	1,174	1,210
Murphy .....	Cherokee .....	2,082	2,070
Nags Head .....	Dare .....	414	1,020
Newport .....	Carteret .....	1,735	1,883
Norwood .....	Stanly .....	1,896	1,818
Pilot Mountain .....	Surry .....	1,309	1,090
Pinetops .....	Edgecombe .....	1,379	1,465
Pineville .....	Mecklenburg .....	1,948	1,525
Pittsboro .....	Chatham .....	1,447	1,332
Princeton .....	Johnston .....	1,044	1,034
Princeville .....	Edgecombe .....	654	1,508
Ramseur .....	Randolph .....	1,328	1,162
Randleman .....	Randolph .....	2,312	2,156
Ranlo .....	Gaston .....	2,092	1,774
Rich Square .....	Northampton .....	1,254	1,057
Robbins .....	Moore .....	1,059	1,256
Robbinsville .....	Graham .....	777	1,370
Robersonville .....	Martin .....	1,910	1,981
Rockwell .....	Rowan .....	999	1,339
Roseboro .....	Sampson .....	1,235	1,227
Rose Hill .....	Duplin .....	1,448	1,508
Rowland .....	Robeson .....	1,358	1,841
Rural Hall .....	Forsyth .....	—	1,336
Rutherford College .....	Burke .....	—	1,108
St. Pauls .....	Robeson .....	2,011	1,639
Snow Hill .....	Greene .....	1,359	1,374
Sparta .....	Alleghany .....	1,304	1,687
Spring Hope .....	Nash .....	1,334	1,254
Spruce Pine .....	Mitchell .....	2,333	2,282
Stallings .....	Union .....	—	1,826

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
1,000-2,499 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Stanley .....	Gaston .....	2,336	2,341
Stoneville .....	Rockingham .....	1,030	1,054
Swansboro .....	Onslow .....	1,207	976
Sylva .....	Jackson .....	1,561	1,699
Taylorsville .....	Alexander .....	1,231	1,103
Trentwoods .....	Craven .....	719	1,177
Troutman .....	Iredell .....	797	1,360
Iryon .....	Polk .....	1,951	1,796
Walkertown .....	Forsyth .....		1,321
Walnut Cove .....	Stokes .....	1,213	1,147
Waxhaw .....	Union .....	1,248	1,208
Weaverville .....	Buncombe .....	1,280	1,495
Weldon .....	Halifax .....	2,304	1,844
Wendell .....	Wake .....	1,929	2,222
Whispering Pines .....	Moore .....	362	1,160
Wilkesboro .....	Wilkes .....	2,038	2,335
Windsor .....	Bertie .....	2,199	2,126
Winterville .....	Pitt .....	1,437	2,052
Yadkinville .....	Yadkin .....	2,232	2,216
Zebulon .....	Wake .....	1,839	2,055



**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Alexander Mills .....	Rutherford .....	988	643
Alamance .....	Alamance .....	-	320
Alliance .....	Pamlico .....	577	616
Ansonville .....	Anson .....	694	794
Arapahoe .....	Pamlico .....	474	467
Arlington .....	Yadkin .....	711	872
Ashville .....	Bertie .....	247	227
Atkinson .....	Pender .....	325	298
Aurora .....	Beaufort .....	620	698
Autryville .....	Sampson .....	213	228
Ayden .....	Pitt .....	3,450	184
Bailey .....	Nash .....	724	685
Bakersville .....	Mitchell .....	409	373
Bath .....	Beaufort .....	231	207
Battleboro .....	Edgecombe, Nash .....	562	632
Hayboro .....	Pamlico .....	821	759
Beargrass .....	Martin .....	99	82
Beech Mountain .....	Avery, Watauga .....	—	190
Beville .....	Brunswick .....	59	102
Belwood .....	Cleveland .....	—	613
Black Creek .....	Wilson .....	449	523
Boiling Spring Lakes .....	Brunswick .....	245	998
Bolvia .....	Brunswick .....	185	252
Bolton .....	Columbus .....	534	563
Bostic .....	Rutherford .....	289	476
Bridgeton .....	Craven .....	520	461
Broadway .....	Lee .....	694	908
Brookford .....	Catawba .....	590	467
Brunswick .....	Columbus .....	206	223
Bunn .....	Franklin .....	284	505
Calabash .....	Brunswick .....	128	—
Calypso .....	Duplin .....	462	639
Cameron .....	Moore .....	204	225
Candor .....	Montgomery .....	561	868
Cape Carteret .....	Carteret .....	616	944
Carthage .....	Moore .....	1,034	925
Casar .....	Cleveland .....	339	346
Cashiers .....	Jackson .....	230	553
Castalia .....	Nash .....	265	358
Caswell Beach .....	Brunswick .....	—	110
Catawba .....	Catawba .....	565	509
Centerville .....	Franklin .....	123	135
Cerro Gordo .....	Columbus .....	322	295
Chadwick Acres .....	Onslow .....	12	15
Chocowinity .....	Beaufort .....	566	644

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Claremont .....	Catawba .....	788	880
Clarkton .....	Bladen .....	662	664
Cleveland .....	Rowan .....	614	595
Cohfeld .....	Hertford .....	318	465
Colerain .....	Bertie .....	373	284
Columbia .....	Tyrrell .....	902	758
Columbus .....	Polk .....	731	727
Como .....	Hertford .....	211	89
Conetoe .....	Edgecombe .....	160	215
Conway .....	Northampton .....	694	678
Cover City .....	Craven .....	485	500
Creswell .....	Washington .....	633	426
Crossnore .....	Avery .....	264	297
Danbury .....	Stokes .....	152	140
Dellview .....	Gaston .....	—	7
Denton .....	Davidson .....	1,017	949
Dillsboro .....	Jackson .....	215	179
Dover .....	Craven .....	585	600
Dortches .....	Nash .....	—	885
Dublin .....	Bladen .....	283	477
East Arcadia .....	Bladen .....	—	461
Earl .....	Cleveland .....	—	206
East Bend .....	Yadkin .....	485	602
East Laurinburg .....	Scotland .....	487	536
Elk Park .....	Avery .....	503	535
Ellenboro .....	Rutherford .....	465	560
Emerald Isle .....	Carteret .....	122	865
Eureka .....	Wayne .....	263	303
Fveretts .....	martin .....	198	213
Faison .....	Rowan .....	598	636
Faith .....	Cleveland .....	506	552
Fallstone .....	Cleveland .....	301	614
Falcon .....	Cumberland, Sampson .....	357	339
Falkland .....	Pitt .....	130	118
Fountain .....	Pitt .....	434	424
Foxfire .....	Moore .....	—	153
Franklinville .....	Randolph .....	794	607
Garland .....	Sampson .....	656	885
Gaston .....	Northampton .....	1,105	883
Gatesville .....	Gates .....	338	363
Gibson .....	Scotland .....	502	533
Glen Alpine .....	Burke .....	797	645
Godwin .....	Cumberland .....	129	340
Goldston .....	Chatham .....	364	353
Greenevers .....	Duplin .....	424	477

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Grimesland .....	Pitt .....	394	453
Grover .....	Cleveland .....	555	597
Halifax .....	Halifax .....	335	253
Hamilton .....	Martin .....	579	638
Harmony .....	Iredell .....	377	470
Harrells .....	Duplin, Sampson .....	249	255
Harrellsville .....	Hertford .....	165	151
Hassell .....	Martin .....	160	109
Hayesville .....	Clay .....	428	376
High Shoals .....	Gaston, Lincoln .....	—	586
Highlands .....	Macon .....	583	653
Hildebran .....	Burke .....	481	628
Hobgood .....	Halifax .....	530	483
Hoffman .....	Richmond .....	434	389
Holden Beach .....	Brunswick .....	136	232
Holly Ridge .....	Onslow .....	415	465
Holly Springs .....	Wake .....	697	688
Hollyville .....	Pamlico .....	—	100
Hookerton .....	Greene .....	441	460
Hot Springs .....	Madison .....	653	678
Indian Beach .....	Carteret .....	—	54
Indian Trail .....	Union .....	405	811
Jackson .....	Northampton .....	762	720
Jamesville .....	Martin .....	533	604
Kellford .....	Bertie .....	295	254
Kenansville .....	Duplin .....	762	931
Kittrell .....	Vance .....	427	225
Knightdale .....	Wake .....	815	985
Kure Beach .....	New Hanover .....	394	611
Lake Lure .....	Rutherford .....	456	488
Lansing .....	Ashe .....	283	194
Lasker .....	Northampton .....	114	96
Lattimore .....	Cleveland .....	257	237
Laurel Park .....	Henderson .....	581	764
Lawndale .....	Cleveland .....	544	469
Leggett .....	Edgecombe .....	120	99
Lewiston .....	Bertie .....	327	459
Lilesville .....	Anson .....	641	588
Linden .....	Cumberland .....	205	365
Linville .....	Avery .....	—	244
Littleton .....	Halifax .....	903	820
Love Valley .....	Iredell .....	40	55
Lumber Bridge .....	Robeson .....	117	171
Macclesfield .....	Edgecombe .....	536	504
McAdenville .....	Gaston .....	950	947

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
McDonald .....	Robeson .....	80	117
McFarland .....	Anson .....	140	133
Macon .....	Warren .....	179	153
Maggie Valley .....	Haywood .....		202
Magnolia .....	Duplin .....	614	592
Manteo .....	Dare .....	547	902
Marshall .....	Madison .....	982	809
Mayesville .....	Jones .....	912	877
Mesic .....	Pamlico .....		390
Micro .....	Johnston .....	300	438
Middleburg .....	Vance .....	149	185
Middlesex .....	Nash .....	729	837
Milton .....	Caswell .....	235	235
Minesott Beach .....	Pamlico .....		171
Montreat .....	Buncombe .....	581	741
Morrisville .....	Wake .....	209	251
Moreven .....	Anson .....	562	765
Mooreville .....	Cleveland .....		405
Navassa .....	Brunswick .....		439
Newland .....	Avery .....	524	722
New London .....	Stanly .....	285	454
Newton Grove .....	Sampson .....	546	564
Norlina .....	Warren .....	696	901
Norman .....	Richmond .....	157	252
Oakboro .....	Stanly .....	568	587
Oak City .....	Martin .....	559	475
Ocean Isle Beach .....	Brunswick .....	78	143
Old Fort .....	McDowell .....	676	752
Oriental .....	Pamlico .....	445	536
Orrum .....	Robeson .....	162	167
Pantego .....	Beaufort .....	218	185
Parkton .....	Robeson .....	550	564
Parmele .....	Martin .....	373	484
Patterson Springs .....	Cleveland .....		731
Peachland .....	Anson .....	556	506
Pikesville .....	Wayne .....	260	662
Pinebluff .....	Moore .....	570	935
Pine Level .....	Johnston .....	983	953
Pink Hill .....	Lenoir .....	522	644
Pine Knoll Shores .....	Carteret .....		646
Polkton .....	Anson .....	845	762
Polkville .....	Cleveland .....	494	528
Pollocksville .....	Jones .....	456	318
Powellville .....	Bertie .....	247	320
Proctorville .....	Robeson .....	157	205

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Raynham .....	Robeson .....	—	83
Red Oak .....	Nash .....	359	314
Rennert .....	Robeson .....	—	178
Rhodhiss .....	Burke, Caldwell .....	784	727
Richfield .....	Stanly .....	306	373
Richlands .....	Onslow .....	935	825
Robbinsville .....	Graham .....	—	814
Rolesville .....	Wake .....	533	381
Ronda .....	Wilkes .....	465	457
Roper .....	Washington .....	649	795
Rosman .....	Transylvania .....	407	512
Roxobel .....	Bertie .....	347	278
Ruth .....	Rutherford .....	360	381
Salemburg .....	Sampson .....	669	742
Saluda .....	Polk .....	546	607
Saratoga .....	Wilson .....	391	381
Seaboard .....	Northampton .....	611	687
Seagrove .....	Randolph .....	354	294
Seven Devils .....	Watauga, Avery .....	—	21
Seven Springs .....	Wayne .....	188	166
Severn .....	Northampton .....	356	309
Shady Forest .....	Brunswick .....	—	43
Shallotte .....	Brunswick .....	597	680
Sharpsburg .....	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson .....	789	997
Simpson .....	Ritt .....	—	407
Sims .....	Wilson .....	205	192
Southern Shores .....	Dare .....	—	520
Speed .....	Edgecombe .....	142	95
Spencer Mountain .....	Gaston .....	300	169
Staley .....	Randolph .....	239	204
Stanfield .....	Stanly .....	458	463
Stantonburg .....	Wilson .....	869	920
Star .....	Montgomery .....	892	816
Stedman .....	Cumberland .....	505	723
Stem .....	Granville .....	242	222
Stonewall .....	Pamlico .....	335	360
Stovall .....	Granville .....	405	417
Sunset Beach .....	Brunswick .....	108	304
Surf City .....	Pender .....	166	421
Swansboro .....	Onslow .....	1,207	976
Tarheel .....	Bladen .....	87	118
Teachey .....	Duplin .....	219	373
Topsail Beach .....	Pender .....	108	264
Trenton .....	Jones .....	539	407
Turkey .....	Sampson .....	329	417

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF  
LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Vanceboro .....	Craven .....	758	833
Vandermere .....	Pamlico .....	379	335
Vass .....	Moore .....	885	828
Waco .....	Cleveland .....	245	322
Wade .....	Cumberland .....	315	474
Wagram .....	Scotland .....	718	617
Watstonburg .....	Greene .....	176	181
Warrenton .....	Warren .....	1,035	908
Washington Park .....	Beaufort .....	517	514
Watha .....	Pender .....	181	196
Webster .....	Jackson .....	189	200
Weddington .....	Union .....	—	848
West Jefferson .....	Ashe .....	889	822
Whitakers .....	Edgecombe/ Nash .....	926	924
White Lake .....	Vance .....	232	968
Williamsboro .....	Vance .....	—	59
Winfall .....	Perquimans .....	581	634
Winton .....	Hertford .....	917	825
Woodland .....	Northampton .....	744	861
Woodville .....	Bertie .....	253	212
Yaupon Beach .....	Brunswick .....	334	569
Youngsville .....	Franklin .....	555	486







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**PART III**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**OF NORTH CAROLINA**

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## Chapter One

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA

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by  
**John L. Sanders\***

North Carolina has had three constitutions in her history as a State: the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1868, and the Constitution of 1971.

### Constitution of 1776

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate but accompanying Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from governmental interference. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The Governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged about in many instances by requiring for its exercise the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State chosen by the legislature.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the Constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one Senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the House. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for Senators until 1857, and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the House, Senators, and the Governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers who were elected by the people until 1836.

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive constitutional amendments adopted by that Convention were ratified by vote of the people, 26,771 to 21,606 on November 9, 1835. The Amendments of 1835 fixed the membership of the Senate and House at their present levels, 50 and 120. The House apportionment formula then devised gave one seat to each county and distributed the remainder of the seats—nearly half of

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them at that time—according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, Senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid to the State from the respective counties, thus effecting senatorial representation in proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also made the Governor popularly elective for a two-year term, greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished free Negro suffrage; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons, or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the Constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of The Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These were promulgated by the Convention without the necessity of voter approval, a procedure that was permitted by the Constitution until 1971.

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the Provisional Governor on orders of the President, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised Constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

### **Constitution of 1868**

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new Constitution which the people ratified in April of 1868 by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the Convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few Carpetbaggers, the Constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the State. For its time it was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866. The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866, and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions of that document remained intact until 1971, and the Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. To the people was given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges, and all county officials, as well as legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, and the 1835 House apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election for four-year terms of office and the Governor's powers were increased significantly.



A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court fixed in the Constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation, and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the State was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to the legislative initiative for amending the Constitution. That procedure then called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the Constitution which had the general purpose of restoring to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the public schools and the University that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868. The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved for the second time and submitted to the people only eight of those amendments, all of which were approved by the voters in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly, transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly, abolished various new state offices, altered the double office-holding prohibition, and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. No confirmation of that action by popular referendum was had, and none was then constitutionally required. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the State's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention, certain actions—for example, the reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting—being forbidden to it.

The Convention of 1875 adopted and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the Constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877) prohibited secret political societies, moved the legislative convening date from November of even numbered years to January of odd-numbered years, fixed in the Constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation, called for legislation establishing a State Department of Agriculture, abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and to establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit, reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members, required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the State, disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes, established a one-year residency requirement for voting, required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools, gave the General Assembly full

power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments, and simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative session submit an amendment to the voters of the State (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly). The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the former power of the General Assembly, particularly as to the courts and local government.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation, for only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900 the suffrage article was revised to add the literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by the voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that until the second third of the twentieth century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, the voters ratified 15 and rejected 20 amendments. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted lengthening the school term from four to six months, prohibiting legislative charters to private corporations, authorizing special Superior Court judges, further limiting the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, and abolishing the poll tax requirement for voting and reducing the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private and special legislation were made partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

A significant effort at general revision of the Constitution was made in 1931-33. A Constitutional Commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted and the General Assembly of 1933 approved a revised Constitution. Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the State Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have granted the Governor the veto power; given to a Judicial Council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court; required that the creation of inferior courts by general laws only; removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly; required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only; established an appointive State Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system; and set forth an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the Constitution by individual amendments, and to a limited extent it served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930's and the late 1950's, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments authorizing the classification of property for taxation; strengthening the limitations upon public debt; authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges, and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General;

enlarging the Council of State by three members; creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools; permitting women to serve as jurors; transferring the Governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice and his parole power to a Board of Paroles; permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases; raising the compensation of the General Assembly and authorizing legislative expense allowances; increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate; and authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters while only six were rejected.

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the Governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the Constitution and to make recommendations to the Governor and the 1959 General Assembly.

That Commission recommended rewriting the whole Constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, the changes suggested being too numerous to be effected by individual amendments. The proposed Constitution drafted by the Commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification, and modernization, but it also included several significant substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the Speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional State executive offices and of determination of issues of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the Constitution or their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated, and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced. Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the Constitution, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of District Courts and Trial Commissioners would have replaced the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace, the creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for, and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Otherwise, the General Assembly would have retained essentially its then-existing power over the courts, their jurisdiction, and their procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional amendment with respect to the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that Committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those of the Constitutional Commission. The principal difference between the two sets of recommendations lay in the extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative authority over the

courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of it; the Court Study Committee accepted more literally the concept of an independent judiciary and its proposals would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the courts of the State, though structurally, its system would have been much like that of the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed Constitution received extended attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposed Constitution to the voters, but it failed to pass the House, due chiefly to the inability of the supporters of the two divergent approaches to court revision to reach agreement.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided the material for several amendment proposals that were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, creating a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the State. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the State House of Representatives, clarified the provisions for succession to elective State executive offices and disability determination, authorized a reduction in the residence period for voters for President, allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms, and required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments: One to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property was approved by the voters; one to enlarge the Senate from fifty to seventy members and allocate one Representative to each county was rejected by the voters. The General Assembly of 1965 submitted and the voters approved an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed and the voters approved amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both houses.

### **Constitution of 1971**

From 1869 through 1968, there were submitted to the voters of North Carolina a total of 97 propositions for amending the Constitution of the State. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected by them. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters, a failure rate of three out of seven. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters, a failure rate of one out of seven.

After the amendments of the early 1960's, the pressure for constitutional change seemed at the time to have abated. Yet while an increasingly frequently used amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the Constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced



or anticipated and generally they were limited in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. Thus amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions had been allowed to remain in the Constitution to mislead the unwary reader. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that might be obsolescent but might not have proved so frustrating or unpopular in their effect as to provoke curative amendments.

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the State Constitution, the response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission as a joint agency of the two organizations. The 25 members of that commission (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The Chairman of the Commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the Commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the Commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the Commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The Commission combined in a revised text of the Constitution all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the Constitution, together with such substantive changes as the Commission deemed not to be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971. Those proposals for change that were deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character as to justify it, the Commission set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the State on their independent merits. Thus the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the Commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the Constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions with respect to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and yet produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, to which the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission were submitted, received a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active subject of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; ultimately six were approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These were the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the Constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of the escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly, and abolition of the literacy test for

voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971 (hence its designation as the "Constitution of 1971"). So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats amendment, and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of which amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was occasioned by the necessity to conform state statutes with respect to local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption,

effects a general editorial revision of the constitution . . . The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

In the new Constitution, the old fourteen-article organization of the Constitution was retained, but the contents of several articles—notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X—were rearranged in more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to make a more logical subject-matter arrangement. Clearly obsolete and constitutionally invalid matter was omitted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. Uniformity of expression was sought where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the Constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 with some 1868 additions, was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, "All elections ought to be free" became "All elections shall be free.") To the article were added a guarantee of freedom of speech, a guarantee of equal protection of the laws, and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the State on the basis of race or religion. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the State of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the Governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the Governor's duties were collected in one section, to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the Governor's eligibility or term, or in the list of state executives previously elected by the people. To the Council of State (formerly seven elected executives with the Governor as presiding officer) were added the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.



The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in the family the same constitutionally guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this State. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that has been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elective offices only; thus it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The power to provide for local government remains in the legislature, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government, a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes, and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodge-podge treatment of public schools and higher education, obsolete provisions (especially those pertaining to racial matters) were eliminated, and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally-mandated school term was extended from six months (set in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it was fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance from local revenues education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and community colleges, without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the Board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the Superintendent and the Board (both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools) was eliminated by making the Superintendent the chief administrative officer of the Board, which is to supervise and administer the schools.

The provisions with respect to the state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures continue to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considers to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

By the end of the 1960's, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitution Study Commission concluded on the advice of witnesses who had tried it that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The Commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975, and to give the Governor authority to effect agency reorganizations and consolidations, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the Governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provides that on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the Governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 was the finance amendment. The changes it effected are especially important in the financing of local government. The amendment became effective on July 1, 1973. Its principal provisions are as follows:

- (1) All forms of capitation or poll tax were prohibited.
- (2) The General Assembly was authorized to enact laws empowering counties, cities, and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than is available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. That provision eliminated the previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.
- (3) For a century, the Constitution required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local government be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money were to be used for a "necessary expense." The court, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a "necessary expense," and the State Supreme Court took a rather restrictive view of the embrace of that concept. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority

was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. In that conviction, the finance amendment provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voter approval must be had for the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government.

- (4) To facilitate governmental and private cooperative endeavors, the state and local governmental units were authorized by the amendment to enter into contracts with and appropriate money to private entities "for the accomplishment of public purposes only."
- (5) The various forms of public financial obligations were more precisely defined than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.
- (6) The amendments retained the existing limitation that the state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the Constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."
- (7) No change was made in the provisions with respect to the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation. The limitation of 20¢ on the \$100 valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax was omitted.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggy-back" state income tax to be computed as a percentage of the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retains the maximum tax rate at ten per cent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigned the benefits of property escheating to the State for want of an heir or other lawful claimant to a special fund, to be available to help needy North Carolina students attending public institutions of higher education in the State. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continues to be held by The University of North Carolina.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 would have repealed the state constitutional requirement that in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. That requirement was already ineffective by virtue of federal legislation and therefore the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by the voters on November 7, 1972. Those amendments set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years, required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts, authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices, added to the Constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation

and the protection of natural resources, and limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity to existing municipalities.

The General Assembly at its 1973 session submitted and the voters in 1974 approved an amendment changing the title of the Solicitor to that of District Attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, which the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of revenue bonds (1) by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and (2) by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a Governor for two successive two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the Governor's term to four years but prohibited the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 Constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower the voters to elect both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. They required that the State operate on a balanced budget at all times, extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption, allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate, and authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the State courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two ratified amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly (1) to provide for the recall of retired State Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges to temporary duty on either court and (2) to empower the Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments (1) extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years; (2) authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports, and to finance and refinance seaport, airport, and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties; and (3) authorizing the General Assembly to empower a State agency to issue bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 next after the election, and rejected an amendment permitting the issuance of tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, the voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 to authorize the General Assembly to create an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. And on November 6, 1984, the voters approved an amendment requiring that the Attorney General and all District Attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift the elections for state legislative, executive, and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for Governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a popular vote on November 4, 1986, but in the meantime the 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. They (1) authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue revenue bonds to that end; (2) authorized the State to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities; and (3) provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor) or the elected judges and justices more than 60 days (was 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

### Conclusion

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude. (Some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period.) The relative fewness of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions with respect to transitory matters better left to legislation. The Constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs, and legislators have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitutional draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the Constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the State; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the State and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and clearly fundamental principles upon which government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.



## Chapter Two

# CONSTITUTION of NORTH CAROLINA

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### PREAMBLE

*We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.*

### ARTICLE 1

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. *The equality and rights of persons.* We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. *Sovereignty of the people.* All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. *Internal government of the State.* The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Secession prohibited.* This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. *Separation of powers.* The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.



Sec. 7. *Suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. *Representation and taxation.* The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. *Frequent elections.* For redress or grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. *Free elections.* All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. *Property qualifications.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualification shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. *Right of assembly and petition.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. *Religious liberty.* All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. *Freedom of speech and press.* Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. *Education.* The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. *Ex post facto laws.* Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. *Slavery and involuntary servitude.* Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. *Courts shall be open.* All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. *Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.* No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. *General warrants.* General warrants, whereby an officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. *Inquiry into restraints on liberty.* Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. *Modes of prosecution.* Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when represented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in non-capital cases.

Sec. 23. *Rights of accused.* In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. *Right of jury trial in criminal cases.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. *Right of jury trial in civil cases.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. *Exclusive emoluments.* No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. *Hereditary emoluments and honors.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. *Perpetuities and monopolies.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. *Recurrence to fundamental principals.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. *Other rights of the people.* The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE II

### LEGISLATIVE

Section 1. *Legislative power.* The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. *Number of Senators.* The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. *Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.* The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the Senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district:

(2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;

(3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;

(4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. *Number of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 5. *Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.* The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of ever decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being deter-

mined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;

(2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;

(3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;

(4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications for Senator.* Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 7. *Qualifications for Representative.* Each Representative, at the time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. *Elections.* The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Term of office.* The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 10. *Vacancies.* Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. *Sessions.*

(1) *Regular Sessions.* The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) *Extra sessions on legislative call.* The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. *Other officers of the Senate.*

(1) *President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency.* The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon

the failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of this term of office as Senator.

(2) *President Pro Tempore - temporary succession.* During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) *Other Officers.* The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. *Officers of the House of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall elect its Speakers and other officers.

Sec. 16. *Compensation and allowances.* The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. *Journals.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. *Protests.* Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. *Record votes.* Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. *Powers of the General Assembly.* Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.* All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they become laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officer of both houses.

Sec. 23. *Revenue bills.* No laws shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. *Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.*

(1) *Prohibited subjects.* The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

- (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
- (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
- (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
- (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
- (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
- (f) Relating to cemeteries;
- (g) Relating to pay of jurors;
- (h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;
- (i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;
- (j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;
- (k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;
- (l) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;
- (m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;
- (n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.

(2) *Repeals.* Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.

(3) *Prohibited acts void.* Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.

(4) *General laws.* The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

## ARTICLE III

### EXECUTIVE

Section 1. *Executive power.* The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. *Governor and Lieutenant Governor; election, term, and qualifications.*

(1) *Election and term.* The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Qualifications.* No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to the office of



Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

Sec. 3. *Succession to office of Governor.*

(1) *Succession as Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) *Succession as Acting Governor.* During the absence of the Governor from the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Physical incapacity.* The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) *Mental incapacity.* The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all of the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) *Residence.* The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) *Information to General Assembly.* The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) *Budget.* The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State

Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) *Execution of laws.* The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) *Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) *Clemency.* The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditons as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) *Extra sessions.* The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by its proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) *Appointments.* The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) *Information.* The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) *Administrative reorganization.* The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. *Other elective officers.*

(1) *Officers.* A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of

Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Duties.* Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Vacancies.* If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

(4) *Interim officers.* Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) *Acting officers.* During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) *Determination of incapacity.* The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(7) *Special Qualifications for Attorney General.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

Sec. 8. *Council of State.* The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. *Compensation and allowances.* The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. *Seal of State.* There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants or commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. *Administrative departments.* Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and

duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

## ARTICLE IV

### JUDICIAL

Section 1. *Judicial power.* The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and in a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. *General Court of Justice.* The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. *Judicial powers of administrative agencies.* The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.* The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. *Appellate division.* The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. *Supreme Court.*

(1) *Membership.* The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) *Sessions of the Supreme Court.* The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. *Court of Appeals.* The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. *Retirement of Justices and Judges.* The General Assembly shall provided by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

(1) *Superior Court districts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) *Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases.* The Superior Court shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) *Clerks.* A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of Clerk of the Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. *District Courts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, from nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. *Assignment of Judges.* The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.



Sec. 12. *Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.*

(1) *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over “issues of fact” and “questions of fact” shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervision and control over the proceedings of the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) *Court of Appeals.* The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) *Superior Court.* Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) *District Courts; Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) *Waiver.* The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) *Appeals.* The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) *Forms of Action.* There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress or private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) *Rules of procedure.* The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.



Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) *Removal of Judges by the General Assembly.* Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) *Additional method of removal of Judges.* The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) *Removal of Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) *Removal of Clerks.* Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

Sec. 18. *District Attorney and Prosecutorial Districts.*

(1) *District Attorneys.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Only persons duly to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) *Prosecution in District Court Division.* Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. *Vacancies.* Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, when elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

## ARTICLE V FINANCE

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) *Power of taxation.* The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) *Classification.* Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) *Exemptions.* Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural, charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) *Special tax areas.* Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) *Purposes of property tax.* The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) *Income tax.* The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) *Contracts.* The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any county, city or town, and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

### Sec. 3. *Limitations upon the increase of State debt.*

(1) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) To fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;
- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association or private corporation.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

*Sec. 4. Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.*

(1) *Regulation of borrowing and debt.* The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;
- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or

corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. *Acts levying taxes to state objects.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. *Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.*

(1) *Sinking funds.* The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) *Retirement funds.* Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. *Drawing public money.*

(1) *State treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.

(2) *Local treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. *Health care facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing,



and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations.

Sec. 9. *Capital projects for industry.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 10. *Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities.* In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy (each, respectively, "a unit of municipal government") may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, or both, with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

Sec. 11. *Capital projects for agriculture.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution of the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of



an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 12. *Higher Education Facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Section 13. *Seaport and airport facilities.* (1). Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies.

- (a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;
- (b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and
- (c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available monies associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State."

## ARTICLE VI

### SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE

Section 1. *Who may vote.* Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *Qualifications of voter.*

(1) *Residence period for State elections.* Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) *Residence period for presidential elections.* The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) *Disqualification of felon.* No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Registration.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. *Qualification for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this Constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. *Eligibility to elective office.* Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. *Oath.* Before entering upon the duties of an office, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, . . . . . do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as . . . . . so help me God."

Sec. 8. *Disqualifications of office.* The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who had been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Dual office holding.*

(1) *Prohibitions.* It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) *Exceptions.* The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

Sec. 10. *Continuation in office.* In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

## ARTICLE VII

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. *General Assembly to provide for local government.* The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of

Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. *Sheriffs.* In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. *Merged or consolidated counties.* Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

## ARTICLE VIII CORPORATIONS

Section 1. *Corporate charters.* No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. *Corporations defined.* The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

## ARTICLE IX EDUCATION

Section 1. *Education encouraged.* Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

(1) *General and uniform system; term.* The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) *Local responsibility.* The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem

appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. *School attendance.* The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) *Board.* The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) *Superintendent of Public Instruction.* The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Powers and duties of Board.* The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *State school fund.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State; and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

Sec. 7. *County school fund.* All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. *Higher education.* The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.



Sec. 9. *Benefits of public institutions of higher education.* The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

(1) *Escheats prior to July 1, 1971.* All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) *Escheats after June 30, 1971.* All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE X HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 1. *Personal property exemptions.* The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. *Homestead exemptions.*

(1) *Exemption from sale; exceptions.* Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) *Exemption for benefit of children.* The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) *Exemption for benefit of surviving spouse.* If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate homestead.

(4) *Conveyance of homestead.* Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. *Mechanics' and laborers' liens.* The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to



prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption of a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. *Property of married women secured to them.* The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. *Insurance.* A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

## ARTICLE XI

### PUNISHMENTS, CORRECTIONS, AND CHARITIES

Section 1. *Punishments.* The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. *Death punishment.* The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. *Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies.* Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs for humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *Welfare policy; board of public welfare.* Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

## ARTICLE XII

### MILITARY FORCES

**Section 1.** *Governor is Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repel invasion.

## ARTICLE XIII

### CONVENTIONS; CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND REVISION

Section 1. *Convention of the People.* No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act of submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

## ARTICLE XIV

### MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of office holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto."

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the "State Nature and Historic Preserve", and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests therein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

## Chapter Three

# VOTING RESULTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES SINCE 1970

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## INTRODUCTION

Provisions for amending and revising the Constitution are found in Article XIII of the Constitution of North Carolina. The two methods outlined in this article are: (1) by convention of the people and (2) by legislative initiation. In both instances all constitutional issues proposed must be submitted for approval by the qualified voters of the State.

The convention method for amending the constitution has not been used during this century. The last convention called to amend a constitution of North Carolina was held in 1875. The preferred method since that time has been by legislative initiation. Section 4 of Article XIII states:

A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly.

North Carolina is currently under its third Constitution. The present one became effective on July 1, 1971, having been adopted on November 3, 1970, by the voters of North Carolina. The Constitution of 1971 was the result of recommendations made by the State Constitutional Study Commission to the General Assembly of 1969. From these recommendations came seven proposals regarding changes to the Constitution—one being the adoption of a new constitution.

Since 1970 other constitutional issues have been presented to the voters of our State. The county by county tabulations of those issues are found in this chapter. In order to present the material in a uniform format, a description of the ballot issues as they were presented to the voters is given on a separate page preceeding the actual tabulation of votes. A number has been assigned each ballot issue for each election date on which the issue or issues were presented. In the tabulations each number identifies a particular ballot issue described on the previous page. The votes "FOR" or "AGAINST" each issue are given by county. The counties are listed in alphabetical order and a statewide total appears at the end of each issue.

### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1970

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue (Citation)	Tabulations of Votes For                      Against	
1	Constitutional amendment for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina. (Chapter 1258, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	393,759	251,132
2	Constitutional amendment to require the General Assembly to reduce number of state administrative departments to 25 and to authorize the Governor to reorganize administrative departments, subject to legislative approval. (Chapter 932, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	400,892	248,759
3	Constitutional amendment permitting 3/5 of the members of the General Assembly to convene extra sessions of the General Assembly. (Chapter 1270, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	332,981	285,587
4	Constitutional amendment revising those portions of the present or proposed state constitution concerning state and local finance. (Chapter 1200, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	323,131	281,087
5	Constitutional amendment authorizing General Assembly to fix personal exemptions for income tax purposes. (Chapter 872, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	336,660	282,697
6	Constitutional amendment providing that after June 30, 1971, the escheats shall be used to aid North Carolina residents enrolled in any public institution of higher education in this state. (Chapter 827, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	362,097	248,451
7	Constitutional amendment abolishing literacy requirement for voting. (Chapter 1004, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1969)	279,132	355,347

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1970**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	6,948	4,076	7,532	3,758
Alexander .....	2,772	2,698	3,143	2,516
Alleghany .....	922	843	1,027	724
Anson .....	2,054	934	2,006	906
Ashe .....	2,445	1,375	2,843	1,175
Avery .....	984	430	1,014	369
Beaufort .....	2,359	1,092	2,417	1,073
Bertie .....	605	432	672	368
Bladen .....	1,211	1,070	1,218	957
Brunswick .....	2,163	2,333	2,009	2,333
Buncombe .....	10,006	4,903	9,520	5,872
Burke .....	6,920	5,432	6,283	5,907
Cabarrus .....	7,231	5,257	6,960	5,594
Caldwell .....	6,683	4,500	6,935	4,271
Camden .....	328	227	286	221
Carteret .....	4,286	1,578	4,643	1,414
Caswell .....	1,104	1,112	1,181	975
Catawba .....	10,097	7,156	9,211	8,801
Chatham .....	2,062	2,048	2,149	1,984
Cherokee .....	2,501	1,430	2,273	1,354
Chowan .....	728	235	670	261
Clay .....	793	433	729	406
Cleveland .....	6,294	3,833	6,362	3,649
Columbus .....	1,999	1,714	1,989	1,602
Craven .....	2,829	1,770	3,047	1,701
Cumberland .....	6,604	3,720	6,913	3,553
Currituck .....	439	318	391	342
Dare .....	597	249	587	242
Davidson .....	11,064	8,336	12,290	7,572
Davie .....	2,070	1,728	2,319	1,424
Duplin .....	2,674	2,299	2,785	2,119
Durham .....	8,429	4,411	9,479	4,247
Edgecombe .....	2,061	1,409	2,046	1,391
Forsyth .....	18,022	9,185	19,109	8,087
Franklin .....	1,194	2,211	1,193	2,075
Gaston .....	13,457	6,856	12,698	7,635
Gates .....	392	181	335	224
Graham .....	1,424	681	1,081	1,113
Granville .....	878	929	867	943
Greene .....	751	843	773	810
Guilford .....	22,095	9,891	22,219	9,738
Halifax .....	1,228	1,724	1,283	1,702
Harnett .....	2,583	3,293	2,779	2,896
Haywood .....	5,008	3,117	4,463	3,432
Henderson .....	4,120	2,962	3,733	3,511
Hertford .....	882	372	790	358
Hoke .....	926	513	891	567
Hyde .....	406	273	454	220
Iredell .....	7,306	4,034	8,360	3,271
Jackson .....	2,839	1,472	2,683	1,433



**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1970**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	3,120	4,057	3,024	3,894
Jones .....	908	862	858	845
Lee .....	1,030	978	1,116	1,084
Lenoir .....	4,176	4,395	3,908	4,586
Lincoln .....	4,815	3,326	4,676	3,641
Macon .....	1,989	1,270	1,895	1,255
Madison .....	1,121	365	1,089	408
Martin .....	2,048	857	2,272	761
McDowell .....	2,951	2,817	2,864	2,790
Mecklenburg .....	30,682	8,999	32,820	8,949
Mitchell .....	1,016	516	1,102	507
Montgomery .....	2,202	1,919	2,308	1,801
Moore .....	3,995	3,139	4,257	2,768
Nash .....	2,365	2,629	2,320	2,645
New Hanover .....	5,374	3,468	5,379	3,309
Northampton .....	1,706	526	802	841
Onslow .....	3,473	2,150	3,573	2,023
Orange .....	6,139	2,350	5,581	2,964
Pamlico .....	697	561	883	514
Pasquotank .....	1,206	722	1,117	818
Pender .....	1,169	966	1,117	875
Perquimans .....	498	268	456	284
Person .....	1,457	1,108	1,399	934
Pitt .....	6,216	2,812	6,626	2,557
Polk .....	945	369	982	412
Randolph .....	4,857	4,078	5,882	3,448
Richmond .....	1,654	864	1,748	819
Robeson .....	6,533	4,199	6,062	3,929
Rockingham .....	5,028	3,509	5,164	3,094
Rowan .....	9,479	7,221	9,675	7,352
Rutherford .....	4,925	3,583	5,069	3,362
Sampson .....	4,489	3,866	4,578	3,504
Scotland .....	1,232	639	1,300	1,595
Stanly .....	5,009	4,528	5,164	4,650
Stokes .....	2,748	2,529	2,890	2,227
Surry .....	5,782	3,372	5,954	3,293
Swain .....	1,199	593	992	876
Transylvania .....	3,429	2,202	3,252	2,100
Tyrell .....	282	159	299	143
Union .....	4,398	1,788	4,764	1,552
Vance .....	1,214	1,626	1,172	1,594
Wake .....	17,202	10,844	17,635	12,266
Warren .....	1,016	1,442	1,048	1,325
Washington .....	1,043	653	1,111	602
Watauga .....	2,978	1,181	2,912	1,321
Wayne .....	2,549	4,168	3,154	3,831
Wilkes .....	4,023	2,541	4,274	2,311
Wilson .....	3,673	3,290	3,623	3,352
Yadkin .....	2,011	2,121	2,246	1,873
Yancey .....	1,875	889	1,860	816
Totals .....	393,759	251,132	400,893	248,795

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1970 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	6,092	4,625	6,070	4,480
Alexander .....	2,230	3,145	2,375	2,922
Alleghany .....	671	916	688	880
Anson .....	1,581	1,218	1,612	1,078
Ashe .....	1,986	1,383	1,944	1,349
Avery .....	716	558	738	498
Beaufort .....	2,031	1,230	1,905	1,272
Bertie .....	537	421	515	422
Bladen .....	1,010	1,137	1,039	1,059
Brunswick .....	1,858	2,304	1,866	2,197
Buncombe .....	10,053	5,085	9,308	5,185
Burke .....	5,217	6,503	5,627	6,005
Cabarrus .....	5,420	6,784	5,431	6,538
Caldwell .....	4,952	5,710	4,845	5,561
Camden .....	264	228	232	230
Carteret .....	3,907	1,755	3,836	1,708
Caswell .....	953	1,112	944	1,008
Catawba .....	8,085	8,797	7,946	8,552
Chatham .....	1,769	2,183	1,741	2,039
Cherokee .....	2,111	1,514	2,169	1,302
Chowan .....	636	290	622	288
Clay .....	672	449	680	419
Cleveland .....	4,810	4,950	4,773	4,581
Columbus .....	1,727	1,801	1,728	1,713
Craven .....	2,514	1,844	2,275	1,940
Cumberland .....	5,846	4,316	5,116	5,016
Currituck .....	386	340	356	345
Dare .....	550	247	489	285
Davidson .....	9,966	9,128	9,847	8,454
Davie .....	1,499	1,866	1,685	1,766
Duplin .....	2,237	2,382	2,274	2,240
Durham .....	8,294	4,714	7,601	4,882
Edgecombe .....	1,835	1,423	1,736	1,448
Forsyth .....	16,450	9,627	14,497	10,799
Franklin .....	967	2,198	945	2,103
Gaston .....	10,516	8,940	9,870	9,138
Gates .....	314	188	320	163
Graham .....	1,250	663	1,308	690
Granville .....	808	930	748	931
Greene .....	652	882	652	853
Guilford .....	18,948	11,648	19,201	10,823
Halifax .....	1,207	1,724	1,092	1,794
Harnett .....	2,299	3,301	2,235	3,208
Haywood .....	4,327	3,343	4,139	3,322
Henderson .....	3,833	3,089	3,481	3,272
Hertford .....	747	331	682	400
Hoke .....	800	583	600	790
Hyde .....	335	272	312	252
Iredell .....	5,343	5,471	5,636	4,797
Jackson .....	2,682	1,387	2,683	1,354

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1970 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	2,397	4,016	2,249	3,959
Jones .....	772	845	770	812
Lee .....	943	1,056	898	1,081
Lenoir .....	3,744	4,464	3,582	4,473
Lincoln .....	3,646	4,194	3,690	4,005
Macon .....	1,706	1,413	1,722	1,278
Madison .....	1,016	397	1,009	376
Martin .....	1,831	982	1,561	1,110
McDowell .....	2,349	3,097	2,299	2,932
Mecklenburg .....	25,215	14,619	23,855	15,121
Mitchell .....	776	626	750	561
Montgomery .....	1,765	2,171	1,768	2,040
Moore .....	3,466	3,333	3,378	3,115
Nash .....	2,032	2,636	1,915	2,696
New Hanover .....	5,072	3,460	4,386	3,942
Northampton .....	632	891	565	928
Onslow .....	3,104	2,334	3,049	2,235
Orange .....	5,473	2,758	5,357	2,545
Pamlico .....	580	620	659	557
Pasquotank .....	1,111	710	1,006	781
Pender .....	1,027	947	982	938
Perquimans .....	442	294	423	286
Person .....	1,170	1,143	1,199	910
Pitt .....	5,297	3,296	4,921	3,330
Polk .....	854	486	824	489
Randolph .....	4,110	4,516	4,237	4,206
Richmond .....	1,426	956	1,344	971
Robeson .....	5,480	4,374	5,506	4,142
Rockingham .....	4,101	3,748	4,110	3,423
Rowan .....	7,784	8,631	7,697	8,270
Rutherford .....	3,921	4,367	3,884	4,106
Sampson .....	3,590	3,989	3,621	3,793
Scotland .....	1,046	722	1,123	662
Stanly .....	3,837	5,114	4,132	4,859
Stokes .....	2,328	2,485	2,304	2,383
Surry .....	5,139	3,484	4,953	3,555
Swain .....	996	672	1,034	573
Transylvania .....	3,048	2,283	3,073	2,223
Tyrell .....	242	163	220	154
Union .....	3,283	2,627	3,399	2,254
Vance .....	1,070	1,618	936	1,704
Wake .....	15,344	12,243	14,761	13,199
Warren .....	846	1,409	801	1,384
Washington .....	905	709	878	679
Watauga .....	2,195	1,651	2,382	1,554
Wayne .....	2,434	4,268	2,106	4,478
Wilkes .....	3,169	3,007	3,263	2,792
Wilson .....	2,927	3,766	2,638	3,924
Yadkin .....	1,652	2,194	1,701	2,150
Yancey .....	1,796	818	1,797	798
Totals .....	332,981	285,587	323,131	281,087

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1970 — Continued**

County	5		6	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	6,061	4,767	6,614	4,058
Alexander .....	2,354	3,003	2,631	2,648
Alleghany .....	692	937	782	786
Anson .....	1,708	1,092	1,775	958
Ashe .....	2,099	1,268	2,182	1,147
Avery .....	818	501	867	391
Beaufort .....	2,013	1,247	2,218	1,035
Bertie .....	533	433	584	381
Bladen .....	1,127	1,025	1,227	922
Brunswick .....	1,820	2,398	2,030	2,078
Buncombe .....	9,561	5,578	10,164	4,668
Burke .....	5,772	5,985	6,477	5,107
Cabarrus .....	6,270	5,913	6,722	5,279
Caldwell .....	5,110	5,553	6,023	4,490
Camden .....	282	206	284	197
Carteret .....	3,760	1,892	4,068	1,481
Caswell .....	1,039	1,037	1,042	994
Catawba .....	8,372	8,396	9,565	7,124
Chatham .....	1,796	2,104	1,805	1,992
Cherokee .....	2,084	1,436	2,273	1,274
Chowan .....	659	268	702	209
Clay .....	689	448	750	370
Cleveland .....	5,124	4,436	5,546	3,941
Columbus .....	1,730	1,805	1,839	1,656
Craven .....	2,473	1,951	2,754	1,655
Cumberland .....	5,745	4,419	6,225	3,792
Currituck .....	374	341	406	295
Dare .....	525	275	566	205
Davidson .....	9,419	9,753	10,190	8,511
Davie .....	1,626	1,918	1,852	1,650
Duplin .....	2,249	2,256	2,486	2,072
Durham .....	8,121	4,865	7,811	4,839
Edgecombe .....	1,857	1,409	2,134	1,178
Forsyth .....	14,119	11,792	15,105	10,363
Franklin .....	1,109	2,072	1,135	1,968
Gaston .....	10,223	9,304	12,229	6,793
Gates .....	330	167	311	175
Graham .....	1,289	706	1,404	615
Granville .....	790	938	826	872
Greene .....	671	837	768	780
Guilford .....	19,558	11,166	19,955	10,285
Halifax .....	1,188	1,710	1,400	1,518
Harnett .....	2,428	3,141	2,593	3,030
Haywood .....	3,994	3,646	4,624	2,828
Henderson .....	3,556	3,492	4,025	2,837
Hertford .....	776	387	787	359
Hoke .....	835	577	860	516
Hyde .....	335	264	344	246
Iredell .....	6,315	4,603	6,331	4,252
Jackson .....	2,603	1,471	2,760	1,259

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1970 — Continued**

County	5		6	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	2,449	3,975	2,494	3,813
Jones .....	751	853	837	743
Lee .....	1,027	1,001	1,037	959
Lenoir .....	3,544	4,707	4,000	4,187
Lincoln .....	3,881	3,950	4,314	3,395
Macon .....	1,649	1,488	1,909	1,159
Madison .....	1,013	402	1,061	331
Martin .....	1,775	960	1,880	827
McDowell .....	2,393	3,048	2,898	2,417
Mecklenburg .....	27,662	12,397	28,475	11,201
Mitchell .....	791	587	856	475
Montgomery .....	1,798	2,125	1,920	1,957
Moore .....	3,346	3,321	3,626	2,995
Nash .....	2,064	2,631	2,401	2,281
New Hanover .....	4,293	4,251	5,048	3,459
Northampton .....	628	912	1,596	518
Onslow .....	2,897	2,546	3,296	2,086
Orange .....	5,443	2,698	4,913	3,190
Pamlico .....	635	615	779	469
Pasquotank .....	1,088	742	1,134	674
Pender .....	1,009	984	1,079	865
Perquimans .....	444	291	451	272
Person .....	1,292	989	1,244	887
Pitt .....	5,152	3,370	5,441	2,949
Polk .....	839	480	905	420
Randolph .....	4,246	4,499	4,407	4,091
Richmond .....	1,379	1,048	1,510	873
Robeson .....	5,434	4,377	5,882	3,794
Rockingham .....	4,090	3,789	4,219	3,400
Rowan .....	8,073	8,266	8,806	7,220
Rutherford .....	4,057	4,115	4,556	3,512
Sampson .....	3,685	3,897	3,918	3,518
Scotland .....	1,071	738	1,138	648
Stanly .....	4,252	4,881	4,482	4,527
Stokes .....	2,149	2,619	2,345	2,331
Surry .....	4,809	3,873	5,276	3,223
Swain .....	996	654	1,085	514
Transylvania .....	2,871	2,522	3,224	2,151
Tyrell .....	248	159	255	129
Union .....	3,572	2,319	3,846	1,853
Vance .....	1,128	1,554	1,135	1,499
Wake .....	15,863	11,788	16,678	10,743
Warren .....	888	1,339	1,059	1,289
Washington .....	863	726	1,024	564
Watauga .....	2,657	1,415	2,557	1,339
Wayne .....	2,483	4,220	2,674	4,025
Wilkes .....	3,363	2,823	3,461	2,505
Wilson .....	3,301	3,432	3,421	3,240
Yadkin .....	1,597	2,262	1,736	2,018
Yancey .....	1,741	863	1,758	837
Totals .....				

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1970 — Continued**

County	7		County	7	
	For	Against		For	Against
Mamane .....	4,810	6,150	Johnston .....	1,956	4,626
Alexander .....	2,361	2,824	Jones .....	628	966
Alleghany .....	665	1,003	Lee .....	727	1,341
Anson .....	1,302	1,565	Lenoir .....	2,519	5,894
Ashe .....	2,660	1,296	Lincoln .....	3,879	3,978
Avery .....	854	570	Macon .....	1,519	1,656
Beaufort .....	1,413	1,973	Madison .....	1,065	422
Bertie .....	411	681	Martin .....	1,394	1,460
Bladen .....	856	1,343	McDowell .....	2,581	2,995
Brunswick .....	1,605	2,734	Mecklenburg .....	18,861	22,523
Buncombe .....	7,866	7,510	Mitchell .....	837	657
Burke .....	5,607	6,362	Montgomery .....	1,694	2,331
Cabarrus .....	4,744	7,559	Moore .....	2,678	4,201
Caldwell .....	5,243	5,665	Nash .....	1,413	3,426
Camden .....	177	317	New Hanover .....	3,606	5,544
Carteret .....	3,043	2,800	Northampton .....	1,429	957
Caswell .....	834	1,290	Onslow .....	2,176	3,343
Catawba .....	7,759	9,291	Orange .....	4,470	3,840
Chatham .....	1,511	2,461	Pamlico .....	486	783
Cherokee .....	2,063	1,525	Pasquotank .....	832	1,087
Chowan .....	483	457	Pender .....	795	1,219
Clay .....	724	473	Perquimans .....	331	412
Cleveland .....	4,191	5,470	Person .....	1,050	1,277
Columbus .....	1,456	2,095	Pitt .....	3,326	5,424
Craven .....	1,804	2,762	Polk .....	886	536
Cumberland .....	4,097	6,096	Randolph .....	3,728	5,307
Currituck .....	244	496	Richmond .....	1,072	1,431
Dare .....	405	444	Robeson .....	4,450	5,445
Davidson .....	7,953	11,096	Rockingham .....	3,421	4,681
Davie .....	1,505	1,964	Rowan .....	6,190	10,357
Duplin .....	1,800	2,922	Rutherford .....	3,742	4,504
Durham .....	6,073	7,058	Sampson .....	3,123	4,560
Edgecombe .....	1,350	1,956	Scotland .....	821	1,034
Forsyth .....	11,409	15,433	Stanly .....	3,465	5,730
Franklin .....	822	2,231	Stokes .....	2,173	2,742
Gaston .....	9,508	10,214	Surry .....	4,436	4,305
Gates .....	241	280	Swain .....	1,049	689
Graham .....	1,249	655	Transylvania .....	2,774	2,713
Granville .....	579	1,151	Tyrell .....	180	261
Greene .....	470	1,058	Union .....	2,694	3,398
Guilford .....	15,978	15,758	Vance .....	830	1,893
Halifax .....	949	2,016	Wake .....	12,569	16,315
Harnett .....	1,840	3,761	Warren .....	932	1,605
Haywood .....	3,950	3,857	Washington .....	671	990
Henderson .....	3,265	3,856	Watauga .....	2,758	1,528
Hertford .....	599	655	Wayne .....	1,658	5,199
Hoke .....	682	729	Wilkes .....	3,397	2,916
Hyde .....	209	439	Wilson .....	2,009	4,797
Iredell .....	4,338	6,845	Yadkin .....	1,535	2,382
Jackson .....	2,431	1,638	Yancey .....	1,839	863
Totals .....				279,132	355,340



### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 7, 1972

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue (Citation)	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment reducing the voting age to 18 years and providing that only persons 21 years of age or older shall be eligible for elective office. (Chapter 201, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1971)	762,651	425,708
2	Constitutional amendment to require the General Assembly to prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or a Judge. (Chapter 451, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1971)	811,440	304,489
3	Constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice. (Chapter 560, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1971)	807,960	272,470
4	Constitutional amendment to conserve and protect North Carolina's natural resources. (Chapter 630, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1971)	976,581	146,895
5	Constitutional amendment limiting incorporation of cities and towns. (Chapter 857, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1971)	694,921	374,184

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 7th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1972**

County	I		I	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	14,818	7,724	6,353	5,274
Alexander .....	4,008	2,935	4,110	2,491
Alleghany .....	1,588	1,023	1,320	996
Anson .....	3,538	1,845	3,600	1,142
Ashe .....	4,000	2,108	3,384	2,024
Avery .....	2,161	932	2,172	779
Beaufort .....	5,593	2,899	5,886	1,727
Bertie .....	1,413	568	1,454	348
Bladen .....	4,080	1,83	3,974	1,492
Brunswick .....	4,814	2,372	4,413	1,929
Buncombe .....	15,891	7,841	18,972	4,174
Burke .....	11,770	6,896	11,855	5,293
Cabarrus .....	13,824	7,793	15,155	5,559
Caldwell .....	9,736	5,829	9,930	4,689
Camden .....	897	474	925	238
Carteret .....	7,137	3,137	7,568	2,089
Caswell .....	3,010	1,253	2,794	974
Catawba .....	17,578	10,917	19,510	7,497
Chatham .....	5,438	2,858	5,091	2,600
Cherokee .....	3,379	1,304	3,009	1,180
Chowan .....	1,721	803	1,882	438
Clay .....	1,257	387	1,162	291
Cleveland .....	10,752	5,702	11,719	3,927
Columbus .....	5,485	2,489	5,256	2,025
Craven .....	5,861	3,007	6,354	2,021
Cumberland .....	21,659	10,242	22,192	8,008
Currituck .....	1,394	626	1,446	379
Dare .....	1,556	599	1,619	321
Davidson .....	18,946	10,523	19,501	8,276
Davie .....	4,244	1,926	3,927	1,644
Duplin .....	5,650	3,113	5,981	2,066
Durham .....	15,593	15,734	17,472	12,714
Edgecombe .....	7,248	3,208	7,614	1,987
Forsyth .....	31,264	16,549	31,401	14,684
Franklin .....	4,479	2,425	4,565	1,620
Gaston .....	21,319	11,596	22,719	8,699
Gates .....	1,373	619	1,426	279
Graham .....	1,346	719	1,285	636
Granville .....	4,952	2,466	5,037	1,663
Greene .....	2,308	960	2,418	652
Guilford .....	41,630	26,453	45,444	19,339
Halifax .....	7,991	3,991	8,508	2,650
Harnett .....	7,645	4,749	7,373	3,836
Haywood .....	8,299	4,216	8,818	2,984
Henderson .....	7,584	3,402	8,402	2,153
Hertford .....	1,882	562	1,913	1,412
Hoke .....	2,301	855	1,811	1,117
Hyde .....	891	443	874	256
Iredell .....	13,405	7,086	14,468	5,103
Jackson .....	4,223	2,330	4,357	1,677

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 7th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1972 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	7,040	4,230	7,068	3,236
Jones .....	1,744	684	1,712	512
Lee .....	2,761	1,262	2,986	925
Lenoir .....	9,073	4,485	10,013	2,782
Lincoln .....	7,046	4,181	7,268	3,358
Macon .....	3,479	1,450	3,487	1,012
Madison .....	1,085	648	1,041	521
Martin .....	2,310	1,138	2,213	680
McDowell .....	4,756	2,769	5,007	2,097
Mecklenburg .....	44,515	27,217	57,017	13,770
Mitchell .....	2,549	1,279	2,499	908
Montgomery .....	3,382	2,086	3,448	1,636
Moore .....	7,716	4,152	8,087	2,935
Nash .....	10,381	5,382	11,309	3,267
New Hanover .....	13,289	7,683	13,651	6,087
Northampton .....	2,210	836	2,227	560
Onslow .....	7,956	3,685	8,413	2,683
Orange .....	12,522	10,307	14,320	6,583
Pamlico .....	1,588	758	1,594	495
Pasquotank .....	2,982	1,375	3,355	804
Pender .....	2,696	1,401	2,697	978
Perquimans .....	1,286	482	1,314	301
Person .....	4,569	2,428	4,421	1,736
Pitt .....	11,083	6,441	12,472	3,984
Polk .....	1,724	961	1,943	727
Randolph .....	11,034	5,604	11,020	4,426
Richmond .....	4,242	3,161	4,629	2,092
Robeson .....	12,035	5,476	11,365	4,148
Rockingham .....	11,145	6,234	11,161	4,719
Rowan .....	17,071	9,052	18,179	6,807
Rutherford .....	7,823	4,642	8,124	3,755
Sampson .....	7,766	4,048	7,354	3,121
Scotland .....	2,653	1,287	2,872	837
Stanly .....	9,388	5,641	9,783	4,238
Stokes .....	5,370	2,660	4,752	2,447
Surry .....	5,758	2,612	5,746	2,211
Swain .....	1,383	448	1,417	299
Transylvania .....	4,939	2,264	4,982	1,808
Tyrell .....	671	253	633	178
Union .....	8,362	4,461	9,178	2,844
Vance .....	5,489	3,187	5,341	2,550
Wake .....	38,882	24,487	45,190	15,483
Warren .....	2,483	1,340	2,375	967
Washington .....	2,381	1,434	2,645	803
Watauga .....	4,289	2,947	4,594	2,073
Wayne .....	6,723	3,088	7,249	2,231
Wilkes .....	8,190	4,673	7,939	4,327
Wilson .....	9,505	5,134	10,532	3,115
Yadkin .....	4,216	2,499	3,920	2,079
Yancey .....	2,181	1,455	2,115	743
Totals .....	762,651	425,708	811,440	304,489

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 7th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1972 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	16,033	4,622	19,998	1,887
Alexander .....	4,079	2,400	4,579	1,978
Alleghany .....	1,294	918	1,485	638
Anson .....	3,405	1,052	4,190	546
Ashe .....	3,341	1,815	4,367	1,225
Avery .....	2,118	655	2,559	373
Beaufort .....	6,139	1,419	7,163	784
Bertie .....	1,434	282	1,717	131
Bladen .....	3,956	1,268	4,761	701
Brunswick .....	4,245	1,810	5,399	1,051
Buncombe .....	18,811	3,643	21,617	1,861
Burke .....	12,461	4,578	14,653	2,994
Cabarrus .....	15,720	4,847	17,101	3,486
Caldwell .....	10,182	4,060	12,420	2,452
Camden .....	911	203	972	229
Carteret .....	7,787	1,616	9,009	839
Caswell .....	2,679	860	3,376	390
Catawba .....	19,569	6,406	22,405	4,269
Chatham .....	4,925	2,477	6,436	1,232
Cherokee .....	2,934	1,105	3,590	824
Chowan .....	1,849	361	2,198	140
Clay .....	1,118	263	1,342	156
Cleveland .....	11,879	3,233	12,896	2,344
Columbus .....	4,934	1,995	6,235	1,088
Craven .....	6,378	1,709	7,516	989
Cumberland .....	23,470	6,227	27,825	2,885
Currituck .....	1,424	309	1,652	213
Dare .....	1,570	261	1,732	273
Davidson .....	19,097	7,754	24,751	3,498
Davie .....	3,958	1,400	4,841	786
Duplin .....	5,735	1,757	7,024	1,090
Durham .....	17,128	12,380	23,340	6,183
Edgecombe .....	7,529	1,866	8,920	708
Forsyth .....	32,680	12,275	41,337	5,319
Franklin .....	4,394	1,424	5,496	749
Gaston .....	23,438	6,748	27,380	4,026
Gates .....	1,393	236	1,691	83
Graham .....	1,228	628	1,400	530
Granville .....	5,008	1,468	6,058	668
Greene .....	2,431	541	2,811	278
Guilford .....	43,852	19,236	59,598	6,197
Halifax .....	8,509	2,287	9,978	1,060
Harnett .....	7,610	3,478	9,275	2,091
Haywood .....	8,770	2,614	10,384	1,401
Henderson .....	7,849	2,163	9,067	1,130
Hertford .....	1,921	335	2,270	115
Hoke .....	1,979	970	2,746	268
Hyde .....	863	191	823	144
Iredell .....	14,638	4,372	16,994	2,688
Jackson .....	4,360	1,469	5,194	951

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 7th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1972 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	7,043	2,903	8,569	1,780
Jones .....	1,670	470	1,984	237
Lee .....	3,072	739	3,468	439
Lenoir .....	10,228	2,166	11,419	1,325
Lincoln .....	7,126	3,037	8,376	2,038
Macon .....	3,413	937	4,074	497
Madison .....	1,001	508	1,261	332
Martin .....	2,492	604	2,879	362
McDowell .....	4,734	1,738	5,851	1,135
Mecklenburg .....	56,997	12,456	60,369	10,341
Mitchell .....	2,393	812	3,013	463
Montgomery .....	3,301	1,600	3,841	1,225
Moore .....	8,131	2,475	9,980	1,221
Nash .....	11,057	2,910	13,403	1,181
New Hanover .....	13,807	5,250	16,969	2,995
Northampton .....	2,196	458	2,474	238
Onslow .....	8,776	2,074	10,362	958
Orange .....	15,278	5,684	20,516	1,099
Pamlico .....	1,580	421	1,880	263
Pasquotank .....	3,322	706	3,879	321
Pender .....	2,507	839	3,302	394
Perquimans .....	1,274	276	1,513	131
Person .....	4,139	1,488	5,256	743
Pitt .....	12,634	3,296	15,130	1,722
Polk .....	1,905	735	2,115	492
Randolph .....	10,595	4,226	13,927	1,882
Richmond .....	4,557	1,884	5,546	1,182
Robeson .....	11,383	3,622	13,726	1,720
Rockingham .....	10,803	4,478	14,149	1,937
Rowan .....	18,573	5,512	21,854	3,229
Rutherford .....	8,114	3,300	10,040	1,832
Sampson .....	7,055	2,832	8,438	1,926
Scotland .....	2,965	592	3,437	224
Stanly .....	9,445	3,880	11,379	2,587
Stokes .....	4,502	2,219	6,187	1,141
Surry .....	5,651	2,169	6,916	1,176
Swain .....	1,395	265	1,512	255
Transylvania .....	5,007	1,573	5,978	999
Tyrell .....	595	146	727	72
Union .....	8,998	2,267	10,827	1,268
Vance .....	5,168	2,422	6,737	1,154
Wake .....	43,038	15,879	53,510	7,444
Warren .....	2,278	908	2,892	444
Washington .....	2,610	592	3,015	344
Watauga .....	4,612	1,839	5,541	1,538
Wayne .....	7,290	1,983	8,377	1,197
Wilkes .....	7,636	4,179	9,277	2,916
Wilson .....	10,694	2,582	12,620	1,110
Yadkin .....	3,937	1,855	5,234	1,057
Yancey .....	1,698	689	2,151	358
Totals .....	807,960	272,470	976,581	146,895

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 7th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1972 — Continued**

County	5		County	5	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	14,109	6,675	Johnston .....	6,017	3,615
Alexander .....	3,331	3,059	Jones .....	1,446	657
Alleghany .....	1,147	950	Lee .....	2,474	1,224
Anson .....	2,910	1,575	Lenoir .....	8,281	3,891
Ashe .....	3,009	2,134	Lincoln .....	5,756	4,314
Avery .....	2,027	1,028	Macon .....	2,928	1,342
Beaufort .....	5,131	2,147	Madison .....	958	537
Bertie .....	1,144	595	Martin .....	2,109	931
Bladen .....	1,344	1,866	McDowell .....	3,837	2,884
Brunswick .....	3,744	2,400	Mecklenburg .....	44,394	24,328
Buncombe .....	15,370	7,007	Mitchell .....	2,096	1,127
Burke .....	10,569	6,410	Montgomery .....	2,886	1,910
Cabarrus .....	10,755	9,449	Moore .....	6,926	3,565
Caldwell .....	8,702	5,684	Nash .....	9,540	4,298
Camden .....	813	231	New Hanover .....	12,133	6,859
Carteret .....	6,738	2,720	Northampton .....	1,828	684
Caswell .....	2,252	1,264	Onslow .....	7,130	3,627
Catawba .....	16,304	9,947	Orange .....	14,536	5,763
Chatham .....	4,433	2,876	Pamlico .....	1,280	713
Cherokee .....	2,609	1,434	Pasquotank .....	2,864	1,184
Chowan .....	1,649	564	Pender .....	2,272	1,163
Clay .....	938	429	Perquimans .....	1,101	471
Cleveland .....	9,395	5,846	Person .....	3,756	1,871
Columbus .....	4,370	2,599	Pitt .....	10,703	4,874
Craven .....	5,396	2,779	Polk .....	1,805	831
Cumberland .....	18,893	10,182	Randolph .....	9,555	5,179
Currituck .....	1,198	547	Richmond .....	3,788	2,615
Dare .....	1,294	553	Robeson .....	9,853	5,062
Davidson .....	17,537	9,635	Rockingham .....	9,831	5,341
Davie .....	3,240	2,031	Rowan .....	14,577	9,196
Duplin .....	5,241	2,470	Rutherford .....	7,001	4,236
Durham .....	15,443	13,253	Sampson .....	6,224	3,479
Edgecombe .....	6,375	2,611	Scotland .....	2,412	1,083
Forsyth .....	31,669	13,688	Stanly .....	7,634	5,494
Franklin .....	3,887	1,901	Stokes .....	4,092	2,593
Gaston .....	18,499	11,626	Surry .....	5,394	2,505
Gates .....	1,229	400	Swain .....	1,211	454
Graham .....	1,133	695	Transylvania .....	4,734	2,151
Granville .....	4,445	1,834	Tyrell .....	517	216
Greene .....	2,071	844	Union .....	7,149	4,176
Guilford .....	45,942	16,390	Vance .....	4,604	2,971
Halifax .....	6,990	3,702	Wake .....	37,786	18,812
Harnett .....	6,731	4,389	Warren .....	1,979	1,151
Haywood .....	7,635	3,690	Washington .....	2,187	1,142
Henderson .....	7,137	3,083	Watauga .....	4,027	2,297
Hertford .....	1,695	517	Wayne .....	6,194	2,948
Hoke .....	2,121	800	Wilkes .....	6,905	4,913
Hyde .....	730	320	Wilson .....	8,804	4,137
Iredell .....	11,015	7,268	Yadkin .....	3,543	2,246
Jackson .....	3,721	2,103	Yancey .....	1,705	654
Totals .....				694,921	374,184



# CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 5, 1974

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment changing the title of the constitutional office of "solicitor" to "District Attorney". (Chapter 394, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1973)	474,199	249,452
2	Constitutional amendment to create jobs and employment opportunities and to protect the environment by authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds to finance industrial and pollution control facilities among others for industry and the ratification, validation, confirmation, and approval of Chapter 633 of the 1971 Session Laws as amended by Chapter 476 of the 1973 Session Laws of the General Assembly. (Chapter 1222, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1973 Regular Session, 1974)	317,285	376,269

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 5th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER 5, 1974**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	7,106	2,889	3,873	6,020
Alexander .....	3,540	3,291	2,842	3,326
Alleghany .....	790	1,054	911	954
Anson .....	2,043	932	1,830	1,069
Ashe .....	3,113	2,635	2,440	2,730
Avery .....	1,178	871	1,048	854
Beaufort .....	3,024	1,650	1,985	2,341
Bertie .....	465	157	359	322
Bladen .....	2,091	1,082	1,509	1,430
Brunswick .....	3,809	2,267	2,797	2,512
Buncombe .....	10,183	4,453	5,113	10,350
Burke .....	8,683	5,928	7,171	6,703
Caharrus .....	9,899	6,023	6,641	7,682
Caldwell .....	8,137	5,082	6,741	6,185
Camden .....	407	198	293	226
Carteret .....	4,205	1,932	2,874	2,876
Caswell .....	1,701	1,144	1,430	1,271
Catawba .....	12,902	7,115	9,812	9,536
Chatham .....	3,228	2,621	2,343	3,033
Cherokee .....	2,521	2,517	2,073	2,504
Chowan .....	604	164	462	292
Clay .....	1,499	580	1,328	504
Cleveland .....	6,363	3,612	4,712	4,839
Columbus .....	2,853	1,757	2,177	1,937
Craven .....	2,745	1,459	1,452	2,899
Cumberland .....	11,093	3,930	8,012	7,055
Currituck .....	760	458	491	610
Dare .....	1,235	399	894	576
Davidson .....	12,841	9,405	9,452	12,274
Davie .....	2,718	2,091	1,988	2,536
Duplin .....	2,542	1,731	2,002	1,993
Durham .....	6,974	2,189	2,885	6,245
Edgecombe .....	3,296	1,456	2,327	1,987
Forsyth .....	20,075	8,278	10,353	16,109
Franklin .....	1,976	1,662	1,381	2,018
Gaston .....	14,793	7,460	10,875	10,957
Gates .....	695	221	543	282
Graham .....	1,115	782	890	747
Granville .....	2,033	1,314	1,472	1,644
Greene .....	1,229	682	967	773
Guilford .....	27,731	10,317	14,018	24,008
Halifax .....	3,240	1,703	2,603	1,977
Harnett .....	4,374	3,647	2,874	4,439
Haywood .....	5,012	3,317	3,563	4,261
Henderson .....	5,086	2,672	3,251	4,569
Hertford .....	733	171	479	431
Hoke .....	1,516	688	1,122	1,016
Hyde .....	490	260	390	368
Iredell .....	8,952	5,887	6,377	7,876
Jackson .....	2,140	1,518	1,722	1,909

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 5th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER 5, 1974 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	3,728	2,640	2,163	3,778
Jones .....	910	602	738	554
Lee .....	1,365	470	667	1,110
Lenoir .....	4,493	3,202	3,073	4,395
Lincoln .....	6,328	4,732	5,056	5,347
Macon .....	3,019	1,725	2,679	1,863
Madison .....	1,466	576	1,287	720
Martin .....	979	365	660	680
McDowell .....	3,998	2,542	3,008	2,909
Mecklenburg .....	30,958	6,739	18,102	18,885
Mitchell .....	1,627	1,028	1,392	1,162
Montgomery .....	2,544	2,220	1,879	2,398
Moore .....	5,323	3,056	3,858	4,161
Nash .....	4,268	2,435	2,827	3,566
New Hanover .....	8,716	4,454	4,181	9,109
Northampton .....	963	316	783	477
Onslow .....	4,878	2,222	3,775	2,944
Orange .....	8,141	2,410	4,673	5,999
Pamlico .....	922	508	608	661
Pasquotank .....	2,039	770	1,381	1,311
Pender .....	1,844	803	1,508	1,073
Perquimans .....	565	260	421	346
Person .....	1,330	577	959	1,046
Pitt .....	6,843	2,751	4,294	4,626
Polk .....	1,134	464	466	1,128
Randolph .....	6,197	4,279	4,281	5,871
Richmond .....	1,721	760	985	1,498
Robeson .....	6,968	3,131	5,514	3,555
Rockingham .....	6,381	4,272	4,465	5,511
Rowan .....	11,317	7,594	7,041	10,879
Rutherford .....	6,631	3,953	5,342	4,616
Sampson .....	5,305	4,322	4,147	4,245
Scotland .....	1,057	402	689	760
Stanly .....	6,997	4,577	5,496	5,255
Stokes .....	4,487	3,599	3,900	3,584
Surry .....	2,588	1,089	1,847	1,773
Swain .....	1,101	844	731	1,221
Transylvania .....	2,428	1,483	1,736	2,200
Tyrell .....	292	147	228	176
Union .....	5,099	2,363	3,721	3,433
Vance .....	2,770	1,938	1,854	2,436
Wake .....	22,175	7,101	9,226	20,942
Warren .....	1,468	873	1,242	866
Washington .....	1,195	636	788	768
Watauga .....	3,694	2,328	3,225	2,564
Wayne .....	2,884	1,086	2,220	1,862
Wilkes .....	6,866	5,376	5,152	5,884
Wilson .....	4,666	2,012	3,121	3,184
Yadkin .....	3,510	2,583	2,730	2,808
Yancey .....	2,283	1,185	2,019	1,095
Totals .....	474,199	249,452	317,285	376,269

## CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MARCH 23, 1976

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the state, counties, cities or towns, and other state and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance health care facilities. (Chapter 641, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1975)	382,093	311,300
2	Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities. (Chapter 826, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1975)	373,033	304,938

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE SPECIAL  
ELECTION HELD ON MARCH 23, 1976**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	5,637	5,829	5,395	5,547
Alexander .....	1,335	2,072	1,428	1,979
Alleghany .....	700	721	719	702
Anson .....	2,101	1,191	2,012	1,191
Ashe .....	1,845	1,650	1,935	1,486
Avery .....	1,652	1,592	1,600	1,576
Beaufort .....	2,380	2,513	2,467	2,409
Bertie .....	592	510	630	453
Bladen .....	2,061	1,351	2,025	1,247
Brunswick .....	2,349	2,602	2,193	2,556
Buncombe .....	12,609	6,875	12,651	6,946
Burke .....	5,247	5,202	5,239	5,096
Cabarrus .....	5,112	5,498	5,025	5,478
Caldwell .....	3,898	4,339	4,198	3,987
Camden .....	403	326	386	330
Carteret .....	2,463	3,231	2,310	3,295
Caswell .....	1,123	1,338	1,106	1,274
Catawba .....	7,519	7,439	7,536	7,199
Chatham .....	2,436	2,342	2,353	2,327
Cherokee .....	1,615	722	1,619	633
Chowan .....	545	282	521	271
Clay .....	598	345	592	344
Cleveland .....	4,361	4,458	4,320	4,395
Columbus .....	2,895	2,719	2,864	2,695
Craven .....	2,934	2,483	2,774	2,460
Cumberland .....	12,700	7,219	11,164	8,131
Currituck .....	437	562	419	572
Dare .....	786	637	751	634
Davidson .....	6,365	7,473	6,377	7,401
Davie .....	1,403	1,820	1,398	1,752
Duplin .....	2,552	2,625	2,505	2,582
Durham .....	11,741	6,683	11,347	6,429
Edgecombe .....	3,435	2,773	3,299	2,693
Forsyth .....	13,805	12,925	13,273	13,309
Franklin .....	1,536	2,433	1,520	2,424
Gaston .....	8,811	7,715	8,855	7,447
Gates .....	695	344	658	345
Graham .....	626	456	567	424
Granville .....	2,269	1,803	2,270	1,741
Greene .....	1,150	900	1,186	843
Guilford .....	21,492	15,762	19,786	16,372
Halifax .....	3,349	2,894	3,299	2,733
Harnett .....	2,814	4,291	2,862	4,238
Haywood .....	3,879	4,020	3,961	3,727
Henderson .....	4,788	2,415	4,840	2,272
Hertford .....	903	557	833	586
Hoke .....	1,212	838	1,089	863
Hyde .....	424	498	380	507
Iredell .....	6,102	4,889	6,293	4,674
Jackson .....	2,449	1,495	2,439	1,515

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE SPECIAL  
ELECTION HELD ON MARCH 23, 1976 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	3,223	3,728	3,062	3,627
Jones .....	796	1,015	856	912
Lee .....	1,724	1,547	1,677	1,561
Lenoir .....	3,892	4,249	4,174	3,942
Lincoln .....	3,229	2,963	3,362	2,793
Macon .....	2,016	1,567	1,880	1,660
Madison .....	906	575	928	504
Martin .....	1,204	952	1,102	843
McDowell .....	2,047	1,933	2,052	1,866
Mecklenburg .....	31,946	16,400	31,335	16,264
Mitchell .....	996	1,175	958	1,140
Montgomery .....	1,281	1,938	1,348	1,831
Moore .....	4,002	3,491	3,956	3,465
Nash .....	4,475	4,090	4,306	4,035
New Hanover .....	6,185	5,006	6,380	4,587
Northampton .....	1,413	957	1,248	886
Onslow .....	3,645	3,171	4,067	2,720
Orange .....	9,726	4,664	9,054	5,048
Pamlico .....	891	776	831	764
Pasquotank .....	1,545	1,230	1,487	1,163
Pender .....	1,708	1,204	1,743	1,143
Perquimans .....	660	402	644	373
Person .....	1,250	975	1,197	932
Pitt .....	5,669	4,646	5,647	4,493
Polk .....	1,180	627	1,096	671
Randolph .....	4,161	5,305	4,065	4,991
Richmond .....	3,227	2,391	3,274	2,219
Robeson .....	5,519	4,196	5,269	4,128
Rockingham .....	5,184	4,097	5,069	3,983
Rowan .....	6,766	7,348	7,007	7,007
Rutherford .....	3,235	3,780	3,235	3,756
Sampson .....	2,479	3,715	2,507	3,564
Scotland .....	1,358	987	1,370	927
Stanly .....	4,070	3,573	3,934	3,393
Stokes .....	1,794	2,514	1,727	2,512
Surry .....	2,934	2,277	2,768	2,168
Swain .....	734	398	715	339
Transylvania .....	1,973	1,497	2,026	1,350
Tyrell .....	407	192	354	213
Union .....	3,945	3,221	3,906	3,108
Vance .....	1,896	2,322	1,938	2,218
Wake .....	26,153	14,841	23,870	14,818
Warren .....	1,485	936	1,455	855
Washington .....	1,203	818	995	683
Watauga .....	2,473	1,989	2,455	2,041
Wayne .....	4,713	2,954	5,046	2,484
Wilkes .....	3,827	4,622	3,802	4,611
Wilson .....	3,997	3,113	3,859	3,035
Yadkin .....	1,736	2,364	1,705	2,312
Yancey .....	1,082	912	1,023	910
Totals .....	382,093	311,300	373,033	304,938



# **CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1977**

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes For                      Against	
1	<p>Constitutional amendment extending to a married man (as a married woman now has) the right to receive the homestead exemption, so that the homestead exemption is available to the surviving spouse of the owner of a homestead, if the owner dies leaving no minor children and the surviving spouse does not own a separate homestead.</p> <p>(Chapter 80, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i>, 1977)</p>	517,366	59,714
2	<p>Constitutional amendment allowing every person the right to insure his or her life for the benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate.</p> <p>(Chapter 115, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i>, 1977)</p>	513,526	57,835
3	<p>Constitutional amendment empowering the qualified voters of the State to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to a second successive term of the same office.</p> <p>(Chapter 363, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i>, 1977)</p>	307,754	278,013
4	<p>Constitutional amendment to permit municipalities owning or operating electric generation, transmission or distribution facilities and joint agencies composed of such municipalities to own, operate and maintain generation and transmission facilities with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and to issue electric revenue bonds to finance the cost of the ownership share of such municipalities or joint agencies, such bonds to be secured by and payable only from the electric revenues of such municipalities or joint agencies and providing that no money or property of such municipalities or joint agencies shall be credited or applied to the account of any such co-owner.</p> <p>(Chapter 528, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i>, 1977)</p>	349,935	180,624

- 5      Constitutional amendment requiring that the total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the State budget shall not exceed the total of revenues raised during that fiscal period and any surplus remaining the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, and requiring the Governor to effect the necessary economies in State expenditures whenever he determines that a deficit is threatened.      443,453      104,935  
(Chapter 690 *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1977)

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON NOVEMBER 8, 1977**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	8,727	885	8,680	910
Alexander .....	2,087	595	1,978	674
Alleghany .....	863	159	805	201
Anson .....	1,948	140	1,925	148
Ashe .....	1,789	389	1,736	377
Avery .....	1,151	268	1,106	275
Beaufort .....	3,534	407	3,564	348
Bertie .....	1,478	181	1,429	167
Bladen .....	2,474	380	2,431	343
Brunswick .....	4,614	677	4,656	565
Buncombe .....	12,667	1,732	12,498	1,709
Burke .....	5,286	743	5,228	752
Cabarrus .....	6,186	619	6,153	600
Caldwell .....	4,301	509	4,190	531
Camden .....	628	80	545	74
Carteret .....	4,616	548	4,660	500
Caswell .....	1,283	251	1,238	285
Catawba .....	9,200	869	9,016	895
Chatham .....	3,431	471	3,291	533
Cherokee .....	1,094	134	1,071	173
Chowan .....	1,277	124	1,279	114
Clay .....	408	91	391	97
Cleveland .....	5,873	694	5,787	672
Columbus .....	4,249	674	4,220	669
Craven .....	4,839	641	4,994	587
Cumberland .....	14,435	1,163	14,534	930
Currituck .....	858	129	843	135
Dare .....	1,561	115	1,532	118
Davidson .....	9,702	1,432	9,666	1,437
Davie .....	2,106	312	2,048	329
Duplin .....	3,826	580	3,843	527
Durham .....	15,641	1,481	15,483	1,609
Edgecombe .....	4,716	419	4,761	337
Forsyth .....	27,141	2,198	26,930	2,017
Franklin .....	2,820	506	2,831	466
Gaston .....	12,181	1,139	12,182	1,074
Gates .....	755	67	755	64
Graham .....	544	115	542	106
Granville .....	2,923	414	2,898	386
Greene .....	1,116	120	1,124	108
Guilford .....	25,468	1,518	25,307	1,585
Halifax .....	6,231	808	6,210	714
Harnett .....	4,548	786	4,502	796
Haywood .....	3,571	460	3,575	432
Henderson .....	3,809	257	3,741	309
Hertford .....	1,413	145	1,380	131
Hoke .....	1,395	142	1,396	136
Hyde .....	638	52	626	54
Iredell .....	7,292	515	7,126	593
Jackson .....	2,707	917	2,688	919

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 8th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1977 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	5,727	917	5,675	902
Jones .....	886	178	904	153
Lee .....	3,228	528	3,188	557
Lenoir .....	4,155	399	4,162	377
Lincoln .....	4,050	532	3,900	570
Macon .....	2,038	220	2,005	228
Madison .....	1,020	168	943	183
Martin .....	2,159	302	2,147	272
McDowell .....	1,805	217	1,781	210
Mecklenburg .....	46,354	4,115	46,584	3,647
Mitchell .....	926	225	933	193
Montgomery .....	2,189	377	2,168	391
Moore .....	5,902	706	5,819	723
Nash .....	5,115	577	5,014	632
New Hanover .....	8,830	837	8,829	775
Northampton .....	1,972	256	1,840	240
Onslow .....	4,655	471	4,692	406
Orange .....	10,950	575	10,737	672
Pamlico .....	1,419	126	1,395	133
Pasquotank .....	1,863	215	1,846	174
Pender .....	3,036	518	3,078	432
Perquimans .....	1,421	170	1,440	144
Person .....	1,270	200	1,296	178
Pitt .....	8,691	704	8,609	674
Polk .....	1,359	266	1,397	223
Randolph .....	6,713	940	6,543	1,013
Richmond .....	2,513	387	2,621	315
Robeson .....	11,282	1,334	11,226	1,099
Rockingham .....	6,928	1,152	6,735	1,119
Rowan .....	8,946	1,006	8,878	968
Rutherford .....	5,448	931	5,279	978
Sampson .....	3,723	890	3,729	832
Scotland .....	1,213	235	1,254	210
Stanly .....	4,590	740	4,468	859
Stokes .....	1,587	467	1,539	490
Surry .....	3,281	511	3,234	495
Swain .....	589	106	595	104
Transylvania .....	2,315	242	2,309	232
Tyrell .....	371	41	355	36
Union .....	7,138	1,087	7,093	1,016
Vance .....	3,330	388	3,302	373
Wake .....	37,628	2,968	37,335	2,991
Warren .....	1,729	215	1,714	203
Washington .....	1,685	171	1,688	147
Watauga .....	2,294	372	2,286	348
Wayne .....	5,268	779	5,318	707
Wilkes .....	7,695	1,780	7,688	1,615
Wilson .....	5,640	523	5,595	476
Yadkin .....	2,130	427	2,054	469
Yancey .....	910	152	912	140
Totals .....	517,366	59,714	513,526	57,835

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 8th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1977 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	5,094	4,705	5,481	3,441
Alexander .....	879	1,812	1,142	1,394
Alleghany .....	478	574	536	381
Anson .....	1,294	822	1,361	545
Ashe .....	1,214	78	1,252	728
Avery .....	613	809	622	601
Beaufort .....	2,300	1,689	2,624	1,022
Bertie .....	1,053	640	1,172	328
Bladen .....	1,474	1,373	1,781	938
Brunswick .....	3,180	2,078	3,216	1,745
Buncombe .....	7,556	7,212	8,337	4,817
Burke .....	2,646	3,458	3,746	2,026
Cabarrus .....	3,542	3,326	4,428	2,012
Caldwell .....	2,534	2,342	2,657	1,712
Camden .....	391	334	449	180
Carteret .....	2,453	2,549	3,057	1,775
Caswell .....	684	860	700	729
Catawba .....	5,488	4,706	5,998	3,330
Chatham .....	1,720	2,232	2,053	1,492
Cherokee .....	695	588	767	405
Chowan .....	904	519	1,084	268
Clay .....	242	267	266	192
Cleveland .....	3,335	3,290	3,999	2,038
Columbus .....	2,741	2,232	2,905	1,646
Craven .....	3,247	2,404	3,859	1,566
Cumberland .....	9,400	6,183	11,278	3,546
Currituck .....	513	470	546	357
Dare .....	1,119	548	1,111	367
Davidson .....	5,467	5,781	6,509	4,252
Davie .....	1,156	1,258	1,285	941
Duplin .....	2,132	2,327	2,574	1,481
Durham .....	10,084	7,447	11,078	4,812
Edgecombe .....	2,950	2,262	3,695	1,110
Forsyth .....	16,868	13,389	16,425	8,605
Franklin .....	1,540	1,820	1,869	1,180
Gaston .....	7,558	5,948	7,778	4,382
Gates .....	448	337	545	199
Graham .....	390	293	371	224
Granville .....	1,563	1,807	1,854	1,099
Greene .....	622	624	836	325
Guilford .....	14,213	13,482	15,164	10,002
Halifax .....	3,127	3,948	4,538	2,042
Harnett .....	2,333	3,063	3,008	1,953
Haywood .....	2,041	2,024	2,469	1,312
Henderson .....	2,267	1,803	2,616	1,200
Hertford .....	945	619	962	416
Hoke .....	937	595	999	447
Hyde .....	408	286	423	189
Iredell .....	2,941	4,952	5,326	2,039
Jackson .....	1,914	1,746	1,953	1,509

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 8th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1977 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	3,117	3,731	3,943	2,139
Jones .....	578	482	602	374
Lee .....	1,477	2,494	2,115	1,308
Lenoir .....	2,113	2,395	2,991	1,262
Lincoln .....	2,549	2,183	2,962	1,367
Macon .....	1,203	1,046	1,470	634
Madison .....	681	534	806	308
Martin .....	1,421	1,037	1,490	642
McDowell .....	1,147	891	1,301	558
Mecklenburg .....	29,706	21,783	33,518	12,518
Mitchell .....	522	635	634	416
Montgomery .....	1,285	1,283	1,368	948
Moore .....	3,149	3,568	3,561	2,475
Nash .....	2,468	3,344	3,706	1,617
New Hanover .....	5,142	4,735	5,440	3,317
Northampton .....	1,298	866	1,442	509
Onslow .....	2,807	2,359	3,192	1,686
Orange .....	7,261	4,400	7,143	3,278
Pamlico .....	907	651	967	399
Pasquotank .....	1,286	828	1,537	412
Pender .....	1,796	1,728	1,773	1,483
Perquimans .....	1,023	572	1,003	439
Person .....	687	842	811	535
Pitt .....	5,108	4,318	6,733	2,039
Polk .....	1,049	589	1,053	486
Randolph .....	3,164	4,676	4,074	2,993
Richmond .....	1,543	1,316	1,700	968
Robeson .....	8,007	4,457	7,912	3,336
Rockingham .....	3,369	4,704	3,597	3,508
Rowan .....	5,557	4,570	6,089	3,276
Rutherford .....	3,167	3,232	3,276	2,584
Sampson .....	2,209	2,463	2,427	1,840
Scotland .....	1,101	397	1,129	302
Stanly .....	2,649	2,751	3,147	1,894
Stokes .....	791	1,292	855	984
Surry .....	1,881	2,004	2,359	1,182
Swain .....	434	275	455	203
Transylvania .....	1,576	984	1,539	851
Tyrell .....	250	155	244	99
Union .....	4,516	3,634	4,162	3,282
Vance .....	1,820	1,938	2,213	1,199
Wake .....	20,441	21,336	25,354	11,174
Warren .....	1,063	935	1,102	640
Washington .....	1,162	690	1,219	477
Watauga .....	1,496	1,159	1,603	837
Wayne .....	3,160	3,109	3,812	1,815
Wilkes .....	4,252	5,408	4,885	4,109
Wilson .....	4,004	2,335	4,503	1,286
Yadkin .....	1,031	1,598	1,293	1,046
Yancey .....	598	490	716	290
Totals .....	307,754	278,013	349,935	180,624



**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 8th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1977 — Continued**

County	5		County	5	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	7,713	1,585	Johnston .....	4,876	1,349
Alexander .....	1,609	996	Jones .....	752	263
Alleghany .....	694	280	Lee .....	2,735	727
Anson .....	1,692	289	Lenoir .....	3,669	699
Ashe .....	1,493	462	Lincoln .....	3,582	853
Avery .....	841	458	Macon .....	1,771	393
Beaufort .....	3,097	691	Madison .....	884	268
Bertie .....	1,271	253	Martin .....	1,756	434
Bladen .....	2,179	591	McDowell .....	1,601	332
Brunswick .....	4,047	1,041	Mecklenburg .....	41,135	6,162
Buncombe .....	10,550	2,740	Mitchell .....	763	312
Burke .....	4,605	1,323	Montgomery .....	1,818	587
Cabarrus .....	5,453	1,142	Moore .....	5,076	1,270
Caldwell .....	3,634	901	Nash .....	4,536	947
Camden .....	589	150	New Hanover .....	7,721	1,509
Carteret .....	3,812	1,067	Northampton .....	1,692	335
Caswell .....	871	609	Onslow .....	4,021	932
Catawba .....	7,928	1,606	Orange .....	7,885	2,985
Chatham .....	2,847	863	Pamlico .....	1,198	258
Cherokee .....	963	250	Pasquotank .....	1,636	346
Chowan .....	1,146	198	Pender .....	2,462	905
Clay .....	338	138	Perquimans .....	1,170	302
Cleveland .....	5,150	1,128	Person .....	1,100	328
Columbus .....	3,617	1,072	Pitt .....	7,650	1,291
Craven .....	4,548	977	Polk .....	1,278	304
Cumberland .....	12,811	2,180	Randolph .....	5,558	1,674
Currituck .....	686	247	Richmond .....	2,197	534
Dare .....	1,315	237	Robeson .....	9,478	2,056
Davidson .....	8,210	2,621	Rockingham .....	5,405	1,965
Davie .....	1,723	574	Rowan .....	7,671	1,894
Duplin .....	3,208	1,068	Rutherford .....	4,496	1,600
Durham .....	13,162	3,040	Sampson .....	3,167	1,255
Edgecombe .....	4,216	708	Scotland .....	950	492
Forsyth .....	23,474	4,302	Stanly .....	3,894	1,189
Franklin .....	2,381	791	Stokes .....	1,200	773
Gaston .....	10,602	2,025	Surry .....	2,819	761
Gates .....	652	126	Swain .....	541	140
Graham .....	472	155	Transylvania .....	2,034	440
Granville .....	2,453	702	Tyrell .....	309	59
Greene .....	986	217	Union .....	5,739	2,024
Guilford .....	22,320	3,644	Vance .....	2,941	628
Halifax .....	5,380	1,394	Wake .....	32,117	5,952
Harnett .....	3,845	1,273	Warren .....	1,478	355
Haywood .....	3,077	798	Washington .....	1,464	291
Henderson .....	3,528	469	Watauga .....	1,947	594
Hertford .....	1,188	236	Wayne .....	4,585	1,074
Hoke .....	1,216	278	Wilkes .....	6,189	2,999
Hyde .....	542	117	Wilson .....	5,142	764
Iredell .....	6,506	1,064	Yadkin .....	1,694	725
Jackson .....	2,322	1,207	Yancey .....	789	223
Totals .....				443,453	104,935

**CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL  
ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1980**

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment requiring Justices and Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court and District Court to be duly authorized to practice law prior to election or appointment. (Chapter 638, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1979)	888,634	352,714

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON THE 4th DAY OF  
NOVEMBER A.D. 1980**

County	I		County	I	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	11,141	5,097	Johnston .....	8,717	4,481
Alexander .....	6,417	3,671	Jones .....	2,168	1,242
Alleghany .....	2,594	993	Lee .....	2,990	980
Anson .....	4,839	1,807	Lenoir .....	9,712	7,044
Ashe .....	5,628	2,433	Lincoln .....	10,407	5,221
Avery .....	3,139	1,305	Macon .....	6,321	1,880
Beaufort .....	8,676	3,378	Madison .....	1,425	545
Bertie .....	1,314	563	Martin .....	2,067	523
Bladen .....	2,629	1,444	McDowell .....	4,790	1,417
Brunswick .....	6,176	3,873	Mecklenburg .....	45,692	14,787
Buncombe .....	22,566	4,361	Mitchell .....	3,921	1,433
Burke .....	13,909	9,268	Montgomery .....	4,554	2,538
Cabarrus .....	12,464	6,510	Moore .....	12,912	4,601
Caldwell .....	13,113	7,182	Nash .....	11,913	4,148
Camden .....	1,386	476	New Hanover .....	12,214	5,033
Carteret .....	7,229	2,705	Northampton .....	2,238	697
Caswell .....	3,866	1,266	Onslow .....	8,573	3,120
Catawba .....	22,441	11,992	Orange .....	20,354	6,541
Chatham .....	8,649	3,513	Pamlico .....	2,227	1,168
Cherokee .....	3,426	1,389	Pasquotank .....	2,426	850
Chowan .....	845	219	Pender .....	4,704	2,180
Clay .....	2,089	847	Perquimans .....	1,795	563
Cleveland .....	11,943	4,776	Person .....	1,473	573
Columbus .....	7,243	4,691	Pitt .....	17,321	7,060
Craven .....	5,562	2,908	Polk .....	1,723	454
Cumberland .....	30,834	10,523	Randolph .....	11,541	4,622
Currituck .....	2,549	886	Richmond .....	5,948	2,901
Dare .....	3,923	1,158	Robeson .....	14,635	6,450
Davidson .....	21,197	9,282	Rockingham .....	14,031	5,361
Davie .....	6,283	2,712	Rowan .....	14,292	8,336
Duplin .....	7,428	4,495	Rutherford .....	8,185	3,171
Durham .....	15,046	3,893	Sampson .....	10,950	4,360
Edgecombe .....	7,234	2,186	Scotland .....	1,651	733
Forsyth .....	43,477	12,929	Stanly .....	7,356	4,180
Franklin .....	5,690	2,573	Stokes .....	5,797	2,932
Gaston .....	15,968	5,536	Surry .....	6,086	2,746
Gates .....	2,342	627	Swain .....	1,394	277
Graham .....	2,238	699	Transylvania .....	5,262	1,319
Granville .....	6,337	2,052	Lyrell .....	965	238
Greene .....	64	24	Union .....	12,570	5,522
Guilford .....	49,410	16,601	Vance .....	5,023	1,963
Halifax .....	10,003	3,673	Wake .....	44,078	14,077
Harnett .....	3,385	1,552	Warren .....	3,845	1,021
Haywood .....	12,667	3,644	Washington .....	3,580	1,094
Henderson .....	12,005	3,758	Watauga .....	4,595	2,105
Hertford .....	2,200	878	Wayne .....	4,825	5,441
Hoke .....	3,269	1,105	Wilkes .....	7,594	3,282
Hyde .....	1,422	460	Wilson .....	5,895	1,944
Iredell .....	15,575	6,369	Yadkin .....	7,016	3,235
Jackson .....	4,037	961	Yancey .....	5,016	1,082
			Totals .....	888,634	352,714

### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD JUNE 29, 1982

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue (Citation)	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment making the term of members of the General Assembly four years, beginning with members elected in 1982; and conforming amendments concerning the election of other officers and the filling of vacancies. (Chapter 504, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981)	163,058	522,181
2	Constitutional amendment authorizing General Assembly to provide for temporary recall of retired Supreme Court Justices or Court of Appeals Judges to serve temporarily on either appellate court. (Chapter 513, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981)	356,895	295,638
3	Constitutional amendment giving the Supreme Court authority to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from the N.C. Utilities Commission. (Chapter 803, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981)	392,886	253,629
4	Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to grant to appropriate public bodies additional powers to develop new and existing seaports and airports, including powers to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport and related commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements. (Chapter 808, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981)	292,031	342,567
5	Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the State, or any state entity to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing and financing higher education facilities for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, such bonds to be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor. (Chapter 887, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981)	303,292	338,650

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE FIRST  
ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 29, 1982**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	1,472	9,443	5,215	5,086
Alexander .....	468	2,108	1,053	1,351
Alleghany .....	636	1,561	943	1,041
Anson .....	1,431	2,659	1,965	1,923
Ashe .....	1,320	3,253	2,114	2,087
Avery .....	922	1,849	1,213	1,423
Beaufort .....	1,184	5,015	3,455	2,479
Bertie .....	547	1,519	1,036	824
Bladen .....	643	2,398	1,197	1,703
Brunswick .....	2,114	5,327	3,533	3,547
Buncombe .....	1,595	12,954	4,561	9,649
Burke .....	1,099	4,862	3,039	2,883
Cabarrus .....	1,715	7,610	4,407	4,525
Caldwell .....	1,995	6,177	3,397	4,448
Camden .....	746	738	788	610
Carteret .....	1,303	3,852	2,853	2,115
Caswell .....	1,724	3,176	1,926	2,675
Catawba .....	907	4,813	3,181	2,298
Chatham .....	905	3,925	2,226	2,173
Cherokee .....	659	1,397	668	1,297
Chowan .....	342	891	693	490
Clay .....	621	1,057	640	933
Cleveland .....	4,307	9,420	7,203	5,931
Columbus .....	2,353	7,607	3,906	5,636
Craven .....	1,244	5,011	3,272	2,722
Cumberland .....	6,355	15,028	12,554	8,136
Currituck .....	1,268	1,173	1,394	1,003
Dare .....	1,426	1,736	1,953	1,181
Davidson .....	1,796	7,435	4,737	4,237
Davie .....	1,156	3,067	1,945	2,063
Duplin .....	1,988	5,243	3,684	3,334
Durham .....	4,436	19,945	10,906	12,874
Edgecombe .....	3,613	6,569	5,872	3,778
Forsyth .....	5,000	16,954	13,619	7,246
Franklin .....	1,245	3,901	2,569	2,284
Gaston .....	3,900	8,139	6,822	4,855
Gates .....	1,035	1,141	1,062	1,013
Graham .....	365	1,214	641	984
Granville .....	2,680	4,765	3,789	2,989
Greene .....	1,255	2,533	1,905	1,708
Guilford .....	4,895	27,021	21,220	9,310
Halifax .....	2,576	7,901	5,316	4,936
Harnett .....	1,613	5,269	3,575	2,960
Haywood .....	1,519	7,113	2,966	5,257
Henderson .....	389	3,207	1,834	1,688
Hertford .....	390	2,464	1,178	1,389
Hoke .....	1,477	2,916	1,943	2,258
Hyde .....	493	1,129	822	671
Iredell .....	821	4,452	3,200	1,888
Jackson .....	528	2,003	734	1,480

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE PRIMARY  
ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 29, 1982 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	1,022	4,455	2,907	2,233
Jones .....	654	1,587	889	1,245
Lee .....	606	4,389	2,460	2,141
Lenoir .....	1,892	5,496	3,483	3,485
Lincoln .....	1,521	3,614	2,454	2,440
Macon .....	862	2,364	1,365	1,690
Madison .....	417	1,590	844	975
Martin .....	344	1,452	926	715
McDowell .....	1,366	3,415	2,145	2,461
Mecklenburg .....	4,890	15,757	12,344	6,955
Mitchell .....	939	2,580	1,304	2,082
Montgomery .....	1,190	3,013	1,813	2,111
Moore .....	1,659	6,772	5,010	3,029
Nash .....	2,491	8,705	6,290	4,236
New Hanover .....	2,961	8,317	7,066	3,785
Northampton .....	809	2,519	2,026	1,033
Onslow .....	2,349	6,239	4,466	3,851
Orange .....	2,769	9,790	7,922	4,349
Pamlico .....	841	1,993	1,266	1,365
Pasquotank .....	1,112	1,556	1,573	963
Pender .....	1,217	2,559	1,926	1,686
Perquimans .....	741	1,197	966	852
Person .....	681	2,010	1,444	919
Pitt .....	2,645	8,257	5,637	4,917
Polk .....	272	1,776	943	999
Randolph .....	843	6,687	3,497	3,420
Richmond .....	1,798	4,765	3,273	2,922
Robeson .....	7,327	11,432	10,351	7,704
Rockingham .....	3,607	8,664	6,216	5,475
Rowan .....	1,309	6,447	4,098	3,372
Rutherford .....	2,229	6,102	4,257	3,852
Sampson .....	2,573	5,106	4,076	3,231
Scotland .....	675	1,649	1,321	894
Stanly .....	1,415	4,852	2,940	3,066
Stokes .....	1,645	4,171	2,467	3,074
Surry .....	848	3,581	2,308	1,665
Swain .....	298	1,080	341	959
Transylvania .....	391	1,784	901	1,224
Tyrell .....	339	531	449	348
Union .....	2,046	5,261	4,397	2,620
Vance .....	1,603	3,836	2,963	2,257
Wake .....	4,872	32,816	23,876	11,300
Warren .....	1,695	3,193	2,162	2,423
Washington .....	793	2,071	1,359	1,578
Watauga .....	807	3,211	1,972	1,815
Wayne .....	1,194	7,559	4,633	3,490
Wilkes .....	1,234	4,847	2,764	3,006
Wilson .....	1,366	4,670	3,344	2,186
Yadkin .....	703	3,005	1,524	1,979
Yancey .....	727	2,519	1,213	1,890
Totals .....	163,058	522,181	356,895	295,638



**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE FIRST  
ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 29, 1982 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	5,610	4,553	4,806	5,262
Alexander .....	1,126	1,361	782	1,684
Alleghany .....	918	910	718	1,188
Anson .....	2,244	1,603	1,659	2,141
Ashe .....	2,338	1,812	1,606	2,482
Avery .....	1,391	1,215	824	1,700
Beaufort .....	3,946	1,968	2,961	2,888
Bertie .....	1,189	629	933	846
Bladen .....	1,438	1,407	1,018	1,808
Brunswick .....	3,928	3,123	3,089	4,004
Buncombe .....	4,622	9,437	3,388	10,392
Burke .....	2,786	3,065	1,741	4,041
Cabarrus .....	4,772	4,024	2,778	5,567
Caldwell .....	4,568	3,245	2,620	5,131
Camden .....	1,039	454	710	620
Carteret .....	3,070	1,835	2,488	2,378
Caswell .....	2,483	2,076	1,701	2,769
Catawba .....	3,477	1,994	2,557	2,871
Chatham .....	2,797	1,590	1,739	2,516
Cherokee .....	794	1,168	605	1,343
Chowan .....	715	463	609	545
Clay .....	722	834	513	1,004
Cleveland .....	8,369	4,756	5,586	7,267
Columbus .....	4,771	4,682	3,329	5,672
Craven .....	3,513	2,448	2,612	3,263
Cumberland .....	14,291	6,169	10,671	9,659
Currituck .....	1,629	762	1,236	1,104
Dare .....	2,148	873	1,824	1,167
Davidson .....	5,147	3,835	3,626	5,128
Davie .....	2,263	1,733	1,676	2,294
Duplin .....	4,049	2,807	3,103	3,701
Durham .....	10,939	12,114	11,934	10,957
Edgecombe .....	6,909	2,698	5,198	4,263
Forsyth .....	14,878	6,022	11,895	8,013
Franklin .....	2,982	1,843	1,933	2,752
Gaston .....	7,424	4,089	5,220	6,253
Gates .....	1,292	806	993	994
Graham .....	827	851	591	975
Granville .....	4,460	2,176	3,022	3,587
Greene .....	2,230	1,328	1,627	1,895
Guilford .....	22,075	8,124	14,680	14,759
Halifax .....	6,176	4,014	4,474	5,675
Harnett .....	4,151	2,368	2,777	3,696
Haywood .....	3,607	4,624	2,411	5,690
Henderson .....	1,182	2,307	1,374	2,131
Hertford .....	1,311	1,210	998	1,482
Hoke .....	2,886	1,444	1,708	2,457
Hyde .....	981	537	773	709
Iredell .....	2,460	2,611	2,687	2,354
Jackson .....	885	1,337	581	1,621

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE PRIMARY  
ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 29, 1982 — Continued**

County	3		4	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	3,177	1,936	2,140	2,918
Jones .....	1,143	966	835	1,248
Lee .....	2,651	1,896	1,999	2,452
Lenoir .....	4,154	2,821	3,054	3,771
Lincoln .....	2,761	2,102	1,996	2,794
Macon .....	1,619	1,444	917	2,054
Madison .....	782	930	520	1,290
Martin .....	1,001	607	854	650
McDowell .....	2,282	2,364	1,316	3,112
Mecklenburg .....	13,871	5,025	12,455	6,480
Mitchell .....	1,507	1,912	969	2,280
Montgomery .....	2,121	1,810	1,587	2,248
Moore .....	5,353	2,640	3,974	3,984
Nash .....	6,780	3,636	4,868	5,401
New Hanover .....	7,616	3,189	6,300	4,183
Northampton .....	2,144	900	1,797	1,163
Onslow .....	4,904	3,407	3,692	4,431
Orange .....	8,063	3,766	5,301	6,255
Pamlico .....	1,475	1,140	1,152	1,454
Pasquotank .....	1,698	803	1,388	1,065
Pender .....	2,353	1,266	1,723	1,821
Perquimans .....	1,183	637	886	890
Person .....	1,539	793	1,161	1,122
Pitt .....	6,340	4,114	4,678	5,497
Polk .....	725	1,192	624	1,256
Randolph .....	3,791	3,107	2,735	4,012
Richmond .....	3,778	2,397	2,721	3,380
Robeson .....	11,541	6,311	8,495	9,274
Rockingham .....	6,920	4,236	4,636	6,700
Rowan .....	4,581	2,885	3,325	3,939
Rutherford .....	4,323	3,787	2,799	5,058
Sampson .....	4,697	2,436	3,562	3,433
Scotland .....	1,415	774	1,175	969
Stanly .....	3,429	2,552	2,440	3,419
Stokes .....	2,888	2,653	2,115	3,312
Surry .....	2,298	1,660	1,989	1,956
Swain .....	461	847	385	895
Transylvania .....	878	1,238	661	1,461
Tyrell .....	541	241	392	143
Union .....	4,456	2,430	3,234	3,575
Vance .....	3,301	1,920	2,432	2,599
Wake .....	25,520	9,527	19,097	15,044
Warren .....	2,762	1,770	1,856	2,575
Washington .....	1,472	1,245	1,167	1,551
Watauga .....	2,090	1,688	1,473	2,261
Wayne .....	4,920	3,140	3,672	4,142
Wilkes .....	3,024	2,747	2,196	3,363
Wilson .....	3,603	1,865	2,674	2,676
Yadkin .....	1,777	1,756	1,228	2,230
Yancey .....	1,370	1,787	1,002	2,083
Totals .....	392,886	253,629	292,031	342,567

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE FIRST  
ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 29, 1982 — Continued**

County	5		County	5	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	5,317	4,984	Johnston .....	2,203	2,853
Alexander .....	949	1,548	Jones .....	821	1,279
Alleghany .....	853	1,109	Lee .....	2,095	2,353
Anson .....	1,793	2,039	Lenoir .....	2,975	3,931
Ashe .....	1,854	2,266	Lincoln .....	2,212	2,624
Avery .....	1,129	1,478	Macon .....	1,092	1,897
Beaufort .....	2,930	2,951	Madison .....	536	1,275
Bertie .....	1,555	865	Martin .....	886	706
Bladen .....	1,045	1,824	McDowell .....	1,551	2,885
Brunswick .....	2,918	4,134	Mecklenburg .....	11,716	7,851
Buncombe .....	4,091	10,054	Mitchell .....	1,071	2,194
Burke .....	2,004	3,817	Montgomery .....	2,062	1,943
Cabarrus .....	3,133	5,293	Moore .....	3,970	4,084
Caldwell .....	3,495	4,364	Nash .....	5,003	5,367
Camden .....	677	653	New Hanover .....	5,708	4,792
Carteret .....	2,431	2,399	Northampton .....	1,862	1,218
Caswell .....	1,921	2,625	Onslow .....	3,321	4,826
Catawba .....	2,855	2,643	Orange .....	5,290	6,542
Chatham .....	1,817	2,483	Pamlico .....	1,064	1,558
Cherokee .....	651	1,320	Pasquotank .....	1,323	1,143
Chowan .....	591	593	Pender .....	1,632	1,931
Clay .....	593	944	Perquimans .....	850	923
Cleveland .....	5,793	7,201	Person .....	1,154	1,175
Columbus .....	3,257	5,672	Pitt .....	4,657	5,556
Craven .....	2,464	3,464	Polk .....	704	1,238
Cumberland .....	10,109	10,364	Randolph .....	2,857	3,905
Currituck .....	1,199	1,139	Richmond .....	2,807	3,305
Dare .....	1,650	1,341	Robeson .....	8,729	8,987
Davidson .....	3,932	4,852	Rockingham .....	5,384	6,087
Davie .....	1,805	2,144	Rowan .....	3,783	3,624
Duplin .....	3,197	3,682	Rutherford .....	3,207	4,678
Durham .....	13,173	9,383	Sampson .....	3,403	3,612
Edgecombe .....	4,995	4,552	Scotland .....	1,082	1,118
Forsyth .....	12,204	8,448	Stanly .....	2,849	3,052
Franklin .....	2,013	2,643	Stokes .....	2,479	3,139
Gaston .....	5,489	6,068	Surry .....	2,131	1,681
Gates .....	956	1,062	Swain .....	369	916
Graham .....	620	963	Transylvania .....	807	1,299
Granville .....	3,204	3,432	Tyrell .....	409	380
Greene .....	1,816	1,753	Union .....	3,727	3,284
Guilford .....	14,715	15,172	Vance .....	2,309	2,774
Halifax .....	4,365	5,795	Wake .....	18,527	16,279
Harnett .....	3,256	3,364	Warren .....	1,864	2,603
Haywood .....	3,285	4,824	Washington .....	1,555	1,209
Henderson .....	1,408	2,119	Watauga .....	1,544	2,214
Hertford .....	1,061	1,475	Wayne .....	3,832	4,121
Hoke .....	1,755	2,329	Wilkes .....	2,242	3,369
Hyde .....	788	724	Wilson .....	2,817	2,697
Iredell .....	3,034	2,094	Yadkin .....	1,399	2,082
Jackson .....	552	1,678	Yancey .....	1,125	1,978
			Totals .....	303,292	338,650

**CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL  
ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 2, 1982**

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment to provide that terms of legislators begin on January 1st following their election. (Chapter 1241, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981, 1982 Session)	690,218	276,432
2	Constitutional amendment to permit the issuance of tax increment bonds without voter approval. (Chapter 1247, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1981, 1982 Session)	182,147	810,565

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON NOVEMBER 2, 1982**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance .....	10,280	3,754	1,907	12,147
Alexander .....	5,879	2,937	1,830	6,950
Alleghany .....	2,268	1,363	584	3,057
Anson .....	3,250	994	841	3,010
Ashe .....	493	162	77	584
Avery .....	2,282	1,121	440	2,872
Beaufort .....	5,436	2,387	1,174	6,405
Bertie .....	802	229	153	874
Bladen .....	2,076	1,228	762	2,883
Brunswick .....	6,500	3,312	1,295	8,498
Buncombe .....	14,213	14,274	5,743	23,625
Burke .....	10,680	5,714	2,157	14,039
Cabarrus .....	9,691	3,121	1,458	11,724
Caldwell .....	9,250	3,962	1,352	12,100
Camden .....	679	199	183	643
Carteret .....	5,958	2,585	1,166	7,199
Caswell .....	2,680	1,263	778	3,079
Catawba .....	16,272	4,122	2,736	17,863
Chatham .....	5,202	3,187	1,236	6,724
Cherokee .....	2,147	1,823	442	3,549
Chowan .....	473	135	96	503
Clay .....	2,022	1,357	501	2,754
Cleveland .....	9,892	1,885	1,986	9,555
Columbus .....	4,379	2,115	1,000	5,546
Craven .....	4,069	1,588	694	5,001
Cumberland .....	21,968	7,245	3,665	25,800
Currituck .....	1,890	499	378	1,963
Dare .....	2,099	596	405	2,259
Davidson .....	16,688	4,943	2,826	18,426
Davie .....	4,587	2,212	969	5,334
Duplin .....	5,456	2,583	1,162	6,565
Durham .....	12,840	10,164	2,996	20,457
Edgecombe .....	7,106	2,059	1,595	7,688
Forsyth .....	26,255	11,614	8,771	29,817
Franklin .....	3,983	1,752	796	4,631
Gaston .....	18,008	3,688	2,719	19,300
Gates .....	1,978	531	530	1,733
Graham .....	1,547	1,162	403	2,209
Granville .....	4,097	1,805	919	4,690
Greene .....	1,887	805	419	2,108
Guilford .....	41,931	8,938	9,916	41,845
Halifax .....	6,557	2,462	1,664	7,556
Harnett .....	7,461	3,014	1,554	8,919
Haywood .....	7,714	3,333	1,350	9,687
Henderson .....	9,143	4,053	2,427	11,027
Hertford .....	1,191	398	250	1,288
Hoke .....	2,803	1,009	619	2,929
Hyde .....	779	375	176	908
Iredell .....	12,022	2,662	1,864	13,198
Jackson .....	1,817	1,624	933	2,961

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE GENERAL  
ELECTION HELD ON NOVEMBER 2, 1982 — Continued**

County	1		2	
	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston	8,978	3,039	1,573	10,195
Jones	1,461	748	388	1,695
Lee	2,244	940	415	2,750
Lenoir	6,912	3,080	1,235	8,478
Lincoln	8,874	3,636	2,234	9,997
Macon	4,858	2,271	820	6,221
Madison	1,566	924	357	2,163
Martin	1,263	499	297	1,428
McDowell	3,783	2,688	680	5,782
Mecklenburg	50,335	9,720	13,677	46,564
Mitchell	1,884	1,370	402	2,851
Montgomery	3,705	2,118	883	4,532
Moore	10,231	2,701	1,961	11,210
Nash	10,203	3,257	1,823	11,592
New Hanover	10,400	7,401	3,161	15,165
Northampton	1,441	550	410	1,542
Onslow	6,500	1,708	796	7,554
Orange	13,612	3,629	30,891	14,088
Pamlico	1,448	686	376	1,633
Pasquotank	1,289	529	350	1,432
Pender	3,762	1,953	816	4,599
Perquimans	1,182	342	299	1,155
Person	1,131	453	204	1,376
Pitt	8,473	4,215	1,802	10,485
Polk	1,285	1,254	474	2,066
Randolph	9,600	5,229	1,831	12,968
Richmond	6,729	1,995	1,224	7,366
Robeson	10,405	4,678	2,483	12,195
Rockingham	11,366	3,004	2,067	12,168
Rowan	13,019	2,968	2,316	13,740
Rutherford	9,117	2,851	1,280	10,704
Sampson	10,583	4,593	2,675	11,518
Scotland	1,014	648	293	1,431
Stanly	5,421	2,054	992	6,556
Stokes	5,095	3,134	1,264	6,696
Surry	3,753	1,933	1,091	4,562
Swain	468	469	215	717
Transylvania	4,641	2,205	975	5,966
Tyrell	476	153	334	435
Union	7,496	1,747	1,381	7,920
Vance	3,206	1,556	713	4,059
Wake	30,421	15,163	7,214	38,570
Warren	2,965	1,109	890	2,971
Washington	2,228	1,194	506	2,711
Watauga	4,651	1,871	967	5,541
Wayne	3,799	5,133	792	8,201
Wilkes	6,608	2,717	1,243	8,229
Wilson	4,963	1,600	1,140	5,311
Yadkin	4,173	2,239	987	5,121
Yancey	2,531	2,135	1,273	3,824
Totals	690,218	276,432	182,167	810,565



### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 8, 1984

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds, such bonds to be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties and in no event to be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever. (Chapter 765, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1983)	420,405	360,009

### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment requiring Attorney General and District Attorneys to be duly authorized to practice law prior to election or appointment. (Chapter 298, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1983)	1,159,460	357,791



County	1		County	1	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	14,320	9,873	Johnston .....	16,616	5,086
Alexander .....	7,525	3,518	Jones .....	2,391	1,342
Alleghany .....	2,815	990	Lee .....	3,518	801
Anson .....	5,758	2,614	Lenoir .....	13,612	7,101
Ashe .....	6,832	2,248	Lincoln .....	11,900	5,287
Avery .....	3,666	1,463	Macon .....	7,064	2,346
Beaufort .....	10,670	3,460	Madison .....	2,215	668
Bertie .....	1,543	538	Martin .....	1,726	363
Bladen .....	2,777	1,065	McDowell .....	6,653	2,428
Brunswick .....	10,861	3,994	Mecklenburg .....	77,188	23,236
Buncombe .....	29,389	5,473	Mitchell .....	2,094	592
Burke .....	18,925	8,329	Montgomery .....	5,586	2,567
Cabarrus .....	15,773	4,944	Moore .....	12,760	3,698
Caldwell .....	11,438	3,981	Nash .....	18,196	5,210
Camden .....	1,604	496	New Hanover .....	15,367	3,897
Carteret .....	8,896	2,270	Northampton .....	2,603	648
Caswell .....	5,175	2,297	Onslow .....	11,851	3,302
Catawba .....	20,367	5,439	Orange .....	26,648	6,509
Chatham .....	10,656	3,940	Pamlico .....	3,017	1,289
Cherokee .....	3,232	1,565	Pasquotank .....	3,126	628
Chowan .....	1,091	254	Pender .....	6,468	2,220
Clay .....	2,301	852	Perquimans .....	2,441	642
Cleveland .....	14,495	5,002	Person .....	2,315	716
Columbus .....	7,574	2,499	Pitt .....	23,645	6,277
Craven .....	5,874	2,507	Polk .....	2,396	608
Cumberland .....	40,762	10,524	Randolph .....	13,481	3,829
Currituck .....	3,056	953	Richmond .....	9,462	3,390
Dare .....	4,040	1,171	Robeson .....	20,380	6,318
Davidson .....	21,875	6,674	Rockingham .....	19,300	6,903
Davie .....	7,439	2,639	Rowan .....	15,983	4,528
Duplin .....	8,814	4,277	Rutherford .....	9,471	3,222
Durham .....	21,766	4,591	Sampson .....	7,943	3,044
Edgecombe .....	14,475	4,071	Scotland .....	1,596	429
Forsyth .....	56,533	10,848	Stanly .....	7,019	3,166
Franklin .....	7,159	2,636	Stokes .....	9,354	3,563
Gaston .....	33,303	11,274	Surry .....	6,079	1,580
Gates .....	2,751	715	Swain .....	1,053	564
Graham .....	2,376	936	Transylvania .....	7,452	2,674
Granville .....	6,186	1,772	Tyrell .....	1,082	283
Greene .....	3,904	1,605	Union .....	16,620	6,515
Guilford .....	61,568	13,097	Vance .....	5,279	1,538
Halifax .....	12,873	4,404	Wake .....	61,211	13,173
Harnett .....	12,721	4,306	Warren .....	3,992	1,200
Haywood .....	13,476	4,023	Washington .....	4,467	1,038
Henderson .....	19,865	4,782	Watauga .....	6,697	1,566
Hertford .....	2,217	580	Wayne .....	6,990	3,947
Hoke .....	4,082	1,297	Wilkes .....	10,480	2,637
Hyde .....	1,456	583	Wilson .....	8,954	2,317
Iredell .....	22,256	7,994	Yadkin .....	7,549	2,998
Jackson .....	1,037	2,807	Yancey .....	4,713	1,738
			Totals .....	1,159,560	157,791

### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 6, 1986

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional amendment providing for election of state and county officers in odd-numbered years. (Chapter 768, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1985)	230,159	547,076

### CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES VOTED ON IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1986

Ballot Number	Description of Constitutional Issue (Citation)	Tabulations of Votes	
		For	Against
1	Constitutional Amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the State, or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing and financing higher education facilities for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, such bonds to be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor. (Chapter 814, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1986)	675,587	448,845
2	Constitutional Amendment providing that an election shall be held to fill the remainder of the unexpired term if the vacancy occurs more than 60 days before the next election, rather than 30 days as is presently provided. (Chapter 920, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1986)	740,241	365,959
3	Constitutional Amendment to assist in the development of new and existing seaports and airports without creating a debt secured by the faith and credit of the State or any other public body by permitting the General Assembly to grant to the State and other public bodies additional powers to develop new and existing seaports and airports, including powers to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport related commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements. (Chapter 933, <i>Session Laws of North Carolina</i> , 1986)	688,911	391,908

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE PRIMARY  
ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986**

County	1		County	1	
	For	Against		For	Against
Alamance .....	2,056	8,466	Johnston .....	2,421	7,255
Alexander .....	881	3,175	Jones .....	1,109	1,783
Alleghany .....	653	2,088	Lee .....	1,252	3,506
Anson .....	2,057	3,039	Lenoir .....	4,318	6,755
Ashe .....	974	3,082	Lincoln .....	1,936	5,857
Avery .....	1,192	2,746	Macon .....	1,733	3,924
Beaufort .....	2,646	4,729	Madison .....	855	2,254
Bertie .....	1,224	1,168	Martin .....	481	1,524
Bladen .....	973	2,694	McDowell .....	1,174	2,626
Brunswick .....	1,559	4,017	Mecklenburg .....	5,641	24,887
Buncombe .....	5,990	14,239	Mitchell .....	895	3,272
Burke .....	2,821	5,490	Montgomery .....	1,524	2,634
Cabarrus .....	2,945	6,064	Moore .....	1,916	5,463
Caldwell .....	1,313	6,489	Nash .....	3,170	6,665
Camden .....	731	867	New Hanover .....	2,024	8,107
Carteret .....	2,888	5,100	Northampton .....	913	2,476
Caswell .....	2,148	3,550	Onslow .....	3,083	5,793
Catawba .....	3,342	9,856	Orange .....	4,840	10,473
Chatham .....	2,274	4,319	Pamlico .....	918	1,825
Cherokee .....	768	2,808	Pasquotank .....	1,524	2,587
Chowan .....	585	1,190	Pender .....	1,963	4,075
Clay .....	934	1,475	Perquimans .....	967	1,217
Cleveland .....	2,742	7,066	Person .....	723	2,669
Columbus .....	2,642	6,607	Pitt .....	4,298	7,773
Craven .....	1,536	4,041	Polk .....	520	2,067
Cumberland .....	6,697	12,621	Randolph .....	1,968	5,055
Currituck .....	1,430	1,762	Richmond .....	1,969	4,459
Dare .....	1,595	1,805	Robeson .....	5,173	9,744
Davidson .....	2,897	8,499	Rockingham .....	3,002	6,003
Davie .....	872	3,433	Rowan .....	4,205	9,921
Duplin .....	2,466	5,487	Rutherford .....	2,649	6,823
Durham .....	4,650	15,774	Sampson .....	2,301	5,835
Edgecombe .....	3,038	4,338	Scotland .....	1,201	2,362
Forsyth .....	7,966	18,773	Stanly .....	1,658	4,417
Franklin .....	1,985	4,506	Stokes .....	1,704	4,327
Gaston .....	5,699	12,691	Surry .....	1,003	3,013
Gates .....	1,280	1,498	Swain .....	578	1,287
Graham .....	823	1,965	Sylvania .....	1,012	2,354
Granville .....	2,192	4,085	Tyrell .....	524	720
Greene .....	1,368	2,373	Union .....	2,887	5,034
Guilford .....	11,110	22,996	Vance .....	1,872	4,040
Halifax .....	2,536	6,592	Wake .....	9,577	29,338
Harnett .....	2,441	5,159	Warren .....	1,918	2,951
Haywood .....	3,641	6,714	Washington .....	884	1,559
Henderson .....	2,259	5,239	Watauga .....	1,223	2,517
Hertford .....	1,146	2,033	Wayne .....	4,000	11,557
Hoke .....	1,325	1,626	Wilkes .....	2,046	6,037
Hyde .....	498	787	Wilson .....	2,391	4,594
Iredell .....	2,690	10,238	Yadkin .....	1,388	4,462
Jackson .....	1,457	3,511	Yancey .....	893	2,330
Totals .....				230,159	547,096

# **ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD ON THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1986**

County	Amendment No. 1		Amendment No. 2		Amendment No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance	9,997	8,020	10,061	7,640	11,692	5,386
Alexander	4,170	4,610	4,487	4,088	3,987	4,393
Alleghany	903	745	982	640	780	843
Anson	2,787	2,062	2,918	1,673	2,725	1,747
Ashe	3,569	3,441	3,610	3,011	3,097	3,426
Avery	1,589	1,443	1,744	1,267	1,431	1,464
Beaufort	5,315	4,669	5,608	3,853	5,714	3,545
Bertie	1,008	588	1,113	464	1,060	434
Bladen	1,387	1,170	1,639	1,006	1,516	957
Brunswick	5,208	4,502	6,229	3,323	5,898	3,704
Buncombe	15,016	7,892	16,596	6,567	15,704	7,015
Burke	8,403	6,427	9,220	5,439	8,386	6,025
Cabarrus	8,339	6,185	9,146	5,845	7,808	6,958
Caldwell	8,068	7,991	9,152	6,735	7,948	7,582
Camden	546	453	667	310	590	378
Carteret	6,304	3,966	7,088	3,099	6,688	3,147
Caswell	2,881	2,282	2,967	1,898	2,725	1,988
Catawba	12,705	7,433	13,068	7,043	12,054	7,514
Chatham	5,629	3,835	5,916	3,221	5,436	3,487
Cherokee	1,829	2,425	2,166	2,081	1,776	2,347
Chowan	903	433	966	345	984	380
Clay	1,654	1,449	1,821	1,215	1,555	1,370
Cleveland	10,003	7,012	10,809	5,672	9,807	6,470
Columbus	3,990	4,266	4,630	3,421	4,350	3,496
Craven	4,321	4,033	4,914	3,383	4,801	3,358
Cumberland	14,853	14,218	19,393	9,686		
Currituck	1,059	953	1,345	669	1,187	732
Dare	1,979	1,717	2,674	1,199	2,617	1,228
Davidson	12,887	8,739	14,235	7,142	12,163	8,734
Davie	3,882	3,136	4,053	2,782	3,933	2,719
Duplin	2,354	1,961	3,253	1,946	2,980	1,930
Durham	22,973	8,497	23,369	7,598	21,093	8,342
Edgecombe	6,813	3,847	6,961	3,060	6,771	3,166
Forsyth	32,752	15,307	38,716	12,790	36,940	13,382
Franklin	4,748	3,263	4,666	2,773	4,351	3,026
Gaston	18,516	12,744	20,776	10,100	17,034	13,210
Gates	1,430	873	1,557	633	1,423	670
Graham	1,283	1,255	1,351	1,213	1,237	1,168
Granville	3,390	2,683	3,750	2,146	3,331	2,369
Greene	1,978	1,429	2,116	1,174	1,979	1,207
Guilford	44,815	21,974	47,909	17,654	41,824	17,208
Halifax	4,948	6,725	5,925	4,818	5,110	5,680
Harnett	6,234	4,389	6,530	3,563	6,195	4,021
Haywood	7,116	5,388	8,321	3,809	7,058	5,030
Henderson	9,900	7,332	12,130	4,810	10,306	6,417
Hertford	1,569	1,112	1,699	868	1,595	923
Hoke	2,465	1,263	2,455	1,024	2,370	1,050
Hyde	825	782	908	614	864	633
Iredell	11,603	7,924	12,525	6,889	11,271	7,768
Jackson	2,112	2,286	2,742	1,539	2,309	1,975



# **ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD ON THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1986**

County	Amendment No. 1		Amendment No. 2		Amendment No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Johnston .....	9,526	6,324	10,123	5,226	9,226	6,009
Jones .....	1,076	1,265	1,142	1,046	1,082	1,040
Lee .....	2,469	1,413	2,573	1,247	2,447	1,244
Lenoir .....	6,271	5,363	6,800	4,390	6,793	3,984
Lincoln .....	5,785	4,292	6,070	3,882	5,375	4,403
Macon .....	3,687	3,657	4,317	2,897	3,422	3,659
Madison .....	1,616	1,090	1,550	1,072	1,389	1,082
Martin .....	1,396	627	1,424	548	1,412	527
McDowell .....	3,361	3,582	4,341	2,690	3,521	3,131
Mecklenburg .....	50,053	33,545	56,699	23,097	55,674	25,694
Mitchell .....	1,469	1,424	1,709	1,173	1,423	1,325
Montgomery .....	2,886	2,295	3,027	2,032	2,751	2,260
Moore .....	9,144	6,519	9,247	6,868	9,610	5,645
Nash .....	8,764	5,524	9,449	4,406	9,006	4,579
New Hanover .....	11,552	6,234	12,840	5,121	13,715	3,888
Northampton .....	1,230	1,095	1,367	840	1,213	955
Onslow .....	5,426	5,142	6,618	3,686	6,245	3,748
Orange .....	14,148	8,557	16,294	6,094	15,260	6,546
Pamlico .....	1,493	1,415	1,592	1,171	1,604	1,169
Pasquotank .....	1,765	1,155	1,883	971	1,933	838
Pender .....	2,816	2,672	3,264	2,109	3,239	1,999
Perquimans .....	949	790	1,169	521	1,050	591
Person .....	1,566	710	1,498	689	1,481	616
Pitt .....	11,871	7,575	13,236	5,499	13,307	5,392
Polk .....	1,931	945	1,975	874	1,522	1,193
Randolph .....	8,480	5,272	8,414	5,230	8,174	4,826
Richmond .....	5,176	3,296	5,415	2,595	5,090	2,925
Robeson .....	9,384	6,387	9,855	4,788	9,229	5,344
Rockingham .....	7,470	5,071	8,196	3,984	7,151	5,008
Rowan .....	12,753	6,586	13,585	5,525	12,382	6,304
Rutherford .....	6,182	6,098	7,500	4,653	5,737	5,686
Sampson .....	3,438	2,784	4,378	2,718	4,092	2,802
Scotland .....	1,676	758	1,625	744	1,570	691
Stanly .....	4,705	3,636	5,237	3,895	4,840	3,831
Stokes .....	5,398	4,733	5,566	4,165	5,252	4,516
Surry .....	3,845	1,790	3,687	1,770	3,551	1,706
Swain .....	730	778	894	580	792	693
Sylvania .....	4,470	3,572	5,307	2,483	4,501	3,351
Tyrell .....	500	302	492	245	450	265
Union .....	9,207	5,675	9,900	4,284	9,162	5,271
Vance .....	3,710	2,943	4,005	2,247	3,798	2,361
Wake .....	43,646	16,623	44,644	15,103	44,474	13,613
Warren .....	2,588	1,468	2,491	1,244	2,372	1,327
Washington .....	2,036	1,046	2,072	858	2,016	867
Watauga .....	4,310	3,808	4,975	3,175	3,963	3,956
Wayne .....	6,554	3,581	6,464	3,423	6,474	3,192
Wilkes .....	5,697	3,842	5,922	3,560	5,411	3,815
Wilson .....	5,274	2,188	5,101	2,195	5,059	1,867
Yadkin .....	4,106	3,706	4,347	3,355	4,126	3,300
Yancey .....	2,994	2,563	3,086	2,273	2,783	2,442
Totals .....	675,587	448,845	740,241	365,959	688,911	391,908



# **NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS VOTED ON BY THE PEOPLE SINCE 1868**

Year of Vote	Ratified	Rejected
1868	1	0
1873	8	0
1876	1	0
1880	2	0
1888	1	0
1892	0	1
1900	1	0
1914	0	10
1916	4	0
1918	2	0
1920	2	0
1922	0	1
1924	3	1
1926	1	0
1928	1	2
1930	0	3
1932	1	3
1936	5	0
1938	2	0
1942	2	0
1944	5	0
1946	1	1
1948	1	3
1950	5	0
1952	3	0
1954	4	1
1956	4	0
1958	0	1
1962	6	0
1964	1	1
1966	1	0
1968	2	0
1970	6	1
1972	5	0
1974	1	1
1976	2	0
1977	5	0
1980	1	0
1982	3	4
1984	2	0
1986	3	1
Totals	98	35

In the above table, each issue on which the people have voted is as *one* whether it involves only a single section (as was often the case), a whole article (as in the case of the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment, or a revision of the entire Constitution (as in 1868 and 1970).



## Chapter Four

# THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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### Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I

Section 1—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.\*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

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\*See Article XIV, Amendments.

Sec. 3—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.<sup>†</sup>

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.<sup>†</sup>

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5—1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

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<sup>†</sup>See Article XVII, Amendments.



3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
  3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
  4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
  5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
  6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
  7. To establish postoffices and postroads;
  8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
  9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
  10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
  11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
  12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
  13. To provide and maintain a navy;
  14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
  15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
  16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
  17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may be cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and
  18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.
- Sec. 9—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.\*

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sec. 10—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; **ex post facto** law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

## ARTICLE II

Section 1—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

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\*See Article XVI, Amendments.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.\*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

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\*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 2—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3—He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4—The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III

Section 1—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In



all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

#### ARTICLE IV

Section 1—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, on parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.



## ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.\*

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\*The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

GEO[RGE] WASHINGTON,  
President and deputy from Virginia

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
John Langdon  
Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS  
Nathaniel Gorham  
Rufus King,

CONNECTICUT  
W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson  
Roger Sherman  
Geo[rge] Clymer  
Jared Ingersoll  
Gouv. Morris

DELAWARE  
Geo[rge] Read  
John Dickinson  
Jaco[b] Broom  
Gunning Bedford, Jr.  
Richard Bassett

MARYLAND  
James McHenry  
Dan[ie]l Carroll  
Dan[ie]l of St. Thos. Jenifer

VIRGINIA  
John Blair

NEW YORK  
Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY  
Wil[liam] Livingston  
David Brearley  
W[illia]m Patterson  
Jona[than] Dayton

PENNSYLVANIA  
B[enjamin] Franklin  
Rob[er]t Morris  
Tho[mas] Fitzsimmons  
James Wilson  
Thomas Mifflin  
Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA  
W[illia]m Blount  
Hu[gh] Williamson  
Rich[ar]d Dobbs Spaight

SOUTH CAROLINA  
J[ames] Rutledge  
Charles Pinckney  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney  
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA  
William Few  
Abr[aham] Baldwin

ATTEST:  
William Jackson, Secretary

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

### THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS\*

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

“The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

“RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely”:

#### ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### ARTICLE II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

#### ARTICLE III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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\*These amendments known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified these ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, *Laws of 1789*).

## ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS

## ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation, January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.)

## ARTICLE XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]

## ARTICLE XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, *Public Laws of 1865*). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.]

## ARTICLE XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State

shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

## ARTICLE XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]



## ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, *Public Laws of 1911*).]

## ARTICLE XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by elections as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, *Public Laws of 1913*).]

## ARTICLE XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, *Public Laws of 1919*).]

## ARTICLE XIX

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, *Session Laws of 1971*). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]

## ARTICLE XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, *Public Laws of 1933*).]

## ARTICLE XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.)

## ARTICLE XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the congress.

[Proposed by the 80th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, *Session laws of 1951*).]

## ARTICLE XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

## ARTICLE XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962 and ratified by the 38th State, January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

## ARTICLE XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, *Session Laws of 1967*).]

## ARTICLE XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.

2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, *Session Laws of 1971*).]







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**PART IV**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES**

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## Chapter One

## THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## RONALD WILSON REAGAN

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Early Years:** Born in Tampico, Illinois, on February 6, 1911, to John Edward and Nelle Wilson Reagan.

**Education:** Graduated Dixon (Illinois) High School, 1932; Eureka College (Illinois) 1932, B.A. (Economics and Sociology).

**Professional Background:** Rancher; spokesman for conservation cause (radio broadcasts and syndicated news column), 1975-1980; motion picture actor (50 feature-length films), 1937-1966; television series host and sometimes actor ("General Electric Theater" and "Death Valley Days"), 1962-1966; sportscaster (WOC in Davenport, Iowa; WHO in Des Moines, Iowa), 1932-1937.

**Organizations:** Member, Screen Actors Guild (President, 1947-1952 and 1959); Tau Kappa Epsilon; Friars Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member, Presidential Commission Investigating the CIA, 1974-1975; Committee on the Present Danger (Board of Directors), 1977-1978; founded Citizens for the Republic.

**Political Activities:** President of the United States of America, 1981-(Elected 1980; re-elected, 1984); Governor of California 1967-1975; Chairman, Republican Governors Association, 1969; active campaigner for Republican candidates and spokesman for conservative political views.

**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Army Reserves, Captain (1942-1945).

**Literary Works:** Author, *Creative Society* (New York, 1968); *Where's the Rest of Me?* (New York, 1965).

**Honors:** National Humanitarian Award, National Conference of Christians and Jews; City of Hope "Touch of Life" Award for Humanitarian Service; Horatio Alger Award; American Newspaper Guild Award; Freedoms Foundation Awards; Distinguished American Award, National Football Foundation Hall of Fame; American Patriots Hall of Fame; and Medal of Valor of the State of Israel.

**Religious Activities:** Attends Hollywood Beverly Christian Church (California).

**Family:** Married Nancy Davis, March 4, 1952; Children: Patricia and Ronald; Maureen (by previous marriage to Jane Wyman); and Michael (adopted.)



## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No.	Name	Native State	Born	Inau.
1.	George Washington (F)	Va.	1732	1789
2.	John Adams (F)	Mass.	1735	1797
3.	Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Va.	1743	1801
4.	James Madison (D-R)	Va.	1751	1809
5.	James Monroe (D-R)	Va.	1758	1817
6.	John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Mass.	1767	1825
7.	Andrew Jackson (D)	N. C.	1767	1829
8.	Martin Van Buren (WHIG)	N. Y.	1782	1837
9.	William H. Harrison <sup>1</sup> (A)	Va.	1773	1841
10.	John Tyler (W)	Va.	1790	1841
11.	James Knox Polk (D)	N. C.	1795	1845
12.	Zachary Taylor <sup>2</sup> (WHIG)	Va.	1784	1849
13.	Millard Fillmore (WHIG)	N. Y.	1800	1850
14.	Franklin Pierce (D)	N. H.	1804	1853
15.	James Buchanan (D)	Pa.	1791	1857
16.	Abraham Lincoln <sup>3</sup> (R)	Ky.	1809	1861
17.	Andrew Johnson <sup>4</sup> (-)	N. C.	1808	1865
18.	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
20.	James A. Garfield <sup>5</sup> (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
21.	Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vt.	1830	1881
22.	Grover Cleveland <sup>6</sup> (D)	N. J.	1837	1885
23.	Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
24.	Grover Cleveland <sup>7</sup> (D)	N. J.	1837	1893
25.	William McKinley <sup>8</sup> (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	N. Y.	1858	1901
27.	William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
28.	Woodrow Wilson (D)	Va.	1856	1913
29.	Warren G. Harding <sup>9</sup> (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
30.	Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vt.	1872	1923
31.	Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
32.	Franklin D. Roosevelt <sup>10</sup> (D)	N. Y.	1882	1933

<sup>1</sup>Harrison died on April 4, 1841.

<sup>2</sup>Taylor died on July 9, 1850.

<sup>3</sup>Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

<sup>4</sup>Andrew Johnson a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

<sup>5</sup>Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.

<sup>6</sup>According to a ruling of the State Dept., Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 39 individuals have been President.

<sup>7</sup>See footnote 6.

<sup>8</sup>McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.

<sup>9</sup>Harding died on August 2, 1923.

<sup>10</sup>Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

No.	Name	Native State	Born	Inau.
33.	Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
34.	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953
35.	John F. Kennedy <sup>11</sup> (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
36.	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
37.	Richard M. Nixon <sup>12</sup> (R)	California	1913	1969
38.	Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
39.	James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
40.	Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981

<sup>11</sup>Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963

<sup>12</sup>Nixon resigned August 9, 1974 following several months of pressure over the “Watergate” coverup and related issues.



**PRESIDENTIAL CABINET**

Vice President .....	George Bush
Secretary of Agriculture .....	Richard Lyng
Secretary of Commerce .....	Malcolm Balridge
Secretary of Defense .....	Casper W. Weinberger
Secretary of Education .....	William J. Bennett
Secretary of Energy .....	John S. Harrington
Secretary of Health and Human Services .....	Otis R. Bowen
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development .....	Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior .....	Donald Hodel
Secretary of Labor .....	William E. Brock, III
Secretary of State .....	George P. Schultz
Secretary of Transportation* .....	Elizabeth Hanford Dole
Secretary of the Treasury .....	James A. Baker, III
Attorney General .....	Edwin Meese
Ambassador to the United Nations .....	A. Vernon Walters

**MAJOR APPOINTMENTS**

White House Chief of Staff .....	Howard H. Baker, Jr.
National Security Adviser .....	Frank Carlucci
Press Secretary .....	Marilyn Fitzwater
Director, Central Intelligence Agency .....	William Webster
Chairman, Council on Wage and Price Stability .....	Alfred E. Kahn
Chairman, Federal Reserve Board .....	Paul A. Volcker
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff .....	Adm. Wm. J. Crowe, Jr.
Director, Office of Management and Budget .....	James C. Miller, III
Postmaster General .....	Preston Pisch

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\*Native of North Carolina



**ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**

Secretary, United States Department of Transportation

**Early Years:** Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, NC, July 29, 1937, to John Van and Mary (Cathey) Hanford.

**Education:** Duke University, B.A. (Political Science); Harvard University, M.S. (Education and Government); Harvard University School of Law, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Secretary, US Department of Transportation; former Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, 1981-83; Federal Trade Commission, 1973-1979 (temporary leave of absence, 1976); Deputy Director, Office of Consumer Affairs, 1971-73; Executive Director, President's Committee on Consumer Interests, 1969-71; former Staff Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

**Boards & Commissions:** Board of Trustees, Duke University; Board of Advisors, Duke University Business School; Overseers Committee, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; Director, National Council of the Aging; Director, Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts; Director, Washington Opera Board; Board of Directors, American Council on Young Political Leaders.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, US Department of Transportation, 1983- (nominated by President Reagan, January 25, 1983; confirmed by the US Senate, February 1, 1983; sworn in, February 7, 1983); Chairman, Voters for Reagan-Bush, 1980; Reagan-Bush Truth Squad, 1980; Director, Human Services Group for the Office of Executive Branch Management, Office of the President-elect; National Advisory Council of the National Federation of Republican Women.

**Honors:** "Faces of the Future," *TIME MAGAZINE*, 1974; Arthur S. Fleming Award for Outstanding Government Service, 1972; Phi Beta Kappa, Duke University; President, Duke University Student Body.

**Family:** Married Robert J. Dole, Senior US Senator from Kansas, December 6, 1975.



## Chapter Two

# THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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## THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is situated on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac River and covers an area of 153, 112 square feet, or approximately three and one-half acres. Its length, from north to south, is 751 feet, four inches; its width, including approaches, is 350 feet; and its location is described as being in latitude 38° 53' 20.4" N. and longitude 70° 00' 35.7" W. from Greenwich. Its height above the base line on the east front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 feet, five and one-half inches. The dome is built of iron, and the aggregate weight of material used in its construction is 8,909,200 pounds.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Thomas Crawford, father of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, in Rome, and the plaster model shipped to this country. It was cast in bronze at the shops of Clark Mills, on the Bladensburg Road, near Washington. The cost of the casting and the expenses in connection were \$20,796.82, and the sculptor was paid \$3,000 for the plaster model. It was erected and placed in its present position December 2, 1863.

The grounds have had an area of 58.8 acres, at one time a part of Cern Abby Manor, and at an early date was occupied by a subtribe of the Algonquin Indians known as the Powhatans, whose council house was then located at the foot of the hill. By subsequent purchase of ground at the North of the Capitol and at the west of the new House Office building the area of the grounds has been increased to 139½ acres.

The Rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet, 3 inches.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet, 3 inches, in length by 80 feet, 3 inches, in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 682 persons.

The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The room, until 1935 the meeting place of the Supreme Court, was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

The Capitol has a floor area of 14 acres, and 430 rooms are devoted to office, committee, and storage purposes. There are 14,518 square feet of skylights, 679 windows, and 550 doorways.

The dome receives light through 108 windows, and from the architect's office to the dome there are 365 steps, one for each day of the year.

The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from

quarries on Aquia Creek, Va. The original designs were prepared by Dr. William Thornton, and the work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallet, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects.

The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them. On August 24, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired.

In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bullfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,433,844.13.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on the Fourth of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. The work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter until 1865, when he resigned, and it was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries of Lee, Massachusetts, and that in the columns from the quarries from Cockeysville, Maryland. The House extension was first occupied for legislative purposes December 16, 1857, and the Senate January 4, 1859.

The House office building was begun in 1905 and occupied on January 10, 1908; later a story on top was added. The Senate office building was started in 1906 and occupied on March 5, 1909. The House building cost, with site, \$4,860,155; the Senate structure, \$5,019,251.

Among the paintings in the Capitol are:

In Rotunda: Signing of the Declaration of Independence, Surrender of General Burgoyne, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., George Washington Resigning His Commission as Commander in Chief of the Army, all by John Trumbull.

Baptism of Pocahontas, by John G. Chapman; Landing of Columbus, by John Vanderlyn; Discovery of the Mississippi River by DeSoto, by William H. Powell; Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Robert W. Weir.

In House Wing: Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, by Emanuel Leutze; First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, by Francis Bicknell Carpenter.

In Senate Wing: Battle of Lake Erie, by William H. Powell; Battle of Chapultepec, by James Walker.



# NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

## THE SENATE

### President of the Senate

George Bush (Texas)

### President Pro-Tempore of the Senate

John C. Stennis (South Carolina)

### Secretary of the Senate

Jo Ann Coe

### Majority Leader

Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)

### Minority Leader

Robert Dole (Kansas)

### Majority Whip

Alan Cranston (California)

### Minority Whip

Alan K. Simpson (Wyoming)

### SENATORS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Jesse Helms

Terry Sanford

### STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry  
 Appropriations  
 Armed Services  
 Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs  
 Budget  
 Commerce, Science & Transportation  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 Environment & Public Works

Finance  
 Foreign Relations  
 Government Affairs  
 Judiciary  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Rules and Administration  
 Small Business  
 Veteran's Affairs

### SELECT COMMITTEES

Ethics

Indian Affairs

Intelligence

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Aging

### JOINT COMMITTEES

Economy

Library

Printing

Taxation



**JESSE HELMS**

(Republican)

**Early Years:** Born in Monroe, Union County, October 18, 1921, to Jesse A. and Ethel Mae Helms.

**Education:** Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest University.

**Professional Background:** Former Executive Vice President, Vice Chairman of the Board and Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Company, Raleigh; editorialist, WRAL television, 80 radio stations in NC and 200 newspapers nationwide; former editor, *The Raleigh Times*.

**Organizations:** President and Vice President, Raleigh Rotary Club; President, Raleigh Exchange Club; former Trustee, Campbell College, Wingate College, Meredith College Trustee, John F. Kennedy College, Douglas MacArthur Freedom Academy, Delaware Law School and Camp Willow Run; NC Tobacco Council; Director, United Fund of Raleigh; State Advisor, Young Americans for Freedom; Director, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Mason, Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Orator, Grand Lodge of NC, 1966.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to the US Senate, November, 1972, 1978, 1984- now serving his 3rd term); Raleigh City Council, 1957-1961; Administrative Assistant, US Senator Willis Smith; Administrative Assistant, US Senator Alton Lennon; director, radio-television campaign, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Democratic presidential candidate, 1952.

**Honors:** Honorary degrees, Grove City College and Bob Jones University; Honorary Director, NC Cerebral Palsy Hospital; Freedom Foundation Award (best television editorial); Taxpayers' Best Friend Award, National Taxpayer's Union, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984; Watchdog of the Treasury Award, National Associated Businessmen, 1973-84; Outstanding Senator Award, Christian Action Council, 1983; Most Admired Conservative in Congress, *Conservative Digest*, 1980, 1981; NC Public Service Award, 1980; National Man of the Year in Politics, *Christian Voice*, 1980; Legislator of the Year, Christians for a Better America, 1980.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Dorothy Jane Coble, October 31, 1942. Children: Jane (Helms) Knox, Nancy (Helms) Stuart and Charles.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Minority Leader:** Foreign Relations Committee.

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee.

Rules Committee.

Ethics Committee.



**TERRY SANFORD**

(Democrat)

**Early Years:** Born in Laurinburg, Scotland County, August 20, 1917, to Cecil and Elizabeth (Martin) Sanford.

**Education:** Presbyterian Junior College; University of N.C., A.B., 1939; University of N.C., J.D., 1946.

**Professional Background:** President Emeritus, Duke University, 1985; U.S. Senator, 1986; President, Duke University 1969-85; Attorney, 1965-86; Public Governor, American Stock Exchange, 1977-83; Director, Cadmus Communications Corporation, 1979-86; Fuqua Industries, 1982-86; ITT Corporation, 1976-86; Prudential-Bache Mutual Funds, 1983-86; Golden Coral Corporation 1984-86.

**Organizations:** The Conference Board, 1983; Board of N.C. Outward Bound, 1981; Chairman, Center for National Policy, 1981-82; Chairman, American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1976-86; Member, Council on Foreign Relations; Member, Board of National Municipal League; Former Member, Southern Regional Education Board, 1961-65; Founder, Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971; Chairman Appalachian Community Service Network, 1980-86; Former Member, Americans for Clean Air and Water, 1983-86; Director, National Urban League, 1972-75.

**Boards:** Trustee, Methodist College; Board of Advisors, University of N.C. School of Public Health; Member, Board of National Humanities Center; Former Member, Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, 1965-67; Trustee, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1969-86.

**Political Activities:** U.S. Senator 1986 (elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator John East; elected to a full term on same date); Governor of N.C., 1961-65; N.C. State Senator, 1953-55; Chairman, Democratic Charter Commission, 1972-74; President N.C. Young Democratic Clubs, 1949-50; Member-Secretary-Treasurer, N.C. State Ports Authority, 1950-53. **Political Achievements:** As Governor, created Community College and Technical Institute System; created Governor's School; the Learning Institute of N.C.; the N.C. School of the Arts; "The North Carolina Fund"; Established the first State Arts Council; Comprehensive Public School Improvement; created the Atomic Energy Safety Commission; led in reforming the N.C. Court System; created the N.C. Good Neighbor Council; established first Commission on the Status of Women.

**Military Service:** U.S. Army, First Lieutenant, Parachute Infantry, 1942-46; N.C. National Guard, 1948-60; Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1941-42; Active Duty, 1942-46; Reserves, 1948-60; Five Battle Stars; The Bronze Star; The Purple Heart; The Combat Infantryman Badge; The Presidential Unit Citation.

**Honors:** Distinguished Eagle Scout; Boy Scouts Silver Beaver Award; Golden Key Award, 1967; Torch of Liberty Award, 1967; N.C. Award, 1970; The Brotherhood Award 1972; National Education Association Friend of Education Award, 1975; N.C. Citizens Association, 1979; Council of State School Officers, 1981; Elected to National Academy of Public Administration, 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Trinity Avenue United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married Margaret Rose Knight, of Hopkinsville, July 1942. Children: Terry Jr. and Betsee.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Banking Committee

Budget Committee

Foreign Relations Committee

Ethics Committee



**THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES****Speaker of the House**

Jim Wright, (Texas)

**Clerk of the House**

Donn Anderson

**Majority Leader**

Thomas S. Foley (Washington)

**Minority Leader**

Robert H. Michel (Illinois)

**Majority Whip**

Tony Coelho (California)

**Minority Whip**

Trent Lott (Mississippi)

**REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH CAROLINA**

Walter B. Jones (First District)

I. T. Valentine, Jr. (Second District)

H. Martin Lancaster (Third District)

David E. Price (Fourth District)

Stephen L. Neal (Fifth District)

J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)

Charles G. Rose (Seventh District)

W. G. Hefner (Eighth District)

J. Alex McMillan (Ninth District)

T. Cass Ballenger (Tenth District)

James M. Clarke (Eleventh District)

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

Agriculture

Appropriations

Armed Services

Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs

Budget

District of Columbia

Education and Labor

Energy and Commerce

Foreign Affairs

Government Operations

House Administration

Interior and Insular Affairs

Judiciary

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Post Office and Civil Service

Public Works and Transportation

Rules

Science and Technology

Small Business

Standards of Official Conduct

Veterans' Affairs

Ways and Means

**SELECT COMMITTEES**

Aging

Intelligence

Narcotics Abuse and Control

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

Aging

**JOINT COMMITTEES**

Economy

Library

Printing

Taxation



**WALTER BEAMAN JONES**

(Democrat — First Congressional District)

(Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, August 19, 1913, to Walter G. and Fannie M. (Anderson) Jones.

**Education:** Elise Academy, 1926-1930; NC State College, 1934, B.S. (Education).

**Professional Background:** Office equipment dealer.

**Organizations:** Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite; Rotary Club (President, 1949); Loyal Order of Moose; Junior Order; Elks Lodge.

**Boards & Commissions:** Director, Farmville Savings & Loan Association.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, 1966 in a special election to finish the unexpired term of Herbert C. Bonner, who had died; elected to full term, November, 1966; reelected in each subsequent general election — now serving his 10th term); member, NC Senate, 1965-66; member, NC House of Representatives, 1955-1959; Mayor, Town of Farmville 1949-53; Judge, Farmville Recorder's Court, 1949-53; Commissioner, Town of Farmville, 1947-49 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1947-49).

**Religious Activities:** Baptist; Deacon, 1945-.

**Family:** Married, Elizabeth Fischer, November 7, 1984. Children: Dot Dee (Jones) Moye and Walter B., II.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Chairman, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Agriculture Committee.

(Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Peanuts and Tobacco.)



**ITIMOUS THADDEUS VALENTINE, JR.**

(Democrat — Second Congressional District)

(Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Johnston (part), Nash, Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Nashville, Nash County, March 15, 1926, to Itimous T. and Hazel Valentine.**Education:** The Citadel, 1948, A.B. (Political Science); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1952, LL.B.**Professional Background:** Attorney (senior member, firm of Valentine, Adams & Lamar).**Organizations:** Nash-Edgecombe, Seventh Judicial, NC and American Bar Associations (former President, Nash-Edgecombe Bar); NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; former Master, Morning Star Lodge No. 85, A.F.&A.M.; former President: Nashville Lions Club, Nashville Jaycees and Nashville Chamber of Commerce.**Boards and Commissions:** NC Courts Commission; former Trustee, Nash General Hospital.**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, November, 1982; reelected, 1984 and 1986 now serving his 3rd term); member, NC House of Representatives, 1955-56, 1957, 1959; Chairman, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1966-68; Legislative Counsel, Governor Dan K. Moore, 1967; Legal Advisor, Governor Dan K. Moore, 1965.**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1944-46.**Religious Activities:** Member, Nashville Baptist Church; former Chairman, Board of Deacons.**Family:** Married, Elizabeth Salyer Carr of Rocky Mount. Children: Stephen M., Mark L., Philip C. and Anna E.**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Public Works and Transportation Committee.

(Subcommittee on Aviation.)

(Subcommittee on Water Resources.)

Science and Technology Committee.

(Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture, Research and Environment.)

(Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology.)

(Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production.)



**H. MARTIN LANCASTER**

(Democrat-Third Congressional District)

(Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston (part), Jones, Lee, Moore (part), Onslow, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Patetown, Wayne County, March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Madena (Pate) Lancaster.

**Education:** Pikeville High School, 1948-61; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, Law School, 1967, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney

**Organizations:** Wayne County, 8th Judicial District, NC and American Bar Associations; Mason; Shriner; Elk; Goldsboro Kiwanis; NC Society for Historic Preservation.

**Boards:** Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, 1984; Board of Governors, NC Bar Association, 1984; Chairman, NC Arts Council, 1977-81; Chairman, Wayne County Public Library, 1979-80; Chairman, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1978-79; Chairman, Goldsboro-Wayne County Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76; President, Goldsboro Community Arts Council, 1973-74; President, Wayne Community Concert Association, 1972-73.

**Political Activities:** Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987- (Elected November 4, 1986); N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1986 (4 terms).

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1967-1970 (Lieutenant); Air Force Reserves, 1971-1982 (Major); Naval Reserves, 1982-(Commander).

**Honors:** Valand Award, NC Mental Health Association, 1985; NC Crime and Justice Award, Governor's Crime Commission, 1984; Outstanding Legislator Award, NC Association of School Counselors, 1983; Outstanding Legislator Award, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1981; Distinguished Service Award, Goldsboro Jaycees, 1977.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder, 1980-; Deacon, 1972-75.

**Family:** Married, Alice Matheny, May 31, 1975. Children: Ashley Elizabeth and Mary Martin.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Committee on Small Business

Public Works and Transportation Committee

(Subcommittee on Surface Transportation)

(Subcommittee on Public Buildings Grounds and Investigations)

(Subcommittee on Oversight)





**DAVID EUGENE PRICE**

(Democrat-Fourth Congressional District)

(Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph and Wake Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Johnson City, Washington County, on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna (Harrell) Price.

**Educational Background:** Unicoi County High School; Mars Hill College; UNC at Chapel Hill, BA, 1961; Yale University, BD, 1964, PhD, 1969.

**Professional Background:** Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-86; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-73; American Political Science Association; Society for Values in Higher Education.

**Organizations:** Chapel Hill Kiwanis Club.

**Political Activities:** U.S. Representative; N.C. Democrat Party, Chairman, 1983-84; Executive Director, 1979-80; Commission on Presidential Nomination, Democratic National Committee; Staff Director, 1981-82; Legislative Aide, Senator E. L. Bartlett, D.-Alaska, 1963-67; Democratic National Committee, 1983.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist; Moderator; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Lisa Beth Kanwit of Fairfax, July 27, 1968. Children: Karen and Michael.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.

Science, Space and Technicology Committee.

Small Business Committee.



**STEPHEN LYBROOK NEAL**

(Democrat-Fifth Congressional District)

(Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Wilkes Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, November 7, 1934, to Charles Herbert and Mary Martha (Lybrook) Neal.**Education:** University of California at Santa Barbara; University of Hawaii, 1959, A.B. (Psychology).**Professional Background:** Former mortgage banker and newspaper publisher (President and publisher, Community Press, Inc.)**Boards and Commissions:** Trustee, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Advisors, Babcock Graduate School of Management; President, Sunbelt Research Coalition; National Board of Advisors, Straight, Inc.; Washington Policy Council, International Management Development Institute.**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to the US House of Representatives, November, 1974; reelected in each subsequent general election — now serving his 6th term); Chairman, Congressional Sunbelt Council; Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Textile Caucus; Export Task Force; Agricultural Exports Task Force; Democratic Trade Task Force; Conservative Democratic Forum; Travel and Tourism Caucus; Congressional Advisory Committee of the Tax Limitation Committee; Military Reform Caucus; Environmental and Energy Study Conference; Congressional Arts Caucus; Congress for Peace through Law; United Democrats of Congress; Congressional Alcohol Fuels Caucus; Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future; Democratic Study Group.**Significant Achievements:** Authored successful bills and amendments to: prevent the damming of the New River; create Solar Energy Bank; avail Urban Development Action grants to "pockets of poverty", including Winston-Salem and other 5th District cities; save the furniture industry \$19.5 billion in meeting flammability standards; postpone the building of 21 MX missiles, 1984-85. As a fiscal conservative, introduced bills to freeze federal spending and require a balanced budget.**Religious Activities:** Presbyterian.**Family:** Married, Rachel Landis Miller, June 6, 1963. Children: Mary Piper and Stephen L., Jr.**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.  
(Chairman, Subcommittee on International Finance,  
Trade and Monetary Policy.)

(Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy.)

(Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage.)

(Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture.)

(Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security.)



**JOHN HOWARD COBLE**

(Republican — Sixth Congressional District)

(Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. (Holt) Coble.

**Education:** Alamance High School, 1949; Appalachian State University, 1950; Guilford College, 1958, A.B. (History); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1962, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney (member, firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-83).

**Organizations:** Greensboro, NC and NC State Bar Associations; American Legion; Lions Club; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the US.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, November, 1984); member, NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; Secretary, NC Department of Revenue, 1973-76; Assistant US Attorney, US Middle District, 1969-73.

**Military Service:** Served, US Coast Guard and US Coast Guard Reserves, 1952-; Commanding Officer, Wilmington unit.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Judiciary Committee.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries.





**CHARLES GRANDISON ROSE, III**

(Democrat — Seventh Congressional District)

(Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover and Robeson Counties)

**Early Years:** Born in Fayetteville, August 10, 1939, to Charles G. and Frances (Duckworth) Rose.

**Education:** Fayetteville High School, 1957; Davidson College, 1969, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1964, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Cumberland County and NC State Bar Associations.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, November, 1972; reelected in each subsequent general election — now serving his 8th term); Chief District Court Prosecutor, 12th Judicial District, 1967-70.

**Literary Works:** Editor, *Davidson College Yearbook*.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville; Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married Joan Teague, September 25, 1982. Children: Charles G., IV and Sara Louise.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Agriculture Committee.

(Chairman, Subcommittee on Tobacco and Peanuts.)

(Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry.)

(Subcommittee on Cotton, Rice and Sugar.)

(Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains.)

House Administration Committee.

(Subcommittee on Elections.)

(Chairman, Subcommittee on Office Systems.)

Chairman, Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting.



**W.G. (BILL) HEFNER**

(Democrat-Eighth Congressional District)

[Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore (part), Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union and Yadkin (part) Counties]

**Early Years:** Born in Elora, Tennessee, April 1, 1930.

**Professional Background:** President, WRKB Radio, Kannapolis; Harvesters Quartet; television performer.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, November, 1974; reelected in each subsequent general election-now serving his 7th term); Congressional Textile Caucus; Conservative Democratic Forum; Deputy Majority Whip; Sunbelt Caucus; Democratic Study Group; Congressional Maritime Caucus; Clearinghouse of the Future.

**Religious Activities:** Member, North Kannapolis Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Nancy Hill of Gadsden, Alabama. Children: Stacy and Shelly.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Appropriations Committee.

(Subcommittee on Defense.)

(Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction.)



**ALEX MCMILLAN**

(Republican — Ninth Congressional District)

[Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Yadkin (part) Counties]

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, May 9, 1932, to J. Alex (deceased) and Mildred Elizabeth (Shepherd) McMillan.

**Education:** Woodberry Forest School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954, B.A. (History); UVA, 1958, M.B.A.

**Professional Background:** President and Chief Executive Officer, Ruddick Corporation Officer and Liason, Harris-Teeter Super Markets, Inc.; Secretary, Vice President, Vice President for Finance and Treasurer, Ruddick Corporation, 1968-83; Secretary and Vice President, R.S. Dickson & Company, 1963-70; sales, family business in Charlotte; sales and control, Carolina Paper Board Corporation, 1958-60.

**Organizations:** Director, Charlotte City Club, 1981-84; Trustee, Union Theological Seminary, 1978-86; Member, University of North Carolina Center for Public Broadcasting 1986-, Trustee, Woodberry Forest School, 1978-85; Alumni Board (President, 1979-81) and Trustee, Darden School of Business, UVA, 1977-; Board of Visitors, Davidson College, 1983-84; Spirit Square Board, 1975-84 (first president); United Community Service Board, 1973-84; Director, Inroads, Inc., 1982-83; WTV1 Public Television, 1978-83 (first Chairman, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Broadcasting Authority); Director, Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1980-82; Committee Vice Chairman, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1978-79; Director, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Arts and Science Council, 1974-79; Director, Mecklenburg County Board of Social Services, 1974-77 (Chairman, 1975-77); Director, Charlotte Speech and Hearing Center, 1974-77.

**Political Activities:** Member, US Congress (elected to US House of Representatives, November, 1984); Commissioner, Mecklenburg County, 1972-74.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1954-56; Counter-intelligence Corps.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Myers Park Presbyterian Church, Charlotte; Elder, Mecklenburg Presbyterian Task Force on Hunger, 1975-76.

**Family:** Married, Caroline Houston of Greenville, South Carolina, November 21, 1959. Children: Elizabeth H. and John A., IV.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.

Small Business Committee.

Joint Economic Committee.

Task Force on Trade and Competitiveness.





**THOMAS CASS BALLENGER**

(Republican-Tenth Congressional District)

[Avery (Part), Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, and Watauga Counties]

**Early Years:** Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy (Collins) Ballenger.**Education:** Episcopal High School, 1944; University of N.C. at Chapel Hill, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1948, Bachelor of Arts.**Professional Background:** Founder and Chairman of the Board, Plastic Packaging, Inc.**Organizations:** Community Ridge Day Care Center, co-founder; N.C. School of the Arts, Sustaining Member; N.C. Symphony, Patron; N.C. Arts Society, Patron; Former Member Hickory Rotary Club, Past President; Greater Hickory United Fund, Past Chairman.**Boards:** Lenoir Rhyne College Board of Development; Salvation Army, Board of Directors; Florence Critton Home, Board of Directors; Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce, Director.**Political Activities:** Member, U.S. House of Representatives; N.C. Senate, 1976-86; N.C. House of Representatives, 1974-76; Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1966-74 (Chairman, 1970-74); Advisory Budget Commission; White House Advisory Committee; Catawba County Republican Party (Past Chairman); N.C. Republican Party, State Executive Committee; Jim Martin for Governor Steering Committee; Finance Committee; N.C. Reagan-Bush, 1984, Western Co-Chairman; Former, N.C. Senate Minority Leader; Former, N.C. GOP Joint Legislative Caucus Leader, N.C. Legislative Forum, Co-Founder and Former Chairman.**Military Service:** Airman Cadet, U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1944-45.**Honors:** N.C. County Commissioner of the Year, 1973; Most Effective Republican Legislator, 1981; Honorary Volunteer Fireman, Guatemala City 100 % Rating by N.C. Conservative Union.**Religious Activities:** Episcopal Church of the Ascension; Past Senior Warden; Lay Reader.**Family:** Married Donna Davis, June 14, 1952. Children: Cindy, Missy, and Dorothy.**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Education &amp; Labor Committee

Committee on Labor-Management Relations

Committee on Health &amp; Safety

Public Works &amp; Transportation Committee

Committee on Aviation

(Subcommittee on Economic Development)





**JAMES MCCLURE CLARKE**

(Democrat-Eleventh Congressional District)

[Avery (Part), Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties]

**Early Years:** Born in Manchester, Vermont, June 12, 1917, to Dumont and Annie Dixon (McClure) Clarke.

**Education:** Biltmore High School, 1931; Asheville School, 1932-35; Princeton University, AB, 1939.

**Professional Background:** Farmers Federation Cooperative, 1939-42, 1945-59; Asheville Citizen Times, 1961-69; Warren Wilson College, 1971-82; James G. K. McClure Educational and Development Fund, Trustee and Secretary, 1956-present.

**Organizations:** Asheville Civitan Club, member and former president; Trustee, Warren Wilson College; Former Member, Memorial Mission Hospital, Trustee; Thoms Rehabilitation Hospital, Trustee; Fairview Volunteer Fire Department, Trustee.

**Boards:** Former Member, Southeastern Council of Foundations, Trustee; Former Member and Former Chairman, N.C. Historic Sites Advisory Commission; Governor's Crime Commission, 1978-80.

**Political Activities:** Member, U.S. Congress 1983-85, 1987; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-80; Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82.

**Military:** Lieutenant, Senior Grade, 1942-45; Pacific Ribbon.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church; Former Elder.

**Family:** Married, Elspeth McClure of Fairview, February 17, 1945. Children: Susie, James, Annie, Dumont, Mark, Ambrose (deceased), William and Douglas.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

(Subcommittee on Parks & Public Land)

(Subcommittee on Energy & Environment)

(Subcommittee on International & Insular Affairs)

Foreign Affairs Committee

(Subcommittee on Arms Control)

(Subcommittee on Africa)

Committee on Aging



## Chapter Three

# THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY

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## THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Warren E. Burger .....	Chief Justice .....	Minnesota
William H. Rehnquist .....	Associate Justice .....	Arizona
Byron R. White .....	Associate Justice .....	Colorado
Thurgood Marshall .....	Associate Justice .....	New York
William J. Brennan, Jr. ....	Associate Justice .....	New Jersey
Harry A. Blackmun .....	Associate Justice .....	Minnesota
Sandra Day O'Connor .....	Associate Justice .....	Arizona
John P. Stevens .....	Associate Justice .....	————
Vacancy .....		

## UNITED STATES FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

James Dickson Phillips, Jr. ....	Judge .....	Chapel Hill
Sam J. Ervin, III .....	Judge .....	Morganton

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### Eastern District for North Carolina

W. Earl Britt .....	Chief Judge .....	Fayetteville
James C. Fox .....	Judge .....	Wilmington
John D. Larkins, Jr. ....	Senior Judge .....	Trenton
Franklin T. Dupree, Jr. ....	Senior Judge .....	Raleigh
Samuel T. Currin .....	U.S. Attorney .....	Raleigh
J. Rich Leonard .....	Court Clerk .....	Raleigh

### Middle District for North Carolina

Hiram H. Ward .....	Chief Judge .....	Denton
Richard C. Erwin .....	Judge .....	Winston-Salem
Frank W. Bullock, Jr. ....	Judge .....	Durham
Eugene A. Gordon .....	Senior Judge .....	Burlington
Kenneth W. McAllister .....	U.S. Attorney .....	Greensboro
J. P. Creekmore .....	Court Clerk .....	Greensboro

### Western District for North Carolina

Robert D. Potter .....	Chief Judge .....	Charlotte
James B. McMillan .....	Judge .....	Charlotte
David B. Sentelle .....	Judge .....	Asheville
Woodrow W. Jones .....	Senior Judge .....	Asheville
Charles R. Brewer .....	U.S. Attorney .....	Asheville
Thomas J. McGraw .....	Court Clerk .....	Charlotte



## UNITED STATES FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

### JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR.

#### JUDGE

**Early Years:** Born in Scotland County, September 23, 1922, to James Dickson (deceased) and Helen (Shepherd) Phillips.

**Education:** Davidson College, 1943, B.S., *cum laude*; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1945-48, J.D. with honors.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit.

**Organizations:** NC Bar Association; Director, NC Nature Conservancy; Kappa Sigma.

**Political Activities:** Member, Democratic Party.

**Military Services:** Served, US Army, 1944-46 (1st Lieutenant); parachute infantry.

**Honors:** John J. Parkker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award; Distinguished Alumni Professor Award.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Presbyterian Church; former Elder and Deacon. Member, University Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, 1970-76 (Chairman, 1971-74). Permanent Judicial Commission, Presbyterian Churches in the US.

**Family:** Married, Jean Duff Nanalee, July 16, 1960. Children: Evelyn (Phillips) Perry, James Dickson, III, Elizabeth Duff and Ida Willis.

### SAMUEL JAMES ERVIN, III

#### JUDGE

**Early Years:** Born in Morganton, Burke County, March 2, 1926, to Samuel James and Margaret Bruce (Bell) Ervin, Jr.

**Education:** Morganton Public Schools; Morganton High School, 1943; Davidson College, 1948, B.S.; Harvard Law School, 1951, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit; Judge, NC Superior Court, 25th District, 1967-80; legal practice, 1952-67; Solicitor, Burke County Criminal Court, 1954-56.

**Organizations:** Burke County and NC Bar Associations; Mason.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1965-67.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1944-46, 1951-52 (Colonel); infantry; Judge Advocate General's Corps. Served, NC Army National Guard, 1955-59.

**Honors:** Young Man of the Year and Distinguished Service Award, Morganton Chamber of Commerce, 1954.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder; Deacon; Sunday School teacher; advisor, Senior High Youth.

**Family:** Married, Elizabeth Crawford, October 25, 1952. Children: Samuel James, IV, Elizabeth Fore, Robert Crawford and Margaret Bell.





**W. EARL BRITT**  
CHIEF JUDGE — EASTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in McDonald, Robeson County, December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae (Hall) Britt.

**Education:** Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; Wake Forest University, 1956, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1958, LL.B.

**Organizations:** NC and American Bar Associations.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Eastern District.

**Political Activities:** Member, Republican Party.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1953-55 (Corporal).

**Honors:** "Tar Heel of the Week," *The News and Observer*, 1981.

**Religious Activities:** Member, McDonald Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Judith Moore, April 17, 1976. Children: Clifford Paul, Mark Earl and Elizabeth Carol.

**JAMES CARROLL FOX**  
JUDGE — EASTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Atchison, Kansas, November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel (Carroll) Fox.

**Education:** Woodberry Forest School, 1946; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950, B.S. (Business Administration); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1957, LL.B. with honors.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Eastern District, 1982-; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-81; partner, firm of Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960- (associate, 1958-59).

**Organizations:** NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wilmington Civitan; legal advisor, NC Jazz Festival, Inc.; Director, New Hanover Workshop; Director, First Union Bank, 1974- (Chairman, 1982-83).

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Reserves, 1951-59 (Corporal); honorable discharge.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington; Senior Warde, 1979-82; Vestryman, 1974-75.

**Family:** Married, Katharine deRosset Rhett of Wilmington, December 30, 1950. Children: James C., Jr., Jane Haskell (Fox) Brown and Ruth Rhett (Fox) Jordan.



**JOHN DAVIS LARKINS, JR.**  
**SENIOR JUDGE — EASTERN DISTRICT**

**Early Years:** Born in Morristown, Tennessee, June 8, 1909 to Charles H. and Mamie (Dorsett) Larkins; foster son of John Davis and Emma Cooper Larkins.

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1929, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1929-30.

**Professional Background:** Senior US District Judge, Eastern District.

**Organizations:** NC, American and Federal Bar Associations.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941; President Pro Tem, 1943, 1949, 1951, 1953; Chairman and Secretary, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958; National Committeeman, 1958, 1960.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1945 (Private).

**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award, American Cancer Society; Distinguished Alumni Award, Wake Forest University.

**Religious Activities:** Baptist; former Chairman, Board of Deacons.

**Family:** Married, Pauline A. Murrell, March 13, 1930. Children: Emma Sue (Larkins) Lofton and Paulene (Larkins) Bearden.

**FRANKLIN TAYLOR DUPREE, JR.**  
**SENIOR JUDGE — EASTERN DISTRICT**

**Early Years:** Born in Angier, Harnett County, October 18, 1913, to Franklin T. and Elizabeth Mason (Wells) Dupree.

**Education:** Angier High School, 1925-28; Campbell College High School, 1928-29; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1933, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1936, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, 1970-.

**Organizations:** Wake County, NC and American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**Political Activities:** Member, Republican Party.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1943-46 (Lieutenant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Rosalyn Dupree, December 30, 1939. Children: Elizabeth (Dupree) Dement and Nancy (Dupree) Miller.



**HIRAM HAMILTON WARD**  
**CHIEF JUDGE — MIDDLE DISTRICT**

**Early Years:** Born in Thomasville, Davidson County, April 29, 1923, to O. L. Ward and Margaret A. (Lowdermilk) Ward.

**Education:** Denton High School; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1950, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Middle District, 1972-.

**Organizations:** American and NC Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; Mason; Phi Alpha Delta; Trustee, Wingate College.

**Political Activities:** Member, Democratic Party; NC State Board of Elections, 1964-72; Chairman, Federal Land Condemnation Commission, 1964-65.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1940-45 (Lieutenant Colonel); pilot; Civil Air Patrol.

**Religious Activities:** Member Baptist Church; Deacon, Sunday School teacher. Liberty Baptist Association.

**Family:** Married, Evelyn McDaniel, June 1, 1947. Children: William M. and James Randolph.

**RICHARD CANNON ERWIN**  
**JUDGE — MIDDLE DISTRICT**

**Early Years:** Born in Marion, August 23, 1923, to John Adams and Flora (Cannon) Erwin.

**Education:** McDowell County Public Schools; Johnson C. Smith University, 1947, B.A.; Howard University, School of Law, 1951, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Middle District; attorney, firm of Erwin and Beaty.

**Organizations:** Forsyth County (former President) and NC State Bar Associations; Bar of the US Supreme Court; Kappa Alpha Psi.

**Political Activities:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1977-80; member, NC House of Representatives, 1975-77.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1945-46 (1st Sergeant).

**Honors:** Silver Cup, Citizens Coalition of Forsyth County, 1974.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church; National Methodist Layman.

**Family:** Married, Demerice Whitley, August 25, 1946. Children: Arelia Whitley and Richard Cannon, Jr.



**EUGENE ANDREW GORDON**  
SENIOR JUDGE — MIDDLE DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Brown Summitt, July 10, 1917, to Charles Robert and Carrie (Scott) Gordon.

**Education:** Elon College, 1939, A.B.; Duke University, School of Law, 1941, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Chief Judge, US District Court, Middle District, 1964-.

**Organizations:** NC, American and Federal Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; Phi Delta Phi.

**Political Activities:** Member, Democratic Party.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1942-46 (Captain); field artillery.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Virginia Stoner, January 1, 1943. Children: Eugene Andrew and Rosemary Ann.





**ROBERT D. POTTER**  
CHIEF JUDGE — WESTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, April 4, 1924.

**Education:** New Hanover High School, 1938-40; Duke University, 1940-43, 1947, A.B. (Chemistry); Duke University, 1947-50, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Chief Judge, US District Court, Western District, 1984-; Judge, US District Court, Western District, 1981-84; legal practice, 1951-81.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1945-46 (2nd Lieutenant); infantry.

**Family:** Married, Kathleen Neilson, February 13, 1954. Children: Robert D., Jr., Mary Louise and Catherine Ann.

**JAMES BRYAN McMILLAN**  
JUDGE — WESTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Goldsboro, December 19, 1916, to Robert Hunter and Sarah (Outlaw) McMillan.

**Education:** Lumberton Public Schools; Presbyterian Junior College (now St. Andrews), 1932-34, A.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1937, M.A.; Harvard Law School, 1940, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Western District.

**Organizations:** Mecklenburg County (President, 1957-58), NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; Omicron Delta Kappa; Order of the Golden Fleece.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1942-45.

**Literary Works:** Author of numerous case opinions and orders.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church; Ruling Elder, 1963-71, 1975-; former Treasurer and Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Margaret Blair Miles, February 27, 1944. Children: James Bryan, Jr. and Marjorie Miles (McMillan) Rodell.



**DAVID B. SENTELLE**  
JUDGE — WESTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Haywood County, February 12, 1943.

**Education:** Buncombe County, Enka High School, 1961; University of North Carolina, B.A. Political Science, 1965; University of North Carolina Law School, J.D. with honors, 1968.

**Professional Background:** Attorney, 1968-70; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1970-74; N.C. District Judge, 1974-77; Private Practice, 1977-85; U.S. District Court Judge, Western District of N.C., 1985-present.

**Organizations:** Member, Excelsior Masonic Lodge #261; Scottish Rite Masonic Bodies; member, Oasis Temple of the Shrines; past member, past chairman, UNC Young Americans for Freedom; Southern Lions Club.

**Boards:** Counsel to the Board of Directors, Lions Charities, Inc.; counsel to the Board of Directors, U.S. Open Jumping Championship; Board of Directors, Open House Drug Counseling Center; Chairman, Board of Advisers, Charlotte Treatment Facility for Women; Board of Directors, United Christian Prison Ministries; Centralina Council of Governments-Criminal Justice Commission; Mayor's Commission on Criminal Justice.

**Political Activities:** Mecklenburg County Republicans Men's Club; Mecklenburg County Republican Party (Recruitment Chairman, 1978-79; Chairman, 1979-80) Chairman, N.C. Republican Convention, 1979-80; Alternate, National Republican Convention, 1984; District Chairman, Citizens for America, 1985.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church of Asheville; Adult Sunday School Teacher; past Mission Action Chairman, 1975; Adult Sunday School Teacher, 1971-75.

**Family:** Married, Jane Oldham Sentelle. Children: Sharon, Reagan and Rebecca.

**WOODROW WILSON JONES**  
SENIOR JUDGE — WESTERN DISTRICT

**Early Years:** Born in Rutherford County, January 26, 1914, to Bernard B. and Karl Jane (Nanney) Jones.

**Education:** Rutherford County Public Schools, 1920-32; Mars Hill College, 1934, A.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1937, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, US District Court, Western District, 1967-.

**Organizations:** Rutherford County (President, 1946), NC and American Bar Associations; Trustee, Gardner-Webb College; Rutherfordton Chamber of Commerce (former Director); former President, Rutherfordton Kiwanis Club.

**Political Activities:** NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1938-60; member, NC House of Representatives, 1947-49; Solicitor, Recorder's Court, Rutherford County, 1941-43.

**Honors:** Outstanding Service Citation, Gardner-Webb College, 1965; Outstanding Service Award, Rutherfordton Lions Club, 1950.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Rutherfordton; teacher; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Rachel Phelps, November 22, 1936. Children: W. Wilson, Jr. and Michael A.

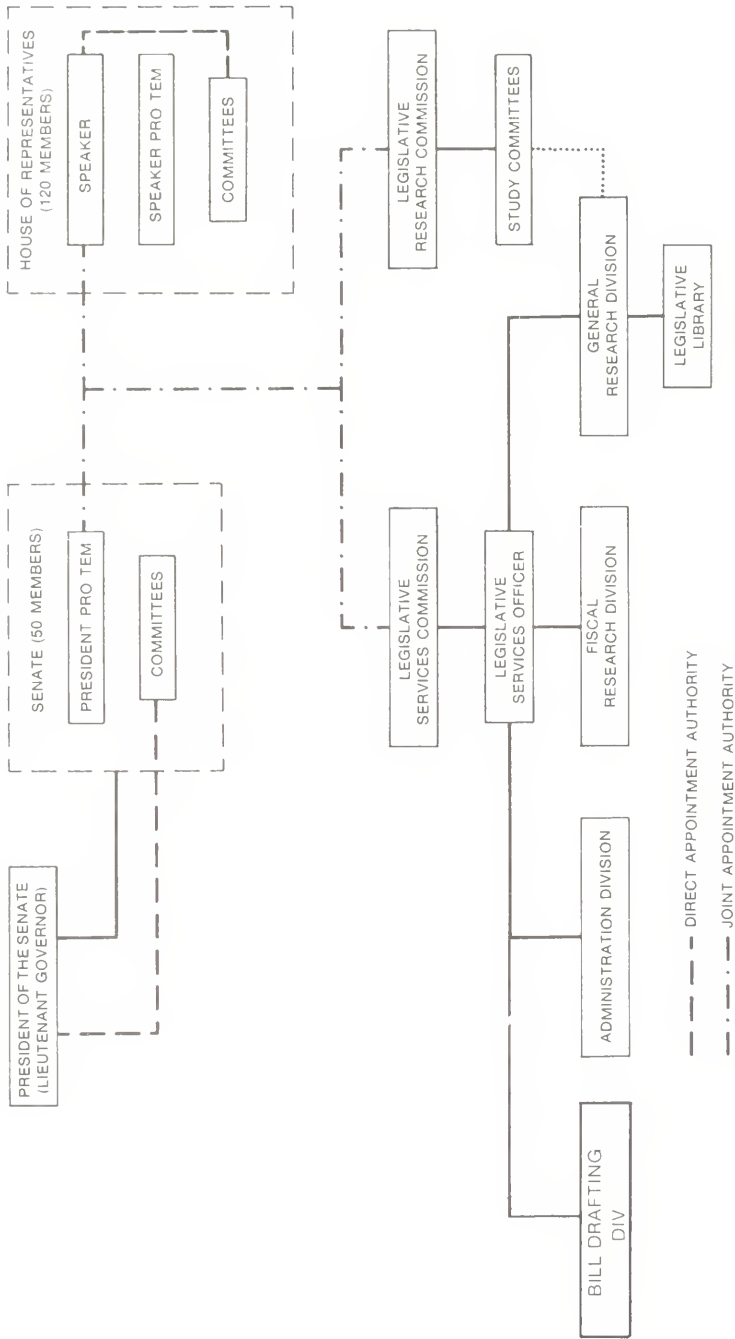


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**PART V**  
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE**  
**GOVERNMENT**

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH





## Chapter One

# THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

The general assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition a "legislative assembly of free holders" met sometime in 1666; however, there is no extant proof that such a meeting took place. Actual provisions for a representative assembly did not exist prior to the adoption of the Concessions and Agreements of 1665. Then an *unicameral* body composed of the governor, his council, and "twelve men . . . chosen annually" sat as a legislature. This system of representation prevailed until 1670 when Albemarle County was divided in three "precincts" — Berkely, Carteret and Shaftsbury. At that time each precinct was apparently allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as population and western expansion increased. The number of representatives allowed new precincts was usually two, although some had more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, some of the larger, more important towns were allowed representatives. Edenton was the first, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Cambellton (now Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough (now Tarboro). By the middle of the eighteenth century, the term "precinct" had been replaced by "county" in reference to the geographical subdivisions.

The *unicameral* form of the legislature continued until around 1697 when a *bicameral* form was adopted. The "upper house" was composed of the governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council; the elected "precinct" representative sat as the "lower house" or "House of Burgesses." The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers; however, it could meet only when the governor called it into session and only at a location designated by him. This did not prove a disadvantage since the lower house had "the power of the purse." As a result, the governor usually called them into session at least once during a biennium, and usually more often, in order that he might be paid his salary. Throughout the colonial period, this "power of the purse" was a source of constant controversy between the governor and the lower house, and the house used it effectively to increase its influence and prestige.

In 1776, when our first State Constitution was adopted, the effects of the executive-legislative conflicts of the colonial period were reflected in its provisions. The legislature was the primary organ of state government with control over all phases of government. Its most important power was its power to elect all officials in the executive and judicial branches. This was done by joint ballot of the members of the two houses. This con-

tinued until 1835 when the governor became a popularly elected official; however, it was not until 1868 that the remaining executive officials and the judiciary were popularly elected.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for a *bicameral* legislature, both elected by the people. The senate was composed of one representative from each county, and the house of commons was composed of two representatives from each county, one from each town listed in the Constitution. This arrangement continued until 1835 when several amendments were adopted affecting the general assembly. The membership of the senate was set at fifty and the state was divided into districts with representation based on the population of the district. The membership of the house of commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county in accordance with provisions set forth in the amendment; however, each county was entitled to at least one representative. Provisions were made so that future representation would be based on the federal census taken every ten years.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted which changed the name of the "house of commons" to the "house of representatives" and eliminated the previously unfair "property qualifications" for holding office. Also the current organizational structure with the lieutenant governor as president of the senate and provisions for the election of a president *pro tempore* came into existence.

In 1966, the house of representatives adopted a district setup similar to that used by the senate. Today, the general assembly is the legislative branch of state government. It is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. The legislative body is composed of two chambers, the senate and the house of representatives, which convene in odd-year biennial sessions on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January. (By parliamentary means, the general assembly may divide the biennial session into annual segments.) (The senate has fifty members and the house has 120 members, all of whom are elected biennially from districts containing approximately equal populations.) However, one of the distinct disadvantages of the district system, particularly as it relates to the house of representatives, is that an increasingly large number of counties are without a "resident" legislator.

In 1982, a constitutional amendment was approved by the voters of North Carolina setting January 1, following the November general election as the date legislator, officially took office.

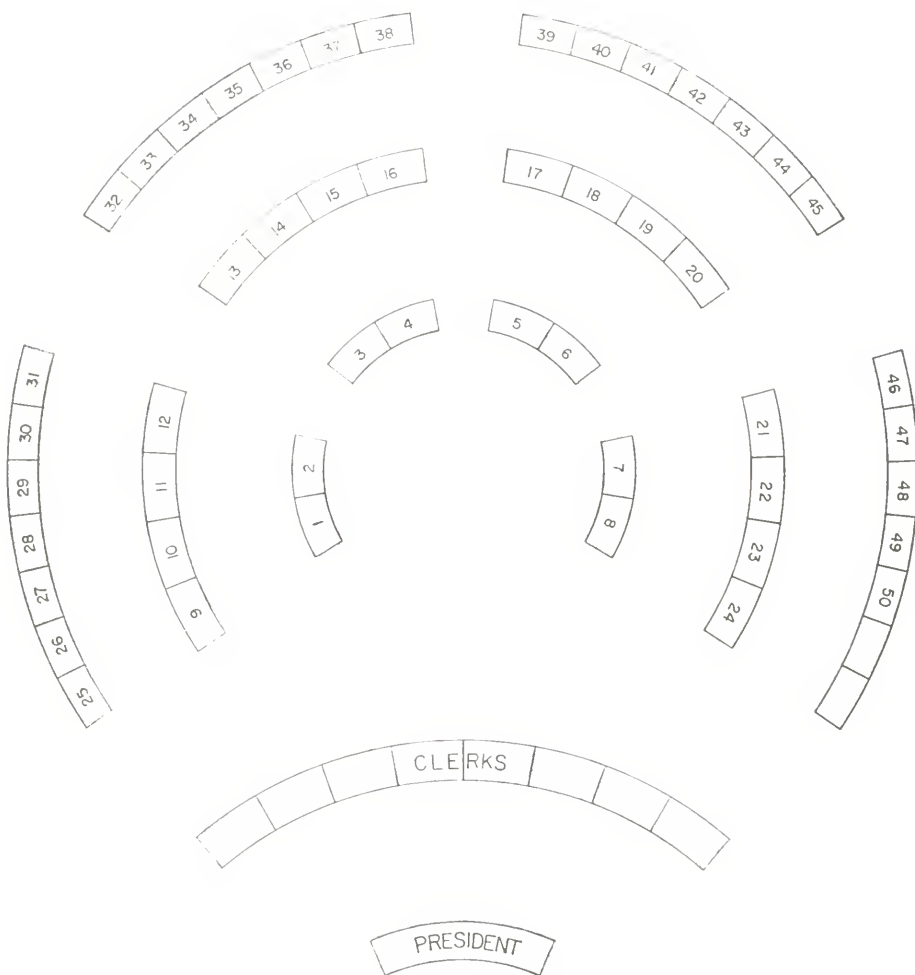
As the legislative branch of government, the general assembly has three major functions: to enact general and local laws governing the affairs of the state, to provide and allocate funds for operating the government by enacting tax and appropriation laws, and to conduct investigations into such operations of the state as it deems necessary for regulation and funding. The main work of the general assembly is the enactment of substantive legislation.

Much of the legislative work of the general assembly is done in committees composed of members of the respective houses. Senate committees are appointed by the lieutenant governor, who serves as presiding officer of the senate (president of the senate); house committees are appointed by the speaker of the house, who is elected from among the membership of the house of representatives.

Administrative authority for the general assembly is vested in the Legislative Services Commission. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the

house are *ex officio* chairmen of the Legislative Services Commission; each appoints six members from his respective house to serve on the commission. The Legislative Services Commission employs a legislative services officer as chief staff officer, a director of fiscal research to deal with money matters, and a director of research to handle all other informational needs. The Legislative Research Commission is separated from the Legislative Services Commission, and its authority is limited to research projects. Again, the president *pro tempore* and the speaker are *ex officio* chairmen of the Legislative Research Commission; each appoints five members to sit on this commission.

The staff and elective officers of the general assembly assist the membership in accomplishing legislative tasks. The Legislative Services Commission is responsible for general and fiscal research, disbursing supplies and materials, production and storage of legislative documents, personnel management, supervision and maintenance of the legislative building, contracting for services, and payment of accounts. The commission employs a staff, directed by the legislative services officer, to carry out these functions. The Legislative Research Commission produces extensive study documents and drafts legislation for consideration by the general assembly. Special study commissions are set up to investigate difficult or technical subjects for later reports to the legislature. In addition, standing committees of the general assembly have been authorized to meet during interim periods to carry on committee business and to conduct related studies. The Legislative Services Commission provides, or arranges, for staff assistance to the Legislative Research Commission and standing committees and coordinates staff work with the special commissions.



## 1987 NORTH CAROLINA SENATE Officers

President .....	Robert B. Jordan, III
President Pro Tem .....	J. J. Harrington
Majority Leader .....	Anthony E. Rand
Minority Leader .....	Laurence A. Cobb
Principal Clerk .....	Sylvia M. Fink
Reading Clerk .....	LeRoy Clark, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Gerda Pleasants

## Senators

Name	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Allran, Austin M. (R).....	Catawba .....	26th .....	Hickory .....	41
Barker, William H. ....	Pamlico .....	3rd .....	Oriental .....	34
Barnes, Henson P. ....	Wayne .....	8th .....	Goldsboro .....	4
Basnight, Marc .....	Dare .....	1st .....	Manteo .....	28
Block, Franklin L. ....	New Hanover .....	7th .....	Wrightsville Beach .....	15
Bryan, Howard <sup>1</sup> (R) .....	Iredell .....	26th .....	Statesville .....	42
Cobb, Laurence A. (R).....	Mecklenburg .....	35th .....	Charlotte .....	38
Conder, J. Richard .....	Richmond .....	17th .....	Rockingham .....	11
Daniel, George B. ....	Caswell .....	21st .....	Yanceyville .....	33
Ezzell, James E., Jr. ....	Nash .....	10th .....	Rocky Mount .....	45
Goldston, William D., Jr. ....	Rockingham .....	24th .....	Eden .....	31
Guy, Alexander D. ....	Onslow .....	4th .....	Jacksonville .....	26
Hardison, Harold W. ....	Lenoir .....	5th .....	Deep Run .....	8
Harrington, J. J. ....	Bertie .....	2nd .....	Lewiston-Woodville .....	25
Harris, J. Ollie .....	Cleveland .....	25th .....	Kings Mountain .....	2
Hipps, Charles W. ....	Haywood .....	29th .....	Waynesville .....	13
Hunt, Ralph A. ....	Durham .....	13th .....	Durham .....	30
Hunt, Wanda H. ....	Moore .....	16th .....	Pinehurst .....	17
Johnson, James C., Jr. (R) .....	Cabarrus .....	22nd .....	Concord .....	36
Johnson, Joseph E. ....	Wake .....	14th .....	Raleigh .....	16
Kaplan, Ian Theodore .....	Forsyth .....	20th .....	Lewisville .....	22
Kincaid, Donald R. (R) .....	Caldwell .....	27th .....	Lenoir .....	39
Martin, Robert L. ....	Pitt .....	6th .....	Bethel .....	29
Martin, William N. ....	Guilford .....	31st .....	Greensboro .....	10
Marvin, Helen Rhyne .....	Gaston .....	25th .....	Gastonia .....	23
McDuffie, James D. (R) .....	Mecklenburg .....	34th .....	Charlotte .....	37
Parnell, David R. ....	Robeson .....	30th .....	Parkton .....	27
Plyler, Aaron W. ....	Union .....	17th .....	Monroe .....	21
Rand, Anthony E. ....	Cumberland .....	12th .....	Fayetteville .....	7
Rauch, Marshall A. ....	Gaston .....	25th .....	Gastonia .....	1
Redman, Wm. W., Jr. <sup>2</sup> (R) .....	Iredell .....	26th .....	Statesville .....	42
Richardson, James F. ....	Mecklenburg .....	33rd .....	Charlotte .....	14
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr. ....	Durham .....	13th .....	Durham .....	46
Sands, Alexander P., III .....	Rockingham .....	24th .....	Reidsville .....	19
Seymour, Mary P. ....	Guilford .....	32nd .....	Greensboro .....	18
Shaw, Robert G. (R) .....	Guilford .....	19th .....	Greensboro .....	43
Sherron, Jim Kemp .....	Wake .....	14th .....	Raleigh .....	48
Simpson, Daniel R. (R) .....	Burke .....	27th .....	Morganton .....	40
Smith, Paul S. (R) .....	Rowan .....	23rd .....	Salisbury .....	44
Soles, Robert C., Jr. ....	Columbus .....	18th .....	Tabor City .....	5
Somers, Robert Vance (R) .....	Rowan .....	23rd .....	Salisbury .....	35
Speed, James D. ....	Franklin .....	11th .....	Louisburg .....	9
Staton, William W. ....	Lee .....	14th .....	Sanford .....	20

Swain, Robert S. ....	Buncombe.....	28th.....	Asheville .....	24
Tatt, Thomas F. ....	Pitt .....	9th.....	Greenville .....	47
Tally, Iura S. ....	Cumberland.....	12th.....	Fayetteville .....	49
Thomas, Royce Phelps .....	Henderson .....	29th.....	Hendersonville .....	32
Walker, Russell G. ....	Randolph.....	16th.....	Asheboro .....	6
Ward, Marvin M. ....	Forsyth .....	20th.....	Winston-Salem.....	50
Warren, Robert D. ....	Johnston .....	15th.....	Benson .....	3
Winner, Dennis J. ....	Buncombe.....	28th.....	Asheville .....	12

<sup>1</sup>Bryan was appointed March 11, 1987, by Governor Martin to replace Redman.

<sup>2</sup>Redman resigned March 11, 1987, following confirmation of his appointment to the N.C. Utilities Commission.

## SPEAKERS OF THE SENATE

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1777 .....	Samuel Ashe .....	New Hanover
1778 .....	Whitmel Hill .....	Martin
	Allen Jones .....	Northampton
1779 .....	Allen Jones .....	Northampton
	Abner Nash .....	Jones
1780 .....	Abner Nash .....	Jones
	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1781 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1782 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs
1783 .....	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs
1784 (April) .....	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs
1784 (October) .....	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs
1785 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1786-87 .....	James Coor .....	Craven
1787 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1788 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1789 .....	Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs
	Charles Johnston .....	Chowan
1790 .....	William Lenoir .....	Wilkes
1791-92 .....	William Lenoir .....	Wilkes
1792-93 .....	William Lenoir .....	Wilkes
1793-94 .....	William Lenoir .....	Wilkes
1794-95 .....	William Lenoir .....	Wilkes
1795 .....	Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick
1796 .....	Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick
1797 .....	Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick
1798 .....	Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick
1799 .....	Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick
1800 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1801 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1802 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1803 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1804 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1805 .....	Alexander Martin .....	Guilford
1806 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1807 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1808 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1809 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1810 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1811 .....	Joseph Riddick .....	Gates
1812 .....	George Outlaw .....	Bertie
1813 .....	George Outlaw .....	Bertie
1814 .....	George Outlaw .....	Bertie
1815 .....	John Branch .....	Halifax
1816 .....	John Branch .....	Halifax
1817 .....	John Branch .....	Halifax
	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell
1818 .....	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell
1819 .....	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell
1820 .....	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell
1821 .....	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell
1822 .....	Bartlett Yancey .....	Caswell



Assembly	Senator	Residence
1823-24	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1824-25	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1825-26	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1826-27	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1827-28	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1828-29	Jesse Speight	Greene
1829-30	Bedford Brown	Caswell
	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1830-31	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1831-32	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1832-33	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1833-34	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1834-35	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1835	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1836-37	Hugh Waddell	Orange
1838-39	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1840-41	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1842-43	Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe
1844-45	Burgess S. Gaither	Burke
1846-47	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1848-49	Calvin Graves	Caswell
1850-51	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1852	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1854-55	Warren Winslow	Cumberland
1856-57	William W. Avery	Burke
1858-59	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1860-61	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1862-64	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1864-65	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1865-66	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1866-67	Matthias E. Manly	Craven
	Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg

## PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE\*

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1870-72	Edward J. Warren	Beaufort
1872-74	James T. Morehead	Guilford
1874-75		
1876-77	James L. Robinson	Macon
1879-80	William A. Graham	Lincoln
1881	William T. Dorch	Buncombe
1883		
1885	E. T. Boykin	Sampson
1887		

\*With the adoption of a new constitution in 1868, the office of "Speaker of the Senate" ceased to exist. A provision in the constitution created the office of "lieutenant governor" whose duties and functions were similar to those previously carried out by the speaker. The lieutenant governor presides over the senate and is called "The President of the Senate" when serving in this capacity. The senators also elected one of their own to serve as "President *Pro Tempore*" during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1889 .....	[Edwin W. Kerr] .....	Sampson
1891 .....	William D. Turner .....	Iredell
1893 .....	John L. King .....	Guilford
1895 .....	E. L. Franck, Jr. ....	Onslow
1897 .....	.....	.....
1899-1900 .....	R. L. Smith .....	Stanly
.....	F. A. Whitaker .....	Wake
1901 .....	Henry A. London .....	Chatham
1903 .....	Henry A. London .....	Chatham
1905 .....	Charles A. Webb .....	Buncombe
1907-1908 .....	Charles A. Webb .....	Buncombe
1909 .....	Whitehead Klutz .....	Rowan
1911 .....	Henry N. Pharr .....	Mecklenburg
1913 .....	Henry N. Pharr .....	Mecklenburg
1915 .....	Oliver Max Gardner .....	Cleveland
1917 .....	Fordyce C. Harding .....	Pitt
1919-20 .....	Lindsey C. Warren .....	Washington
1921 .....	William L. Long .....	Halifax
1923-24 .....	William L. Long .....	Halifax
1925 .....	William S. H. Burgwyn .....	Northampton
1927 .....	William L. Long .....	Halifax
1929 .....	Thomas L. Johnson .....	Robeson
1931 .....	Rivers D. Johnson .....	Duplin
1933 .....	William G. Clark .....	Edgecombe
1935 .....	Paul D. Grady .....	Johnston
1937-38 .....	Andrew H. Johnston .....	Buncombe
.....	James A. Bell .....	Mecklenburg
1939 .....	Whitman E. Smith .....	Stanly
1941 .....	John D. Larkins, Jr. ....	Jones
1943 .....	John H. Price .....	Rockingham
1945 .....	Archie C. Gay .....	Northampton
1947 .....	Joseph L. Blythe .....	Mecklenburg
1949 .....	James C. Pittman .....	Lee
1951 .....	Rufus G. Rankin .....	Gaston
1953 .....	Edwin Pate .....	Scotland
1955-56 .....	Paul E. Jones .....	Pitt
1957 .....	Claude Currie .....	Durham
1959 .....	Robert F. Morgan .....	Cleveland
1961 .....	William L. Crew .....	Halifax
1963 .....	Ralph H. Scott .....	Alamance
1965-66 .....	Robert B. Morgan .....	Harnett
1967 .....	Herman A. Moore .....	Mecklenburg
1969 .....	Neill H. McGeachy .....	Cumberland
1971 .....	Frank N. Patterson, Jr. ....	Stanly
.....	Gordon P. Allen .....	Person
1973-74 .....	Gordon P. Allen .....	Person
1975-76 .....	John T. Henley .....	Cumberland
1977-78 .....	John T. Henley .....	Cumberland
1979-80 .....	W. Craig Lawing .....	Mecklenburg
1981-82 .....	W. Craig Lawing .....	Mecklenburg
1983-84 .....	W. Craig Lawing .....	Mecklenburg
1985-86 .....	J.J. Harrington .....	Bertie
1987-88 .....	J.J. Harrington .....	Bertie



**JOSEPH JULIAN HARRINGTON**  
**PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE**  
(Democrat — Bertie County)

Second Senatorial District — Bertie (part), Edgecombe (part), Gates (part), Halifax (part), Hertford, Martin (part), Northampton, and Warren (part) Counties -- One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Lewiston, Bertie County, February 18, 1919, to Julian Picott and Ethel Mae (Barnes) Harrington.

**Education:** Lewiston-Woodville High School.

**Profession:** Retired.

**Organizations:** Farm Bureau; David Lodge No. 39; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite; Shriner, Sudan Temple.

**Boards & Commissions:** Trustee, Chowan College; Director, School of Veterinary Medicine, NCSU; former Trustee, Elizabeth City State University.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1963-Present (13 Terms); President ProTem, 1985-86, 1987-; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Organization and Management Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures.

**Military Service:** Served, World War II, 1942-45 (Technical Sergeant).

**Honors:** "Tarheel of the Week", *The News and Observer*; Honorary Attorney, State of NC and NC Senate.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Lewiston Baptist Church; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Dianne P. Harrington. Children: Robert E., Julian Picott, II and Victoria.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Rules and Operation of the Senate.

**Vice Chairman:** Transportation.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-Human Resources; Base Budget; Finance; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Pensions and Retirement; Ways and Means; University Board of Governors.



**ANTHONY EDEN RAND**  
**SENATE MAJORITY LEADER**  
 (Democrat — Cumberland County)

Twelfth Senatorial District — Cumberland County (part) — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Garner, Wake County, September 1, 1939, to Walter and Geneva (Yeargan) Rand, Jr.

**Education:** Garner High School, 1957; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1964.

**Profession:** Attorney (partner in firm of Rose, Rand, Ray, Winfrey & Gregory, P.A.)

**Organizations:** NC, Cumberland County, DC and American Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Fayetteville Home Builders Association (Director, 1974-80); Association of the US Army; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Club; Board of Directors, Public School Forum of NC, Inc.; Board of Directors, General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Board of Visitors of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Board of Directors, Fayetteville Alternatives Sentencing Center.

**Commissions:** Cumberland County Auditorium Commission (Chairman, 1983-84; Vice Chairman, 1982; Secretary, 1980-81); ABLE Program, Compensatory Education Board; Special Activities Committee, Fort Bragg; Governmental Operations Commission; NC Courts Commission; Fayetteville Family Life Center board; Medical Cost Containment Commission, 1982-85; Co-Chairman, Housing Trust Fund Study Commission; Co-Chairman, Indigent Health Care Study Commission; Co-Chairman, Commission on Salary Schedules for Public School Employees; NC Commission on Jobs and Economic Growth.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987- (Senate Majority Leader, 1987); Joint Committee on Hospital and Medical Benefits for Teachers and State Employees, 1985; Committee on Law and Justice, National Conference of State Legislatures, State-Federal Assembly; Executive Committee, NC State Democratic Party, 1975-1981; Chairman, Cumberland County Democratic Executive Committee, 1977-1981; Legislative Services Commission, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville; Lay Reader.

**Family:** Married, Karen L. Skarda of Chicago, Illinois, May 30, 1981. Children: Ripley Eagles and Craven McLean.

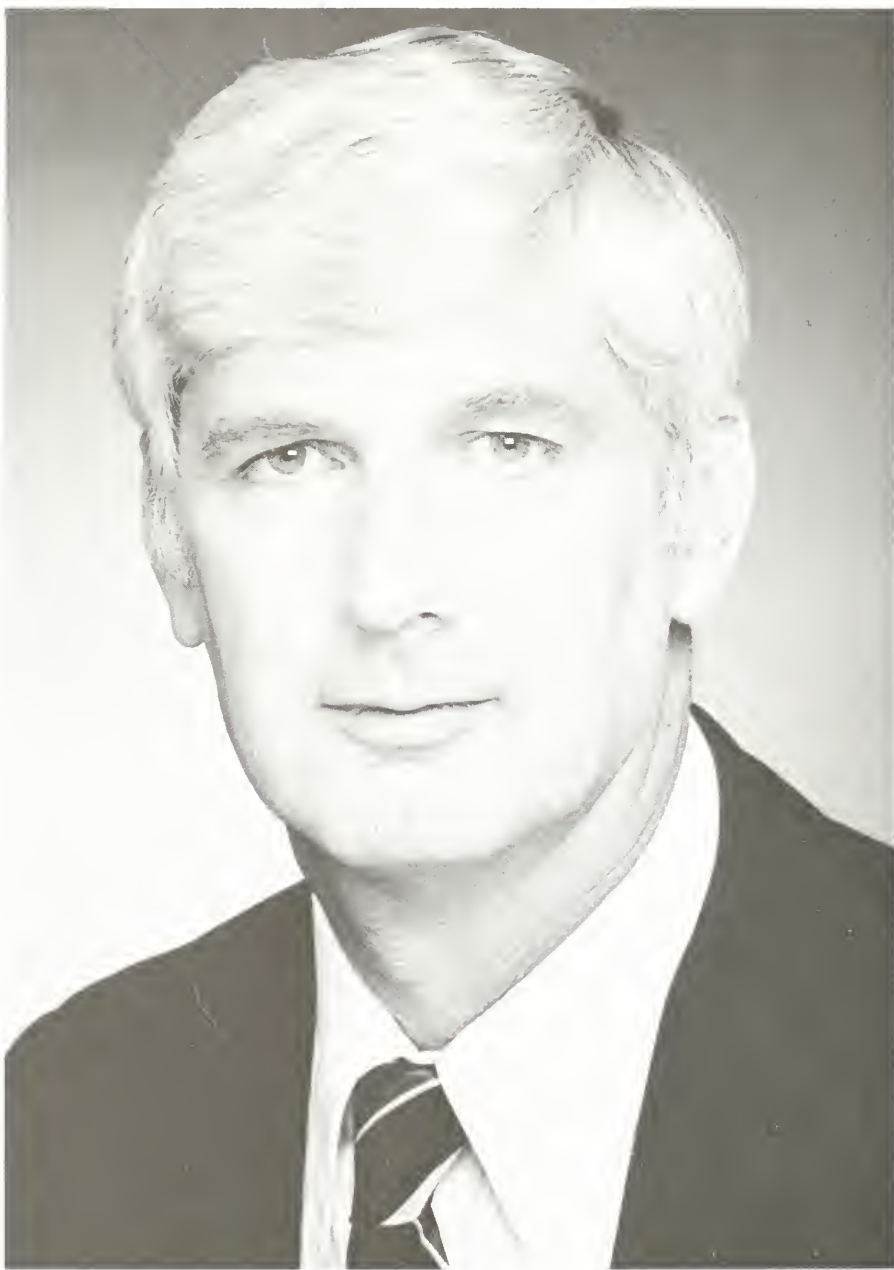
### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Base Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Economic Growth; Judiciary IV.

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations; Commerce; Finance; Insurance; Rules and Operations of the Senate; Ways and Means.







**LAURENCE ARTHUR COBB**  
**SENATE MINORITY LEADER**  
 (Republican-Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-fifth Senatorial District-Mecklenburg County.

**Early Years:** Born in Teaneck, New Jersey, May 20, 1933, to Gardiner and Georgette (Robedee) Cobb.

**Education:** Freeport High School, 1951; Rutgers University, 1951-52; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1955 (Business Administration, Banking); Washburn University, School of Law, 1955-57; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1958, J.D. with honors.

**Profession:** Attorney (partner in firm of Waggoner, Hamrick, Hasty, Monteith, Kratt, Cobb and McDonnell).

**Organizations:** Mecklenburg County, N.C. State, N.C. and American Bar Associations (Chairman, Public Relations Committee, N.C. Bar); Commercial Law League of America (member, fellow) N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; President and Director, Lawyers of N.C., Inc; Director, Alpha Sigma of Chi Psi, Inc.; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Former Director, N.C. Chapter American Cancer Society; Mecklenburg Chapter, American Cancer Society, Former Vice President, Director, Executive Board, Former Crusade Chairman; Kidney Foundation of Mecklenburg County (first President, former Director); N.C. Epilepsy Association, Former Director; UNC Law School Association, Former Director.

**Boards:** Board of Governors, University of N.C., 1977-85; Auditorium-Coliseum-Civic Center Authority, City of Charlotte; Former Member, Charlotte Review Commission; Committee of 100, Charlotte; UNC-Charlotte Athletic Foundation, Former President and Director; Former Chairman, Governors's Highway Safety Commission; Chairman, Governor's Crime Commission; Citizens Criminal Justice Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate 1985-present, Senate Minority Leader; N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-72, 1973-74, 1975-76, former House Minority Leader.

**Military Service:** Served, U.S. Air Force, 1959-62; Reserves, 1962-present, (Colonel), Judge Advocate General Corps.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church.

**Family:** Married, Edna Faye Pugh of Asheboro, January 30, 1960. Children: Laura and Glenn.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chariman:** Higher Education

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety; Base Budget; Commerce; Election Laws; Juciciary II; State Government.

**AUSTIN MURPHY ALLRAN****(Republican-Catawba County)**

Twenty-sixth Senatorial District-Alexander, Catawba, Iredell and Yadkin Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel (Houser) Allran.

**Education:** Hickory High School, 1970; Duke University, 1974, B.A.; Southern Methodist University, School of Law, 1978, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** N.C. State Bar; Catawba County Bar Association; Catawba County Chamber of Commerce; Hickory Museum of Art; Catawba County Historic Association; Duke University Alumni Association; Hickory Landmarks Society.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate 1986; Member, N.C. Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; Joint Legislative Ethics Committee, 1985-86; Legislative Assistant, Governor James Holshouser, 1974; Congressional Intern, Congressman James T. Broyhill, 1973; Catawba County, Young Republican Club; Catawba County Men's Forum; Appointed, December 30, 1986 by Governor Martin to replace Cass Ballenger.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Corinth Reformed United Church of Christ, Hickory.

**Family:** Married, Judy Mosbach, September 27, 1980. Children: Elizabeth.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Children and Youth; Finance; Judiciary III; Local Government I; Manufacturing and Labor; State Personnel.

**WILLIAM H. BARKER**

(Democrat-Pamlico County)

Third Senatorial District-Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Oriental, Pamlico County, April 6, 1944, to Gradon L. and Evelyn Neal (Beacham) Barker, Sr.

**Education:** Pamlico County High School, 1958-62; UNC Chapel Hill, 1968, BA; UNC Chapel Hill Law School, 1969, JD.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; Farmer; Self-Employed; Craven County Bar Association.

**Organizations:** Oriental Rotary Club; Masonic Order; Scottish Rite; NC Wildlife Foundation; NRA, life member; Craven County Commission of 100.

**Boards:** Trustee, Craven County College, 1982 to present.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House Senate; Pamlico Democrat Party, chairman, 1985-86; Delegate to National Convention, 1982.

**Military Service:** Served, Navy, SN-2; Reserves, 1962-68.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church, Oriental.

**Family:** Married, Jorja L. Davenport, of Oriental, September 1, 1964. Children: Mary, Jorja and Virginia.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage; Appropriations; Appropriations-Mutual and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Commerce; Environment; Judiciary II; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation.



## HENSON PERRYMOORE BARNES

(Democrat — Wayne County)

Eighth Senatorial District      Greene and Wayne Counties — One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Bladen County, November 18, 1934, to Reverend Lalon L. and Mable (Cumbee) Barnes.

**Education:** Garland High School, 1953; Wilmington College, 1958, A.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1961, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney; farm owner.

**Organizations:** Wayne County, NC and American Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; Masonic Order; Shrine; Elks; American Legion; Moose Lodge; Civitan Club; Woodmen of World.

**Boards & Commissions:** Energy Policy Council; Courts Commission; Criminal Code Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1975-76; Chairman, Wayne County Democratic Party; former President, Wayne County Young Democrats.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1953-56; Paratrooper.

**Honors:** Outstanding American Family, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, William Carter College, 1979; Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award, 1975; Outstanding Young Man, Goldsboro, 1963.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Goldsboro; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Budget and Finance Board.

**Family:** Married, Kitty Allen Barnes, August 27, 1961. Children: Rebecca and Amy.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Judiciary I.

**Vice Chairman:** Children and Youth.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations; Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Constitution; Rules and Operations of the Senate; Senior Citizens; State Personnel; Transportation; University Board of Governors.

**MARC BASNIGHT**

(Democrat — Dare County)

First Senatorial District — Beaufort (part), Bertie (part) Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates (part), Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties — One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Manteo, Dare County, May 13, 1947, to St. Clair and Cora Mae (Daniels) Basnight.

**Education:** Manteo High School, 1966.

**Profession:** Construction.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married Sandy Tillett, March 23, 1968. Children: Vick and Caroline.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Local Government II.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations, Base Budget; Education; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation.

**FRANKLIN LEE BLOCK**

(Democrat-New Hanover County)

Seventh Senatorial District-New Hanover and Pender (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, November 24, 1936, to Charles M. and Hannah (Soloman) Block.

**Education:** Admiral Farragut Academy, 1954; The Citadel, BS 1959; Wake Forest University, JD, 1976.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; US Magistrate (part-time), 1977-86; American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

**Organizations:** Cape Fear Area United Way (Vice-President of Planning), 1982; Campaign Chairman, 1983; President, 1985.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate.

**Military Service:** Served, Army, (Captain, 1959-61); Reserves, 1966.

**Religious Activities:** B'nai Israel Synagogue Church; President, 1977-78.

**Family:** Married, Wendy H. Barshay, of Summerville, June 14, 1959. Children: Steven, Amy and Ellen.-16

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Manufacturing and Labor.

**Member:** Agriculture, Appropriations; Appropriations-General Government; Base Budget; Commerce; Judiciary IV; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens.



## HOWARD FRANKLIN BRYAN

(Republican-Iredell County)

Twenty-sixth Senatorial District: Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin Counties

**Early Years:** Born in Bladenboro, Bladen County, December 13, 1942, to Allen B. and Anna Belle (Hester) Bryan.

**Education:** Pantego High School, 1961 (Valedictorian, Senior Class President); Mount Olive College, 1963, A.A.; Davidson College, 1966, B.A.; Lee Institute of Real Estate, 1972.

**Professional Background:** President, Piedmont Realty of Statesville; Bryan Construction Company.

**Organizations:** Greater Statesville Chamber of Commerce, 1980; National Federation of Independent Businessmen, 1982; Heart Fund City Chairman, 1969; Statesville Rotary Club, 1970-72; Iredell County Civic Center Authority Chairman, 1974-75; Former Jaycee, 1966-71.

**Boards:** President, Mount Olive College Alumni Association, 1968-69; North Carolina Manpower Services Council, 1974-75.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1987 (appointed March 11, 1987, by Gov. James G. Martin to replace William Redman); Statesville City Council, 1985-87 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1985-87); Iredell County Republican Party Chairman, 1973-75; Vice Chairman, 1975-77; Executive Committee, 1977-87; Ninth District Republican Party Chairman, 1985-87; Republican Party State Committee, 1985-87; Iredell County Campaign Manager for Ninth District Congressman J. Alex McMillan, 1984-86.

**Military Service:** Served, U.S. Army Reserves, 1966-69 (2nd Lieutenant); N.C. National Guard, 1969-73.(2nd Lieutenant).

**Honors:** Named in Outstanding Young Men of America and Personalities of the South.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Statesville; Deacon, 1985; Building Feasibility Study Committee, 1985; Building Committee Chairman, 1985; Business Management Committee, 1985-86; Usher, 1980; Sunday School Teacher, 1974.

**Family:** Married, Mary Wooten of Statonsburg, April 19, 1969. Children: Cindy, Kathy, and Andy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Agriculture; Finance; Pensions and Retirement; Election Laws; Local Government II; Transportation; Human Resources.





## JAMES RICHARD CONDER

(Democrat — Richmond County)

Seventeenth Senatorial District — Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly and Union Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, July 20, 1930, to Parks Holms and Ona Lee (Crow) Conder.

**Education:** Hamlet High School, 1949; ECU, 1958, B.S. (Business); LSU, Graduate School of Banking, 1968; UNC-Chapel Hill, NC Bankers Association School.

**Profession:** Vice President, First Union National Bank.

**Organizations:** Hamlet Rotary Club (President, 1963); Rockingham Rotary Club (President, 1970).

**Boards & Commissions:** Former chairman, Richmond County Industrial Development Commission, 1970-82.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-; Commissioner, Richmond County, 1962-84 (Chairman, 1964-1984); President, National Association of Counties, 1981-82; President, NC Association of County Commissioners, 1972-1973.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1951-55; Reserves, 1955-59.

**Honors:** Outstanding Alumnus, ECU, 1982; "Tar Heel of the Week," *The News and Observer*, 1982; NC Distinguished Citizens Award, 1982; President Reagan's Private Sector Initiative, 1981-82.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Rockingham; Elder, 1965-1974, 1983-.

**Family:** Married, Barbara Ann Speight, June 16, 1956. Children: Rebecca Anne, Mary Elizabeth and James Richard, Jr.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Children and Youth; Board of Community Colleges.

**Vice Chairman:** State Government.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations — Education; Base Budget; Economic Growth; Education; Higher Education; Local Government II Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Personnel; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens.

**GEORGE BERKLEY DANIEL**

(Democrat-Caswell County)

Twenty-First Senatorial District-Alamance and Caswell Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Raleigh, Wake County, April 1, 1951, to George C. and Florence Anne (Taylor) Daniel.

**Education:** Bartlett Yancey High School, 1969; North Carolina State University, B.S., 1973; Wake Forest University (School of Law), J.D., 1976.

**Professional Background:** Attorney

**Organizations:** N.C. State Bar; Caswell County Bar Association; 17-A Judicial District Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Bar Association; American Academy of Trial Lawyers; Charter Board Member of Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Chairman, 1983); Caswell County Chamber of Commerce; Dan River Rugby Club; Caswell County Lions Club (President, 1980).

**Boards:** Caswell County Lions Club, President, 1980; Caswell County Industrial Facilities and Pollution Control Financing Authority; Caswell County Industrial Development Team (Chairman, 1977 to present).

**Political Activities:** Member of N.C. Senate; Member Democratic party of Caswell County.

**Religious Activities:** Member, New Hope Methodist Church; Member of the Board of Trustees.

**Family:** Married, Cynthia Gail Long, of Prospect Hill, June 27, 1981. Children: Jacob.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Constitution Committee

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee

**JAMES EARL EZZELL, JR.****(Democrat — Nash County)**

Tenth Senatorial District    Edgecombe (part), Halifax (part), Nash,  
Warren (part) and Wilson (part) Counties    One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, September 6, 1936, to James Earl and Edith (Batchelor) Ezzell, Sr.

**Education:** Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1956; Wake Forest University, 1960, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1963, I.L.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** NC Bar Association; Masonic Order; Shrine.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-; NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80; District Court Judge, 1980-83; Solicitor, Records Court, 1964-68.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Englewood Baptist Church.

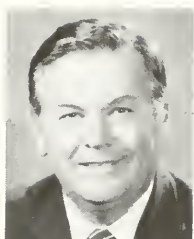
**Family:** Married, Patsy Wall, February 5, 1966. Children: Mark, James E., III and Stanton.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Local Government I.

**Vice Chairman:** Election Laws.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations; Appropriations-Human Resources; Base Budget; Human Resources; Judiciary I; State Government.



## WILLIAM DAVID GOLDSTON, JR.

(Democrat — Rockingham County)

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District — Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, December 26, 1925, to William D. and Rose (Hinson) Goldston.

**Education:** Leaksville Public Schools; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1942-44; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1945; High Point College, 1947, B.S.; (Business); UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966-67 (Executive Program)..

**Profession:** Retired business executive, 1984; President, Goldston, Inc., 1952-83; Marshall Field & Co., 1948-52; Goldston Transfer, 1947-48).

**Organizations:** American Trucking Association (Former Director); NC Motor Carriers Association (President, 1972-73); Eden Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Order; Shrine; UNC Chancellor's Club. Former member: Jaycees; Rotary (President); Tri City Chamber of Commerce (Chairman, New Industry Committee).

**Boards & Commissions:** Rockingham Community College Foundation; Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee; UNC Educational Foundation; Board of Visitors, High Point College; Local Board, NCNB; former Chairman, Leaksville School Board, 1961-1969 (Chairman, 1967).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86; 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1944-45; pilot training. Served, NC National Guard, 1947-50; (2nd Lieutenant).

**Honors:** Citizen of the Year, 1984 (Eden Chamber of Commerce), NC Boss of the Year, 1971; Boss of the Year, Eden Jaycees, 1970; Eden Man of the Year, 1967.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Leaksville Methodist Church, Eden; Administrative Board; Chairman, Foundation Committee.

**Family:** Married, Beverly M. Burton, August 25, 1946. Children: William D., III.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Manufacturing and Labor.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations—Education; Base Budget; Commerce; Higher Education; Judiciary IV; Transportation.



## ALEXANDER DUKE GUY

(Democrat-Onslow County)

Fourth Senatorial District-Onslow County

**Early Years:** Born in Calypso, Duplin County, November 20, 1918, to Alexander Buck and Elizabeth (Faust) Guy.

**Education:** Graduated, Calypso High School, 1935; N.C. State College, NYA Program 1936; Institute of Government, University of NC-Chapel Hill, 1958-59.

**Professional Background:** Insurance; Real Estate Investments.

**Organizations:** Member, Independent Insurance Agents of N.C., Inc.; N.C. Association of Realtors; Professional Producers Council; Member, Loyal Order of the Moose; Jacksonville Toast Masters (Charter Member, 1955); Founder, Jacksonville Municipal Court, 1958; Founder, First Biracial Committee, City of Jacksonville, 1963; Past President, Jacksonville Rotary Club, 1962-63; Charter President, Onslow County Chapter American Cancer Society, 1958; Past Campaign Chairman, American Red Cross Society, 1956.

**Boards:** National Association for Real Estate Boards; Jacksonville Board of Realtors; Onslow Memorial Hospital Authority, 1977-79; Board of Directors, N.C. League of Municipalities, 1962-65; Board of Directors, Home Federal Savings & Loan Association; Governor's, Mayor's Co-Operating Committee, 1964; Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commissions; National Conference of State Legislatures Committee on Energy; Southern States Energy Board, Member; Member, NC Energy Policy Council; Member, Board of Directors, NC Retail Merchants Association.

**Political Activities:** Served in the N.C. Senate, 1983, 1985-87; in the N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-80 and 1981-82; Jacksonville City Council, six years (Mayor, two years; Mayor Pro Tem, two years); Onslow County Board of County Commissioners, 1969-70.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Trinity United Methodist Church; Board of Trustees, 1976-81; Administrative Board, 1968-78; Chairman, Fund Raising Campaign-Christian Higher Education, 1959; Staff Parish Relations Committee, currently serving.

**Family:** Married, Margaret Holmes, January 31, 1975; Children: Alexander Duke Guy, II; Bundage Humphrey Guy and Douglas Bryan Guy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** State Government

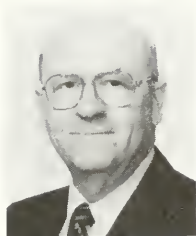
**Vice-Chairman:** Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriation on Human Resources; Base Budget Committee; Commerce Finance; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens; Ways and Means.

**HAROLD WOODROW HARDISON**

(Democrat — Lenoir County)

Fifth Senatorial District — Duplin, Jones, Lenoir and Pender (part) Counties — One Senator.



**Early Years:** Born in Deep Run, Lenoir County, September 8, 1923, to Rutha and Annie (Stroud) Hardison.

**Education:** Deep Run High School; Atlantic Christian College.

**Profession:** President, Eastern United Tires, Inc.

**Organizations:** Charter member, Deep Run Ruritan Club; former Master, Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 304; Shriner; Sudan Temple (former Lt. Commander, Legion of Honor); former Chairman, Lenoir County United fund; honorary member, Kenansville Jaycees.

**Boards & Commissions:** Selective Service Board No. 55, Lenoir County; Neuse River Economic Development Commission; Kinston-Lenoir County Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission; Chairman, Deep Run School Board; Chairman, South Lenoir School Board; Board of Directors and Executive Board, Mount Olive College; Director, NCNB, Kinston; Director, First Financial Savings & Loan, Kinston; former and first President, Deep Run Water Corporation.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1973-Present (8 terms), NC House of Representatives, 1971.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1942-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Deep Run Free Will Baptist Church; Sunday school teacher; former Chairman, Finance Committee.

**Family:** Married, Arlene Humphrey, June 14, 1944. Children: Pamela (Hardison) Braxton.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Commerce.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations; Base Budget.

**Member:** ABC; Finance; Human Resources; Insurance; Judiciary II; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Government; Ways and Means.



## J. OLLE HARRIS

(Democrat-Cleveland County)

Twenty-fifth Senatorial District-Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties-Three Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Anderson, South Carolina, September 2, 1913, to J. Frank and Jessie (Hambright) Harris.

**Education:** Shelby High School, 1931, Gupton-Jones College of Embalming, 1935.

**Profession:** Funeral Director and embalmer (President and Treasurer, Harris Funeral Home, Inc.).

**Organizations:** NC Funeral Directors Association (former President); National Funeral Directors Association; National Selected Morticians; former President, NC coroners Association; Mason; Shriner.

**Boards:** N.C. Funeral Directors and Embalming Board, (former president); Legislative Service Commission, 1985-86; Legislative Research Commission, 1985-86; former Trustee, Gardner-Webb College; NC Mental Health Study Commission, 1977-86.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1971-72, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Coroner, Cleveland County, 1946-70.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1943-46, 65th Field Hospital; European theatre; Bronze Star.

**Honors:** Award of Appreciation and Recognition, NC Psychological Association, 1985; Better Life Award, NC Health Care Facilities, 1979; Valand Award, NC Mental Health Association, 1979; Legislator of the Year, NC Health Department Association, 1979.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Baptist Church; Board member, Baptist State Convention.

**Family:** Married, Abbie Jane Wall, May 4, 1934. Children: John Jr. and Becky (Harris) Hambright.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Human Resources

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations on Human Resources

**Member:** Appropriations; Base Budget ; Children and Youth ; Commerce ; Environment ; Finance; Judiciary II; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Government; Ways and Means.



**CHARLES WILLIAM HIPPS****(Democrat-Haywood County)**

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District-Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Waynesville, Haywood County, October 18, 1943, to John Gudger and Hazel (Rinehart) Hipps.

**Education:** Waynesville High School, 1961; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965, A.B. (Political Science); Emory University, School of Law, 1966; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1968.

**Professional Background:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Former President, Haywood County Bar Association, 30th Judicial District; former President, Waynesville Merchants Association; Waynesville Rotary Club.

**Boards:** Trustee Emeritus, Western University, 1980-82; Lake Junaluske Assembly, Trustee.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-84, 1985-present; Past Chairman, Haywood County Democratic Party; Mayor Pro Tem, Waynesville, 1979-82; Assistant District Attorney, 1970-73.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church of Waynesville.

**Family:** Married, Jane Bates of Charlotte, June 1, 1968. Children: Elizabeth, Will and John.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Constitution Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Children and Youth Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Judiciary I Committee.

**Member:** Economic Growth; Education; Environment; Finance; Higher Education; State Personnel.

**RALPH ALEXANDER HUNT**

(Democrat — Durham County)

Thirteenth Senatorial District — Durham, Granville, Orange (part), and Person Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Oxford, Granville County, April 10, 1932, to Johnnie and Amanda (Harris) Hunt.

**Education:** Mary Potter High School, 1950; Orange Street Elementary School, 1945; Johnson C. Smith University, 1956, B.A.; NCCU, 1964, M. A.

**Profession:** Independent retail merchant (convenience stores).

**Organizations:** Kappa Alpha Psi.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86; 1987-; Mayor Pro Tem, City of Durham, 1981-84; Durham City Council, 1973-74.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1953-55 (Corporal).

**Religious Activities:** Member, White Rock Baptist Church; Trustee.

**Family:** Married, Elvira Rebecca Cooke, June 17, 1961. Children: Ralph A., Jr., Reginald C. and Regina C.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Pension and Retirement.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-General Government; Base Budget; Education; Election Laws; Higher Education; Local Government Manufacturing and Labor.

**WANDA H. HUNT**

(Democrat — Moore County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District — Chatham, Moore, Orange (part), and Randolph Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Bakersville, Mitchell County, March 22, 1944, to Farrall and Jane (Ledford) Holder.

**Education:** Southwest High School; Appalachian State University.

**Profession:** Legislator; Former account executive, Resorts of Pinehurst, Inc.; former state government and public school employee; former corporate secretary, private industry (small computer business).

**Organizations:** NC State Government Employees Association; NC School Board Association; NC Social Services Board Association (former chairman); Women in State Government; NC Status of Women; NC Heart Fund Association; certified judge, "Junior Miss" and "Miss" Pageants; former President, Cystic Fibrosis; former Vice President, Southern Pines Jaycettes; former Chairman, Moore County Bicentennial Ball; former Education Chairman, Southern Pines Junior Women's Club; former Chairman, Moore County Heart Fund Ball.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987; Pensions Committee, National Conference of State Legislators, 1985; NC General Assembly Women's Caucus; Legislative Committee, Travel Council of NC, Inc.; Southern Legislative Conference; State Legislators' Network, Women's Network; Precinct Chairman, Moore County Democratic Women; Moore County Democratic Executive Committee; YDC, Appalachian State University; NC Assembly on Women and the Economy; American Council of Young Political Leaders (former delegate, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama); delegate, various state, district, local conventions; delegate, Miami Conference on the Carribean; Moore County Board of Education, 1976-83.

**Honors:** Volunteer Service Award, National Cystic Fibrosis; Certificate of Appreciation and Founders Award, Heart Fund; Golden Mountaineer Award, Appalachian State University; Distinguished Service Award, Moore County Board of Education; Social Services Award, 1978-81.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Pinehurst Community Church; Youth Coordinator.

**Family:** Children: Donna Lynn.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Local Government II.

**Vice Chairman:** Board of Community College; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens.

**Member:** Education; Finance; Human Resources; Judiciary II; Appropriations-Natural and Economic Resources; Rules and Operations of the Senate Ways and Means.



## JAMES CALVIN JOHNSON, JR.

(Republican — Cabarrus County)

Twenty-second Senatorial District Cabarrus and Mecklenburg (part)  
Counties One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, June 5, 1935, to James Calvin and Juanita (Hill) Johnson, Sr.

**Education:** Spartanburg High School, 1954; Spartanburg Junior College, 1956; East Tennessee State University, 1958, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1962; LL.B.

**Profession:** Attorney; owner, Fort Johnson Military Museum, Inc.

**Organizations:** Cabarrus County and NC State Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Judicature Society; NC Juvenile Court Judges Association (former President); Concord Jaycees (former NC Vice President and National Regional Director); Phi Delta Phi. Chairman of Cabarrus Citizens for Philip Morris.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971; Attorney, Cabarrus County, 1966-70; Judge; Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court, 1963-66; Attorney, US District Court, NC, 1962-63.

**Military Service:** Active Reserves, U.S. National Guard, 51st Division, South Carolina, 1953-56; 30th Armor Division, Tennessee, 1956-58; 30th Infantry Division, North Carolina, 1956-62.

**Honors:** *Who's Who in American Politics*, 1967-68; *Outstanding Personalities of the South*, 1967; *Outstanding Young Men of America*, 1967; one of three *Outstanding Young Men of NC*, 1966.

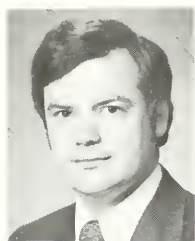
**Literary Works:** Editor, *The Guardian*, 1964-65 (selected as the most outstanding publication of its kind in the US by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Central Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Angie Morgan of Landis. Children: James Calvin, III, Kay Lynn and Jen Cherise.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-General Government; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Constitution; Environment; Judiciary I; Local Government II; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens; Transportation.

**JOSEPH EDWARD JOHNSON**

(Democrat — Wake County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District — Harnett, Lee, and Wake (part) Counties — Three Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Raleigh, Wake County, October 17, 1941, to Ira Edward and Grace (Ivey) Johnson.

**Education:** Raleigh Public Schools, 1946-59; NCSU, 1959-61; Wake Forest University, 1964, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1966, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Wake County, NC and American Bar Associations; Alpha Kappa Psi; Phi Delta Phi.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1967-69 (1st Lt.); Military Police Corps; Army Commendation Medal.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church, Raleigh; Administrative Board; Assistant Superintendent, Sunday School; Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married, Jane Francum, January 31, 1964. Children: Jane Elizabeth, Kathryn Ivey and Susan Briles.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Judiciary II.

**Vice Chairman:** Insurance; State Government.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety; Base Budget; Commerce; Election Laws; State Personnel.

**IAN THEODORE KAPLAN****(Democrat     Forsyth County)**

Twentieth Senatorial District     Forsyth County (part)     Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, December 26, 1946, to Leon and Renee (Myers) Kaplan.

**Education:** Riverside Military Academy, 1962-1964; R. J. Reynolds High School, 1965; Guilford College.

**Profession:** President, Kaplan Press.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1969-1971; Reserves, 1968-69 (E-3).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Temple Emanuel, Winston-Salem.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Election Laws.

**Vice Chairman:** ABC.

**Member:** Commerce; Constitution; Economic Growth; Environment; Finance; Judiciary IV.

**DONALD R. KINCAID**

(Republican — Caldwell County)

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District — Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Caldwell County, June 2, 1936, to Hugh T. and Myrtle (McCall) Kincaid.

**Education:** Gamewell High School, 1954; Appalachian State Teachers College, 1959, B.S.; Clevenger's Business College, 1955.

**Profession:** School teacher; owner, Kincaid Insurance Agency.

**Organizations:** Lenoir Lions Club (Lion Tamer, former Secretary); Lenoir Rotary Club; NC Cattlemen's Association; Carolina Association of Mutual Insurance Agents; Caldwell County Chamber of Commerce. Former member: NCAE, Gamewell Ruritan Club.

**Boards & Commissions:** Legislative Advisory Board, CAPIA; Board of Trustees, Gardner-Webb College; Director, Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents. Former member: NC Board of Agriculture.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Senate Minority Leader, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971.

**Military Service:** Served, NC National Guard, nine years (5-E).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Lower Creek Baptist Church, Lenoir.

**Family:** Married, Syretha Weatherford, June 30, 1956; four children.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Insurance.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations—Natural and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Commerce; Human Resources; Insurance; Manufacturing and Labor; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Board of Community Colleges.





### ROBERT LAFAYETTE MARTIN

(Democrat — Pitt County)

Sixth Senatorial District — Edgecombe (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part),  
and Wilson (part) Counties — One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Bethel, Pitt County, November 8, 1918, to John Wesley and Lena (Sessums) Martin.

**Education:** Oxford Orphanage High School; School of Electricity, Oxford Orphanage.

**Profession:** President, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association; farmer.

**Organizations:** Shriner; 32nd Degree Mason.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987-; Commissioner, Pitt County, 1956-1984; Mayor, Town of Bethel, 1951-1956; Commissioner, Town of Bethel, 1941.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church; Chairman, Board of Deacons; Superintendent, Sunday School; Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married, Sue Cooper, June 29, 1940. Children: Lynda and Bobbie Sue.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Manufacturing and Labor.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations; Base Budget; Education; Higher Education; Local Government I; State Government; State Personnel.



## WILLIAM NELSON MARTIN

(Democrat — Guilford County)

Thirty-first Senatorial District — Guilford County (part) — One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Eden, Rockingham County, May 25, 1945, to Thomas William and Carolyn (Henderson) Martin.

**Education:** Douglas High School, 1962; NC A&T State University, 1966, B.S. (Economics); George Washington University, School of Law, 1973, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** NC and DC Bar Associations; One Step Further, Inc., 1982 (co-founder and first President); National Black Child Development Institute, 1976- (Chairman, Public Policy Committee; Board member, 1979-82); Phi Beta Sigma (President, local chapter, 1978-80; Vice President, local chapter, 1976-78). Former member: Social Concerns Committee (Co-Chairman); Council of Churches; Greensboro Citizens Forum, 1979-84; Congress of Racial Equality (special assistant, Northwestern Regional Director, 1969-73).

**Boards and Commissions:** Director and co-founder, Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation; Guilford County Finance Study Commission, 1982-; Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979-; Director, Triad Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation, 1978-; Public School Policy Forum of N.C., 1986-.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; delegate, Guilford County, 1981 White House Conference on Children; NC Task Force 1980 White House Conference on Families; Chairman, 1986 NC Democratic Party Platform Committee.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

**Family:** Married, Patricia Yancey; Children: Thomas William and William Nelson, Jr. (twins).

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Higher Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations; Appropriations-Education, Base Budget; Human Resources.

**Member:** Children and Youth; Economic Growth; Education; Environment; Judiciary I; UNC Board of Governors.



## HELEN RHYNE MARVIN

(Democrat-Gaston County)

Twenty- Fifth Senatorial District-Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties.

**Early Years:** Born Gastonia, Gaston County, November 30, 1917, to Dane S. and Tessie (Hastings) Rhyne.

**Education:** Gastonia High School, 1934; Furman University, 1938, B.A. Magna Cum Laude (History, Political Science); LSU, 1939, M.A. (Government); Post Graduate Studies, Winthrop College; UNC-Chapel Hill; UNC-Charlotte; University of Colorado; University of Vermont; University of Oslo.

**Professional Background:** Realtor (President, Marvin Rhyne Realty Company); Former College Instructor, Gaston College.

**Organizations:** Southern and N.C. Political Science Association, Former President; Rho Chapter Delta Kappa Gamma; Altrusa Club of Gastonia; N.C. Retired School Personnel Associations.

**Boards:** Director, Gaston County Mental Health Association; Gaston County Family Counseling Service; Gaston County Children's Council; Gaston County Council for Exceptional Children; Pioneer Girl Scout Institute; N.C. Equity, Trustee, INC.; Trustee, Sacred Heart College; Trustee, Flatrock Playhouse, Vagabond Players; Trustee, N.C. Child Support Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present; NCSL Committee on Arts, Tourism and Historical Preservation; NCSL Task Force on Children, Youth and Families; Gaston County Democratic Women (Former President); Gaston County Democratic Executive Committee; N.C. Unity Party Committee, 1980; Vice Chairman, N.C. Democratic Party Platform Committee, 1984; Delegate National Democratic Convention, 1972, 1984.

**Honors:** Valedictorian, College Graduating Class, Outstanding Educator, Gaston College, 1975; Woman of the Year, Gastonia Evening Civitan Club, 1978; Valand Award (outstanding legislator in mental health), 1980; N.C. Council Community, MH MR SA Program Award 1985.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia; Former Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Ned I. Marvin, November 21, 1941. Children: Kathryn, Richard and David.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement Committee.

**Member:** Appropriations; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Education; Human Resources; Judiciary IV; Local Government I; Transportation; Board of Community Colleges.

**JAMES DOYLE McDUFFIE**

(Republican — Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-fourth Senatorial District — Mecklenburg County (part) — One Senator.



**Early Years:** Born in Kannapolis, Cabarrus County, November 17, 1929, to James Dewey and Viola (Cress) McDuffie.

**Education:** Cannon High School, 1946; Pfeiffer Junior College, 1948, A.A.; Catawba College, 1950, B.A.; University of Denver, 1955, M.A.

**Profession:** General agent and broker, State Farm Insurance Company; Merit Agent; Millionaire Agent.

**Organizations:** Life Underwriters Association; American Legion; Honor President, East Mecklenburg Optimist Club.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-; Charlotte City Council, 1972-1974.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Pritchard Baptist Church, Charlotte.

**Family:** Married, M. Darlene Sears, April 10, 1953. Children: David, Mark, Tricia and John.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Agriculture; Education; Finance; Local Government I; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation.



## DAVID RUSSELL PARNELL

(Democrat-Robeson County)

Thirtieth Senatorial District-Hoke and Robeson Counties

**Early Years:** Born in Parkton, Robeson County, November 16, 1925, to John Quincy and Clelia (Britt) Parnell.

**Education:** Parkton Public Schools, 1931-41; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1941-44; Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S.

**Professional Background:** Merchant; Farmer.

**Organizations:** N.C. Merchants Association, Director; N.C. Oil Jobbers Association; Director, N.C. Plant Food Association; N.C. State Humanities Foundation, 1975-79.

**Boards:** Robeson County Industrial Development Commission, 1963-1985; Trustee, Meredith College, 1977-; N.C. State Highway Commission, 1969-72; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, 1957-present.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78; 1979-80, 1981-82; Mayor, Town of Parkton, 1964-69.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, 1945-46 (Corporal)

**Religious Activities:** Member, Parkton Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1950-; Board of Deacons, 1952-present; Treasurer, 1950-72.

**Family:** Married, Barbara Johnson, June 11, 1948. Children: David, Anne and Timothy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Insurance Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Base Budget Committee.

**Member:** Commerce; Judiciary IV; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Government; State Personnel; Board of Community Colleges.



**AARON W. PLYLER**  
(Democrat-Union County)

Seventh Senatorial District-Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Union County, October 1, 1926, to Isom F. and Ida (Foard) Plyler.

**Education:** Attended Benton Heights School; Florida Military Academy.

**Occupation:** Independent Businessman (President□Owner Plyler Grading and Paving, Inc.; President, Hill Top Enterprises); Farming and real estate interests.

**Organizations:** Member/Past President, Wingate College Patron Club; Member/Past President Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce; Member, North Carolina Restaurant Association; North Carolina Citizens Association; Associated General Contractors of America; National Federation Independent Business; Rolling Hills Country Club.

**Boards:** Member, General Board of Directors, United Carolina Bank; Board of Directors, North Carolina Restaurant Association; Hill Top Enterprises; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin; Mecklenburg-Union County United Way; Board of Advisors, University of North Carolina-Charlotte.

**Political Activities:** Served in N.C. Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, and 1987-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981-82; Precinct Chairman 10 years; Past Chairman, Union county Democratic Party.

**Honors:** 1970, Monroe-Union County Leadership Award; 1971, Union County "Man of the Year" Award; 1971, Wingate College Patron Club Award; 1973, Union County Leadership Award; 1980 Andrew Jackson Award.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church (Ruling Elder); Past Chairman, board of Deacons.

**Family:** Married, Dorothy Moser Plyler, May 22, 1948; Children: Barbara Plyler Faulk; Dianne Plyler Hough; Aaron W. Plyler, Jr.; Alan Plyler; and Alton Plyler.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations Committee

**Vice Chairman:** Ways and Means

**Member:** Agriculture; Base Budget; Commerce; Election Laws; Finance; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Pensions and Retirement; University Board of Governors.



## MARSHALL ARTHUR RAUCH

(Democrat — Gaston County)

Twenty-fifth Senatorial District Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and  
Rutherford Counties Three Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in New York, New York, February 2, 1923, to  
Nathan A. and Tillie P. (Wohl) Rauch.

**Education:** Woodmere High School, 1950; Duke University.

**Profession:** Corporate executive (Chairman and President, Rauch Industries, Inc.;  
Director and Treasurer, E.P. Press, Inc.; Director, Magic, Ltd.; Director and Presi-  
dent, P.D.R. Trucking, Inc.; Director and Pres. S.L. Rauch, Inc.

**Organizations:** Director, Holy Angels Nursery, 1960-73; Director, Gastonia YMCA,  
1959-62, 1967-72 (Vice President, 1970; President, 1971); Salvation Army Boys  
Club, 1963-71; Gastonia Boys Club, 1947-71 (Senior Advisor, 1943-63; Director,  
1964-71); Gastonia Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Former Commission member: Wildlife Tax Study (Chair-  
man, 1979-80); Legislative Services, 1977-1980; Governmental Evaluation (Vice  
Chairman, 1977-80); Legislative Tax Study (Chairman, 1977-1980); Sports Facility,  
1977-80; Governmental Incentive (Vice Chairman, 1977-79); Intangibles Tax Study,  
1978. Trustee, NC Land Conservance, 1978-80; Board of Advisors, Gardner-Webb  
College, 1969-77; Trustee, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1969-73; NC Citizens for Dental  
Health, 1968-73; Advisory Committee, NC Vocational Textile School, 1970-71.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1967-Present (11 terms); Advisory Budget  
Commission, 1973-74, 1977-80; Gastonia City Council, 1953-54, 1961-65 (Mayor  
Pro Tem, 1952-1954, 1961-1963).

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, World War II, Combat Infantry Award.

**Honors:** *Who's Who in World Jewry*; *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*; *Who's  
Who in Israel*; *Who's Who in American Politics*; *Leading Men in the United States*;  
*The National Register of Prominent Americans*; Human Services Award, NC Asso-  
ciation of Jewish Men and State of NC; Man of the Year, (Gastonia Red Shield  
Club, 1970; NC Health Department; Gaston County Omega Psi Phi, 1966; Gasto-  
nia Junior Women's Club, 1964; Gastonia Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1957);  
National Council of Christians and Jews Award, 1969; National Recreation Associ-  
ation Citation, 1965; 1986 Award, Multiple Sclerosis Hope Award.

**Religious Activities:** President, Temple Emanuel, Gastonia (Former President and  
Sunday School Teacher) and Temple Israel, Charlotte. Chairman, Gaston Jewish  
Welfare Fund; Vice President, NC Association of Jewish Men; President, Frank  
Goldberg Lodge, B'Nai B'Rith; Governor, NC Jewish Home Board; Cabinet  
member, NC United Jewish Appeal, Chairman Lubavitch of N.C.

**Family:** Married, Jeanne Girard, May 18, 1946. Children: John, Ingrid, Marc, Peter  
and Stephanie.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Finance.

**Co-Chairman:** Ways and Means.

**Member:** Commerce; Constitution; Election Laws; Higher Education; Manufac-  
turing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Pensions and Retire-  
ment.





## JAMES FRANKLIN RICHARDSON

(Democrat-Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-third Senatorial District-Mecklenburg (part) County)

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1926, to Sam and Addie (Pickens) Richardson.

**Education:** Isabella Wyche elementary School, 1937; Second Ward High School, 1943; Johnson C. Smith University, 1949, B.S.

**Profession:** Retired (former postmaster).

**Organizations:** Masons; NAACP; Omega Psi Phi.

**Boards:** Director, WTVI Public Television; Director, Charlotte Mint Museum; former Director, Charlotte Housing Authority; former Chairman, NC Social Services Commission and Mecklenburg Social Services Department.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1987-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1944-46 (Aviation Metal Smith 1st Class).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Memorial Presbyterian church, Charlotte; Deacon, Social Action Committee.

**Family:** Married, Mary E. Nixon of Columbia, South Carolina, April 16, 1964. Children: Gregory and James Franklin, Jr.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations on Human Resources; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Education; Human Resources; Local Government II; Manufacturing and Labor; University Board of Governors; Board of Community Colleges.

**KENNETH CLAIBORNE ROYALL, JR.**

(Democrat -- Durham County)

Thirteenth Senatorial District -- Durham, Granville, Orange (part) and Person Counties -- Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Warsaw, Duplin County, September 2, 1918, to Kenneth Claiborne and Margaret Pierce (Best) Royall, Sr.**Education:** Goldsboro High School, 1932-34; Episcopal High School, 1936; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1940, A.B.; UVA, School of Law, 1940-41; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1941-42.**Profession:** Furniture retailer (owner, Style Craft Interiors).**Organizations:** Director, American Red Cross; Director, YMCA; Director, NC Merchant's Association, 1975-76; Rotary Club; Elks Club; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Director, Training for Hearing Impaired Children, 1971-76; Vice President, NC Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 1973-76; Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1962-72 (Director and Vice President, 1972).**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Council of State Governments, 1981-82; Chairman, Southern Leadership Conference, 1977-83; Legislative Building Commission, 1971-72; Board of Higher Education, 1971-72; Executive Residence Building Commission, 1972; Chairman, Mental Health Study Commission, 1972-83; Governmental Operations Study Commission, 1974-1984; Director, Eckerd Wilderness Educational System of NC, 1978-1981; Durham Advisory Board, Duke Hospital, 1975-1983; Director, Triangle Service Center, Inc., 1974-83; Executive Committee, NCSL, 1976-78, 1980-81, 1984-; NCSL Legislative Leaders, 1985-86;**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1973-Present (8 terms); Senate Majority Leader, 1973-74; 1977-78; Legislative Services Commission, 1973-; NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971; Chairman, Advisory Budget Commission, 1981-.**Military Service:** Served, US Marine Corps, 1942-45 (Major); Platoon Leader, South Pacific, World War II; Bronze Star with Combat V.**Honors:** Certificate of Appreciation and Recognition, NC Psychology Association, 1983; Honorary LL.D., NCCU, 1982; Legislator of the Year, NCSEA, 1980; Outstanding State Legislator, NCSGEA, 1980 and Assembly of Governmental Employees, 1980; Most Influential Member of NC Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82; Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Legislative Service, NC Mental Health Center Association, 1978; Civic Honor Award, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Valand Award (outstanding service to mental health), 1976; Distinguished Service Award, NC Public Health Association, 1975; Certificate of Commendation, National Association of Mental Health, 1974; Distinguished Service Medal, UNC Alumni, 1985.**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, Durham; Senior Warden, 1964; Junior Warden, 1959, Vestry, three terms.**Family:** Married, Julia Bryan Zollicoffer, February 10, 1945. Children: Kenneth C., III, Jere Zollicoffer and Julia Bryan.**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****Chairman:** Ways and Means; University Board of Governors.**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations; Base Budget; Economic Growth Rules and Operations of the Senate.**Member:** Commerce; Finance; Higher Education; Human Resources; Judiciary IV; Pensions and Retirement; State Government.



### ALEXANDER PAUL SANDS III

(Democrat-Rockingham County)

Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District-Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Watauga.

**Early Years:** Born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, October 26, 1945, to A. Paul and Kathryn (Jenkins) Sands, Jr.

**Education:** Reidsville Senior High School, 1963; Duke University, AB, Political Science, 1967; University of North Carolina School of Law, JD (with honors) 1971.

**Professional Background:** Attorney, Partner, Bethea and Sands; NC Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers, Rockingham County Bar Association, (president, 1984-85); Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

**Organizations:** Reidsville Rotary Club, President, 1983; Rockingham County Farm Bureau; Reidsville Jaycees, President, 1974-75.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate.

**Military:** Served, NC National Guard, (sp.5), 1968-74.

**Religious Activities:** Member Woodmont United Methodist Church; Administrative Board; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Virginia Lee Coffield, of High Point, August 15, 1970. Children: Andy and Anna.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Judiciary III Committee

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-General Government ; Base Budget; Local Government II; Manufacturing and Labor; State Personnel; Transportation; Veterans affairs and Senior Citizens.



## MARY POWELL SEYMOUR

(Democrat-Guilford County)

Thirty-Second Senatorial District-Guilford (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Raleigh, Wake County, April 12, 1922, to Robert C. and Annie Rebecca (Seymour) Powell (both deceased).

**Education:** Graduated, Needham B. Broughton High School, 1939; Peace College, 1941; Course Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1946-47; Pilot Nursery School Study Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 1949-50; Leadership Development Training, Center for Creative Leadership, 1978; GTCC, Basic Computer Science, 1983.

**Professional Background:** Legal Assistant; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

**Organizations:** Member, Womens Professional Forum; O. Henry Womens's Club; Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs, INC.; Greensboro Legal Auxiliary; Honorary Member, Business and Professional Women; Hayes Taylor YMCA; Chamber of Commerce, Community Development Council.

**Boards:** Tarheel Trail Girl Scout Council Inc.; Board of Visitors, Peace College; Board of Directors, Hayes Taylor YMCA; NC Arts Council, 1981-83; NC Parks and Recreation Council, 1979-85; NC Law Related Education Committee, 1980-84; State Transportation Advisory Council, 1981-83; Board of Directors, National Conference in Insurance Legislators, 1980-83; Chairman, Guilford County Legislative Delegation, 1982-84.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, served, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; YDC; Democratic Women; Legislative Services Commission, 1981-83; Mayor Pro Tempore, City of Greensboro, 1973-75; Greensboro City Council (elected four terms), 1967-75.

**Honors:** Received, 1970 Eleanor Roosevelt Award; Woman of the Year, City Beautification; 1971, Bryant Citizenship Award, District 7, NC FWC; Chamber of Commerce Dolley Madison Award; 1972, Quota Club Woman of Year; Distinguished Alumna, Peace College; 1974, Distinguished Service Award, YWCA; 1975, "Who's Who in Government"; 1976-77, Bowker, "Women in Public Office"; NC Bar Association Legislative Recognition, 1980; Distinguished Service Award, NC Public Health Association, 1982; "Good Sam" Award for Legislation Affecting the Hearing Impaired, 1982; Community Service Award, Bennett College; NC Recreation and Parks Legislative Award, 1984.

**Religious Activities:** Member, College Park Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher (ten years).

**Family:** Married, Hubert E. Seymour, Jr., February 3, 1945. Children: Hubert and Robert.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Alcoholic Beverage Control.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-General Government; Base Budget; Commerce; Economic Growth; Election; Insurance; Judiciary I; State Government.

**ROBERT G. SHAW**

(Republican — Guilford County)

Nineteenth Senatorial District — Forsyth (part) and Guilford (part) Counties — One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Erwin, Harnett County, November 22, 1924, to R.G.B. and Annie (Byrd) Shaw.

**Education:** Campbell College; UNC-Chapel Hill.

**Profession:** Restaurateur.

**Boards & Commissions:** Chairman, NC Council on Community and Economic Development, 1975-77; Member, Natural and Economic Resources Board, 1975-77.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987-; NC Republican Party Chairman, 1975-77; Republican National Committee, 1975-77; County Commissioner, Guilford County, 1968-76 (former Chairman).

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1943-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Presbyterian Church, Greensboro; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Linda Owens of High Point, 1981. Children: Ann (Shaw) Hewett and Barbara (Shaw) Twining.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Agriculture; Finance; Children and Youth; Commerce; Local Government I, Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife.



## JIM KEMP SHERRON, JR.

(Democrat-Wake County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District-Harnett, Lee, and Wake (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Fuquay Varina, Wake County, September 26, 1931, to Jim K. and Maggie (Grady) Sherron, Sr.

**Education:** Fuquay Springs High School, graduated, 1950; North Carolina State University, BS, 1959; Registered Broker-Dealer, NASD.

**Professional Background:** Commercial Investment Real Estate, Owner Partner; Capital Equity Corporation, President, 1985-present; Deputy Secretary of Administration, 1981-84; Director of Purchasing and Contract, 1981; Director of State Property, 1977-81; Raleigh Board of Realtors; NC Association of Realtors; National Association of Security Dealers; Real Estate Securities and Syndication Institute.

**Organizations:** Mason, Millbrook Lodge, NO. 97; Shriner, Amran Temple; Exchange Club, life member; Exchange Club, New Hope; Wilders Grove, President, 1977-78; Wilders Grove Youth Center, 1976; Little League Football Coach, 1965-75.

**Boards:** Board of Directors of Learning Together, 1984 present; NC State Humanities Foundation, 1986; Raleigh Planning Commission, 1977-81; Fayetteville Street Mall Authority, 1979.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate; Young Democrats of NC, 1955-71, 1986; Wake County Democratic Women, 1986; Wake County Young Democrats, President, 1962 (club was voted outstanding Young Democratic Club of America); Outstanding Young Democrat of North Carolina, 1962; Wake County Democrat of the Year, 1982; Precinct Chairman, (sixteen years), County and District Executive Committee.

**Military:** Served US Navy, AM-3, 1951-55; Korean Service Ribbon; Good Conduct Ribbon.

**Honors:** Gertrude Carrawan Award for Historical Preservation, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Millbrook Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Honeycutt, of Salemburg, January 19, 1958. Children: Jim and Annie.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Finance; Judiciary, III; Local Government I; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens; Agriculture.



## DANIEL REID SIMPSON

(Republican — Burke County)

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District — Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Morganton, Burke County, February 20, 1927, to James Reid and Ethel Margaret (Newton) Simpson.

**Education:** Glen Alpine Public Schools, 1932-43; University of Mississippi; Auburn University; Lenoir Rhyne College; Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1951, LL.B.

**Profession:** Attorney (President and senior member in firm of Simpson, Aycock, Beyer, and Simpson, P.A.); former Attorney: Town of Glen Alpine, Burke County and Burke County Schools; Former Criminal Court Judge.

**Organizations:** Burke County, NC, NC State, and American Bar Associations; Catawba Valley Lodge No. 217 (former Grand Master); Free and Accepted Masons. Former member: Lions Club; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Sigma Chi; Phi Delta Phi.

**Boards & Commissions:** Director: Western Steer — Mom 'n' Pops, Inc.; SouthEastern Forest Fire Protection Compact Committee.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987; NC House of Representatives, 1957, 1961, 1963; Chairman, Joint Caucus; former Chairman, Burke County Republican Executive Committee; former President and Vice President, Burke County Young Republicans Club; former Mayor and Councilman, Town of Glen Alpine; former Vice-Chairman, NC Young Republicans.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1945-46 (T/5); South Pacific theater.

**Honors:** *Who's Who in American Law*.

**Religious Activities:** First Baptist Church, Morganton.

**Family:** Married, Mary Alice Leonard of Glen Alpine, September 16, 1951. Children: Mary Alma (Simpson) Beyer, James Reid, II and Ethel Barie (Simpson) Todd.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations — Education; Base Budget; Education; Judiciary IV; Local Government II; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; State Personnel; State Government.





## PAUL SANDERS SMITH

(Republican-Rowan County)

Twenty-Third Senatorial District-Davidson, Davie and Rowan Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, March 16, 1927, to Karl F. and Mary (Sanders) Smith.

**Education:** Boyden High School, 1948; Catawba College, 1948-49; Management Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966-70.

**Professional Background:** Executive Vice President, Marketing and Operations, Holding Brothers, Inc.

**Organizations:** Salisbury Sales and Marketing Executives (president, 1975-76); Salisbury-Rowan Merchants Association (President-1975); Lexington Retail Merchants Association; Rowan Oil Dealers Association (President, 1966-76); NC Merchants Association, Advisory Board, 1982-present; Boy Scouts of America (Scoutmaster; Advisory Board, Central N.C. Council, 1983-present); Coach (Little League Baseball and YMCA Basketball); Salisbury Chamber of Commerce (President, 1976); Lexington Chamber of Commerce; Salisbury Rotary (Director, 1970-71); Salvation Army Advisory Board, 1979-present; Davidson County Art Guild; Catawba College Alumni Association; Friends of the Library Association for Retarded Citizens; Former Member, N.C. Oil Jobbers Governmental Affairs Board; North State Football Officials Association; Tri-County Mental Health Board; United Way (Budget Chairman, 1976); Board Member, NC Merchants Association.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-; Rowan County Republican Party, Chairman, 1983-84; GOP Presidential Elector, 8th District, 1984; Chairman, Rules and Resolutions, GOP 8th District, 1984; State Executive Committee 1981-84; Chairman, Rowan County Board of Commissioners, 1978-79; Minority Whip, 1985; Member and Executive Commissioner of Southern Regional Educational Board.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Navy, 1943-45 (Seaman 1st Class).

**Honors:** Friend of the Library, 1983; Oil Industry Award, N.C. Oil Jobbers; Order of the Arrow; Scouter's Key; Man of the Year, 1976; Citizen of the Year, 1975; Boss of the Year, 1971; Friend of the Boy, 1965.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. John's Lutheran Church, Salisbury; Church Council; Pulpit Committee; Men of the Church; Vice President, J. L. Fisher Bible Class; Chairman, Education Committee.

**Family:** Married, Alda Olivia Clark of Salisbury, September 4, 1950. Children: Paula, Charles, and Amy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

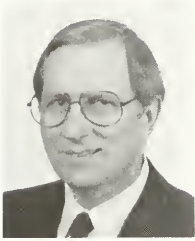
**Vice Chairman:** Commerce Committee.

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations; Appropriations - Human Resources; Base Budget; Economic Growth; Finance; Higher Education; Human Resources; Insurance; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the House; State Government; Ways and Means; University Board of Governors.

**ROBERT CHARLES SOLES, JR.**

(Democrat — Columbus County)

Eighteenth Senatorial District — Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Cumberland (part) Counties -- One Senator.



**Early Years:** Born in Tabor City, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle (Norris) Soles.

**Education:** Tabor City High School; Wake Forest University, 1956, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1959, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** American and NC Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; NC Association of County Attorneys; Phi Alpha Delta; Rotary Club (former President).

**Boards and Commissions:** President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Trustee, UNC-Wilmington; former Trustee, UNC-Chapel Hill.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1977-Present (6 terms); NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1957-67 (Captain).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Judiciary IV.

**Vice Chairman:** Commerce.

**Member:** Constitution; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Agriculture; Finance; Insurance.

**ROBERT VANCE SOMERS**

(Republican-Rowan County)

Twenty-third Senatorial District-Davidson, Davie, and Rowan Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Statesville, Iredell County, November 21, 1937, to Walter Vance and Ethel (Owens) Somers.

**Education:** East Tennessee State University, 1960, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1963, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney

**Organizations:** N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Bar Association.

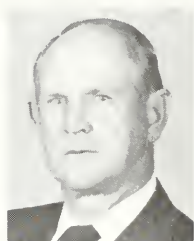
**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. Senate, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1985-86, 1987-; Prosecutor, Rowan County, 1964, 1967-68; Judge, Randolph County Court, 1965-66; Republican Candidate, U.S. Senate, 1968; Prosecuting Attorney, Randolph County, 1964.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Cleveland Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Denise Lingelbach of Asheville, December 8, 1984. Children: Jordan and Allison.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Finance; Higher Education; Judiciary III; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Transportation; Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens.



**JAMES DAVIS SPEED**  
(Democrat-Franklin County)

Eleventh Senatorial District-Franklin, Vance and Wake (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Louisburg, Franklin County, January 30, 1915, to Henry Plummer and Addie (Jeffreys) Speed.

**Education:** Gold Sand High School; NCSU.

**Profession:** Farmer; Tobacco Warehouseman.

**Organizations:** Farm Bureau (Past President); Agri-Business Council; Mason (Past Master) Shriner.

**Boards:** N.C. Tobacco Foundation Board of Directors; N.C. State University Veterinary School Foundation Board; N.C. Local Government Advocacy Council; Former Member, N.C. Board of Agriculture; Franklin Memorial Hospital, Board of Directors, former Chairman; former member, N.C. State Farm Bureau Board; former Chairman, Franklin County Democratic Party; Franklin County Board of Health, former member.

**Honors:** Outstanding Service Award by N.C. Association of Rescue Squads, 1971; District Tree Farmer of the Year, 1974; onservation Farmer of the Year, 1975; Cited by N.C. State University for Outstanding Service to the Tobacco Industry, 1982; Louisburg-Franklin County Chamber of Commerce Achievement Award, 1980; Louisburg College Medallion Award, 1983.

**Political Activities:** N.C. Senate, 1977-Present (6 terms). Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 Sessions; Member.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Martha Matthews, November 29, 1947. Children: Claudia, Tommy and James.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Agriculture Committee

**Vice Chairman:** Veterans Affairs and Senior Citizens Committee

**Member:** Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Children and Youth; Education; Finance; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation.



## WILLIAM WAYNE STATON

(Democrat — Lee County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District — Harnett, Lee, and Wake (part) Counties  
Three Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Olive Branch, Union County, October 11, 1917, to Oscar M. and Mae (Young) Staton.

**Education:** Mt. Ulla High School; Wake Forest University, 1938, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1941, LL.B. and J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (senior member in firm of Staton, Perkinson, West Doster and Dost); Former Attorney; Sanford Board of Education, 1956-1972; Central Carolina Technical College, 1960-1972; Town of Carrboro, 1971-1972.

**Organizations:** Eleventh Judicial District Bar Association (President); American Bar Association; BPO Flks; Royal Order of Moose; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion; Disabled American Veterans; Woodmen of the World. Former member: Sanford Chamber of Commerce (President); United Fund of Lee County (President); Sanford Cotillion Club (President); Lee District Boy Scouts (Chairman); Oconeechee Council, BSA (Vice President); Cape Fear Basin Development Association (President, 1948-1950); Sanford Executive Club (President).

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors: Mid-South Bank & Trust Company, 1974-; Golden Corral Corporation, 1974-; Investors Management Corporation, 1974-85. Former member, NC Commission for Improved Courts.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1967; Democratic National Committee, 1960-1964; NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1951-1952, 1960-1964; President, Young Democrats of NC, 1951-1952; Lee County Democratic Executive Committee, 1948-1949.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1942-1946, Reserves, 1948-68 (Colonel); Judge Advocate Corps; Battle Stars (3) European Theatre; Purple Heart, Battle of the Bulge; Bronze Star Metal for Valor, Ordennes Campaign of 1945.

**Honors:** NC Legion of Merit; Sanford Community Service Award, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Sanford Board of Deacons; Chairman, Board of Trustees; teacher, Men's Bible Class, 27 years.

**Family:** Married, Ellen Boone of Jackson, June 28, 1947. Children: William Wayne, Jr. and Allyn Moore.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Economic Growth.

**Vice Chairman:** Judiciary II.

**Member:** Commerce; Higher Education; Insurance; Education; Finance; State Personnel; Transportation.

**ROBERT STRINGFIELD SWAIN**

(Democrat — Buncombe County)

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District — Buncombe, McDowell, Madison, and Yancey Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, July 25, 1921, to John Edward and Mozelle Brewster (Stringfield) Swain.

**Education:** Lee H. Edwards High School, 1939; Mars Hill College (Wake Forest-Meredith summer school), 1939; UNC-Chapel Hill 1939-40; Biltmore College, 1940; University of New Mexico, 1941-42; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1946-49, LL.B.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Buncombe County and NC Bar Associations; NC Trial Lawyers Association; Moose International; Phi Alpha Delta; York Rite Mason; Shrine.

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Criminal Justice Commission of SLC; Governor's Crime Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1977-Present (6 terms) ; Solicitor, 19th District, Buncombe and Madison Counties, 1955-67.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1943-1946 (1st Lieutenant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church; Board of Stewards; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Children: Jennifer Ellen, Barbara Giffen, Patricia Ann, Robert Edward and Katherine Anne.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Judiciary III.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety.

**Member:** Appropriations; Base Budget; Election Laws; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Senior Citizens; Ways and Means.



## THOMAS FLEMING TAFT

(Democrat - Pitt County)

Ninth Senatorial District      Beaufort (part), Martin (part), and Pitt (part) Counties      One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Greenville, Pitt County, December 29, 1945, to Edmund Hoover and Helen Irene (Fleming) Taft, Jr.

**Education:** J. H. Rose High School, 1964; Duke University, 1968, A.B.; Unidersidadibero-Americana, Mexico City, summer, 1965; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, J.D.; Hague Academy of International Law, 1970; City of London, 1970, Certificate of International Law.

**Profession:** Attorney (managing partner, firm of Taft, Taft, and Haigler); President, Eastern Lumber and Supply Company; President, Hardware Suppliers of America, Inc.; President, Mercer Glass Company; President, Bowser Construction Company, Inc.; President, Lake Placid Development Company, Inc.; President, University Medical Park, Inc.

**Organizations:** Pitt County, NC and American Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Trial Lawyers Association; NC Home Builders Association; Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce; NC Citizens for Business and Industry; University City Kiwanis Club; Master Mason; Pitt County Farm Bureau.

**Boards and Commissions:** ECU Medical Foundation; NC State Ports Authority (Chairman, 1977-85); Southern Growth Policies Board, 1978-79.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1985-86, 1987-; legal counsel to James B. Hunt, Lt. Governor, 1972-74.

**Honors:** Jaycee Distinguished Service Award; President's Cup, Pitt County United Way; *Outstanding Young Men of America*; Eagle Scouts, BSA, 1960.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Reserves, 1968-74 (Specialist 4th Class), Field Artillery and Forward Air Defense.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Jarvis Memorial United Methodist Church; Official Board 1980-83 (Co-Chairman, 1981); Stewardship Campaign.

**Family:** Married, Kathy Arnold, January 30, 1982. Children: Jessica, Paige, Thomas and Jonathan.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** State Personnel.

**Vice Chairman:** Agriculture; Environment.

**Member:** Judiciary II; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Appropriations; Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety; Base Budget; Education; Insurance; State Government.





### LURA SELF TALLY

(Democrat — Cumberland County)

Twelfth Senatorial District — Cumberland (part) County — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Statesville, December 9, 1921, to R.O. and Sara Sherrill (Cowles) Self.

**Education:** Raleigh Public Schools and Needham Broughton High School, 1938; Peace College; Duke University, A.B., 1942; NCSU School of Education, 1970 M.A.

**Profession:** Teacher and guidance counselor, Fayetteville City Schools; teacher, Adult Education, Fayetteville Technical Institute.

**Organizations:** NEA; NC Association of Educators; NC Personnel and Guidance Association; American Association of University Women; Business and Professional Women's Club; NC Federation of Women's Clubs; NC Society for Preservation of Antiquities (former President); Fayetteville Women's Club (former President); President, Cumberland County Mental Health Association; Coordinator of Volunteers, Cumberland County Mental Health Center; Kappa Delta.

**Boards and Commissions:** Fayetteville Recreation Commission; NCSU Foundation Board; Fayetteville Technical Institute Board, 1983; Juvenile Code Revision Commission, 1977-79; Mental Health Study Commission, 1986-87.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82.

**Honors:** Business and Professional Woman of the Year, Fayetteville, 1978.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville.

**Family:** Children: Robert Taylor and John Cowles.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife.

**Vice Chairman:** Higher Education.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations-Education; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Education; Judiciary I; Environment; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; University Board of Governors.



## ROYCE PHELPS THOMAS

(Democrat      Henderson County)

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District      Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania Counties  
Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Avon Park, Florida, January 3, 1932, to J.R. and Eunice M. (Phelps) Thomas.

**Education:** Blue Ridge School for Boys, 1946-48; Duke University, 1948-51; US Army Advanced Infantry Officers School, 1957-58.

**Profession:** Fruit and vegetable distributor.

**Organizations:** BPO Elks Lodge No.# 1616; Lions Club.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1979-Present (5 terms); Chairman, 11th Congressional District, Democratic Party of NC, 1980-81, 1982-83.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1951-60 (Captain); Infantry; Hall of Fame, Infantry OCS

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Hendersonville; Deacon, 1979-81.

**Family:** Married, Margaret C. Stonecipher, May 19, 1951. Children: James Royce, Mary Cecille (Thomas) Vierira and Richard Latt.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations on General Government.

**Member:** Commerce; Environment; Ways and Means; Appropriations; Base Budget; Human Resources; Finance; Manufacturing and Labor; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife.



## RUSSELL GRADY WALKER

(Democrat — Randolph County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District — Chatham, Moore, Orange (part), and Randolph Counties — Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Conetoe, Edgecombe County, August 26, 1918, to Ashley and Alleen (Bryant) Walker.

**Education:** High Point High School; US Army Air Corps Pilot Training School.

**Profession:** Retired chain supermarket operator (former President, Food Line Super Markets, Inc.)

**Organizations:** Masonic Order, Balfour Lodge; Asheboro Kiwanis Club (former President; former Lt. Governor, Carolinas District); former President, NC Food Dealers Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member (Former Chairman), Commission on Children with Special Needs; ex-officio member, Mental Health Study Commission; Asheboro Airport Authority (former Chairman); Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Commission on Waste Disposal, Planning and Management; NC Energy Policy Council, 1975-78; Member, Governmental Operations Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1975 to present (7 terms); Chairman, NC Democratic Party, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-; Asheboro City Council, 1961-65.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1941-46; Reserves, 1947-55 (Captain).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Asheboro; Deacon, 1968-1971.

**Family:** Married, Ruth Brunt, July 13, 1941. Children: Russell G., Jr., Susan (Walker) Smith and Stephen Allen.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Human Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Human Resources; University Board of Governors.

**Member:** Appropriations; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Economic Growth; Environment; Finance; Judiciary III; Local Government II; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Government; University Board of Governors; Ways and Means.



## MARVIN MARTIN WARD

(Democrat-Forsyth County)

Twentieth Senatorial District-Forsyth County (part).

**Early Years:** Born in Morrison, Virginia, February 10, 1914, to Charles Tilden and Nora Belle (Martin) Ward.

**Education:** East Bend High School, 1930; Appalachian State University, 1934, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1940, M.A..

**Professional Background:** Retired educator (former Superintendent of Winston-Salem Forsyth County Schools).

**Organizations:** American Association of School Administrators; NC Division of Superintendents; Mid-URBAN Superintendents (former President and Director); life member, PTA; life member, National Education Association; Lions Club; Ardmore Community Club (former President); Winston-Salem Automobile Club, Director; Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards:** Education Commission of the States; Governors Council on Education; Forsyth County Mental Health Association, Board Member, Mental Health Study Commission; Task Force on Child Mental Health Services, Chairman; Public School Forum of North Carolina, Board Member; Task Force on the Preparation of Teachers; Governmental Operations Study Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1979 to present (five terms).

**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award, 1976, Winston-Salem Lions Club; Valand Award, 1982, for outstanding service in the field of mental health; Outstanding Support of Public Education Award, 1985, North Carolina Association of Educators; Legislative Award, 1985, North Carolina School Psychology Association; Outstanding Service Award, 1986, North Carolina Mental Health Association; Distinguished Alumni Award, 1986, Appalachian State University; Bell Award, 1987, Forsyth County Mental Health Association.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Cetenary Church, Winston-Salem; Administrative Board; Budget and Finance Committee; Sunday School teacher; Chairman, Staff Parish Committee, 1974-77; Sunday School Superintendant, 1958-61.

**Family:** Married, Mary June Darden, August 23, 1941. Children: Elizabeth (Ward) Cone and Marvin Thomas.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations on Education.

**Vice-Chairman:** Education.

**Member:** Appropriations; Base Budget; Children and Youth; Finance; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Transportation; Ways and Means; Board of Community Colleges.



**ROBERT DAVIS WARREN**  
(Democrat — Johnston County)

Fifteenth Senatorial District    Johnston and Sampson Counties    One Senator.

**Early Years:** Born in Sampson County, July 22, 1928, to Opheus and Neta (Jackson) Warren.

**Education:** NCSU, 1950, B.S.; NCSU, 1968, M.Ed.; graduate studies, ECU.

**Profession:** Retired educator, realtor, auctioneer.

**Organization:** Masonic Order; Scottish Rite Shrine, Sudan Temple; NC Farm Bureau; Johnston County Arts Society; NC Wildlife Federation; Mental Health Association of Johnston County; Coats Hunting & Fishing Club; Benson Area Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Benson Recreation Commission; Council on Developmental Disabilities; Capital City Planning Commission, Johnston Co. Retired School Personnel; Wolfpack Club; NCSU Alumni Association; Quail Unlimited; Keep Johnston Co. Beautiful.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Sampson County Democratic Men's Club; Governor's Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, 1969-73. Johnson Co. Democratic Men's Club; Johnson Co. Democratic Women; NC Democratic Party.

**Honors:** Boss of the Year, Johnston County, Honorary Farmer Degree, FFA (chapter and state); Outstanding Mason, Relief Lodge No. 431, 1981; Citizen of The Year, Benson, 1980.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Benson Baptist Church; Deacon, 1950-; Sunday School Superintendent; Sunday School Teacher, Married Couples' Class, 1966.

**Family:** Married, Ann Sparks, January 20, 1951; Children: Robert Davis, Jr. and Gary Burrell.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Agriculture; Appropriations; Base Budget.

**Member:** Environment; Transportation, Ways and Means; Finance; Judiciary I; Rules and Operation of the Senate.



## DENNIS JAY WINNER

(Democrat      Buncombe County)

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District      Buncombe, McDowell, Madison,  
and Yancey Counties      Two Senators.

**Early Years:** Born in Canton, Buncombe County, March 29, 1942, to Harry and Julianne (Marder) Winner.

**Education:** Lee H. Edwards High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1963, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1966, J.D. with honors.

**Profession:** Attorney (firm of Erwin and Winner, P.A.).

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors: Asheville Chamber Music Association; UNC Law Alumni Association, 1982-; UNC Board of Visitors, 1976-; Asheville Art Museum. Former member: NC Judicial Council, 1973-74; NC Courts Commission. President, Buncombe County Bar Association, 1982.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Superior Court Judge, 1972-75; District Court Judge, 1970-72; President, Buncombe County Young Democrats Club, 1968.

**Military Service:** Served, NC Air National Guard, 1966-1972 (Sergeant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Congregation Beth Ha Tephila, Asheville.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Environment.

**Vice Chairman:** Education.

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations on Education; Base Budget; Constitution; Finance; Judiciary IV; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Government; University Board of Directors; Ways and Means.

**SYLVIA MORRIS FINK**

Principal Clerk  
North Carolina Senate

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, August 8, 1936, to Warren Reid (deceased) and Effie (Howard) Morris.

**Education:** Mount Holly High School, 1954; Pfeiffer College, 1955-56.

**Profession:** Principal Clerk, NC Senate, 1976- (first woman); Senate staff, 1967, 1973-76; Deputy Clerk, NC Court of Appeals, 1967-68; formerly employed by Duke Power Company, Cannon Mills Company and Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

**Organizations:** American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries Executive Committee, Wake Democratic Women; Pfeiffer College.

**Political Activities:** Principal Clerk, NC Senate, 1976 to present, Journal Clerk, NC Senate, 1975-76; Assistant Journal Clerk, NC Senate, 1973-74; Committee Clerk, NC Senate, 1967.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Benson Memorial United Methodist Church; life member, Women's Society of Christian Service (former President and Vice President). Former MYF counselor, Sunday School teacher, organist, choir member.

**Family:** Children: Paige Elizabeth.



## OCCUPATIONS OF SENATORS

**Account Executive**

Wanda H. Hunt

**Attorney**

Allran, Austin M.  
 Barker, William H.  
 Barnes, Henson P.  
 Block, Franklin L.  
 Cobb, Laurence A.  
 Daniel, George B.  
 Ezzell, James F., Jr.  
 Hipps, Charles W.  
 Johnson, James C., Jr.  
 Johnson, Joseph E.  
 Martin, William N.  
 Rand, Anthony E.  
 Sands, Alexander P. III  
 Simpson, Daniel R.  
 Soles, Robert C., Jr.  
 Somers, Robert V.  
 Staton, William W.  
 Swain, Robert S.  
 Taft, Thomas F.  
 Winner, Dennis J.

**Auctioneer**

Warren, Robert D.

**Banker**

Conder, J. Richard

**Corporate Executive**

Ballenger, T. Cass  
 Hardison, Harold W.  
 Kaplan, Ted  
 Plyler, Aaron W.  
 Rauch, Marshall A.  
 Smith, Paul S.  
 Taft, Thomas F.  
 Thomas, R.P.

**Contractor**

Basnight, Marc  
 Bryan, Howard

**Educator**

Kincaid, Donald R.  
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne (retired)  
 Tally, Lura S.  
 Ward, Marvin (retired)  
 Warren, Robert D. (retired)

**Farmer**

Barker, William H.  
 Barnes, Henson P.  
 Martin, R. L.  
 Parnell, David R.  
 Speed, James D.

**Funeral Home Owner**

Harris, Ollie

**Insurance Executive**

Guy, A. D.  
 Kincaid, Donald R.  
 Martin, R. L.  
 McDuffie, James D.

**Legal Assistant**

Seymour, Mary P.

**Merchant**

Hunt, Ralph A.  
 Parnell, David R.  
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

**Publisher**

Kaplan, Ted

**Retired**

Richardson, James F.  
 Goldston, W. D., Jr.  
 Harrington, J. J.  
 Walker, Russell G.

**Real Estate Executive**

Bryan, Howard  
 Guy, A. D.  
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
 Plyler, Aaron W.  
 Seymour, Mary P.  
 Sherron, J. K.

**Restaurateur**

Shaw, Robert G.

**Tobacco Warehouseman**

Speed, James D.

**1987 SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL**

Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.

Vice Chairman: Kaplan, Ian T.

Allran, Austin M.  
Goldston, William D., Jr.  
Smith, Paul S.

Barker, William H.  
Hardison, Harold W.

Daniel, George B.  
Rand, Anthony E.

**AGRICULTURE**

Chairman: Speed, James D.

Vice Chairman: Taft, Thomas F.

Vice Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

Barnes, Henson P.  
Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
Parnell, David R.  
Soles, Robert C., Jr.

Basnight, Marc  
Martin, Robert L.  
Plyler, Aaron W.  
Bryan, Howard F.

Block, Franklin L.  
McDuffie, James D.  
Shaw, Robert G.  
Sherron, Jim Kemp

**APPROPRIATIONS**

Chairman: Plyler, Aaron W.

Vice Chairman: Hardison, Harold W.

Vice Chairman: Martin, William N.

Vice Chairman: Parnell, David R.

Vice Chairman: Royall, Kenneth

Vice Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

Barker, William H.  
Block, Franklin L.  
Daniel, George B.  
Guy, Alexander D.  
Hunt, Ralph A.  
Johnson, Joseph E.  
Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
Sands, Alexander P., III  
Smith, Paul S.  
Taft, Thomas F.  
Ward, Marvin M.

Barnes, Henson P.  
Cobb, Laurence A.  
Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
Harrington, J. J.  
Hunt, Wanda H.  
Kincaid, Donald R.  
Rand, Anthony E.  
Seymour, Mary P.  
Swain, Robert S.  
Thomas, Royce Phelps  
Winner, Dennis J.

Basnight, Marc  
Conder, J. Richard  
Goldston, William D., Jr.  
Harris, J. Ollie  
Johnson, James C., Jr.  
Martin, Robert L.  
Richardson, James F.  
Simpson, Daniel R.  
Tally, Lura S.  
Walker, Russell G.

**APPROPRIATIONS — EDUCATION**

Chairman: Ward, Marvin M.

Vice Chairman: Martin, William N.

Conder, J. Richard  
Winner, Dennis J.

Simpson, Daniel R.

Tally, Lura S.

**APPROPRIATIONS — GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

Chairman: Thomas, Royce P.

Vice Chairman: Goldston, William D., Jr.

Block, Franklin L.  
Sands, Alexander P., III

Hunt, Ralph A.  
Seymour, Mary P.

Johnson, James C., Jr.

**APPROPRIATIONS — HUMAN RESOURCES**

Chairman: Walker, Russell G.

Vice Chairman: Harris, J. Ollie

Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
Smith, Paul S.

Harrington, J. J.  
Guy, Alexander D.

Richardson, James F.

**APPROPRIATIONS — JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

Chairman: Marvin, Helen R.

Vice Chairman: Parnell, David R.

Cobb, Laurence A.

Daniel, George B.

Johnson, Joseph E.

Swain, Robert S.

Talt, Thomas F.

**APPROPRIATIONS — NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

Chairman: Basnight, Marc

Vice Chairman: Martin, Robert L.

Barker, William H.

Barnes, Henson P.

Speed, James D.

Hunt, Wanda H.

Kincaid, Donald R.

**BASE BUDGET**

Chairman: Rand, Anthony F.

Vice Chairman: Hardison, Harold W.

Vice Chairman: Martin, William N.

Vice Chairman: Parnell, David R.

Vice Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Vice Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

All members of the Appropriations Committee are also members of the Base Budget Committee.

**CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

Chairman: Conder, J. Richard

Vice Chairman: Hipps, Charles W.

Vice Chairman: Barnes, Henson P.

Allran, Austin M.

Harris, J. Ollie

Johnson, James C., Jr.

Martin, William N.

Marvin, Helen R.

Richardson, James F.

Shaw, Robert G.

Speed, James D.

Tally, Lura S.

Walker, Russell G.

Ward, Marvin M.

**COMMERCE**

Chairman: Hardison, Harold W.

Vice Chairman: Smith, Paul S.

Vice Chairman: Soles, Robert C., Jr.

Barker, William H.

Block, Franklin L.

Cobb, Laurence A.

Goldston, William D., Jr.

Guy, Alexander D.

Harris, J. Ollie

Johnson, Joseph E.

Kaplan, Ian T.

Kincaid, Donald R.

Parnell, David R.

Plyler, Aaron W.

Rand, Anthony E.

Rauch, Marshall A.

Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Seymour, Mary P.

Shaw, Robert G.

Staton, William W.

Thomas, Royce P.

**CONSTITUTION**

Chairman: Hipps, Charles W.

Vice Chairman: Daniel, George B.

Barnes, Henson P.

Johnson, James C., Jr.

Kaplan, Ian T.

Rauch, Marshall A.

Soles, Robert C., Jr.

Winner, Dennis J.

**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Chairman: Staton, William W.

Vice Chairman: Rand, Anthony F.

Vice Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Conder, J. Richard

Goldston, William D., Jr.

Hipps, Charles W.

Kaplan, Ian T.

Martin, William N.

Seymour, Mary P.

Smith, Paul S.

Walker, Russell G.

**EDUCATION**

Chairman: Warren, Robert D.  
 Vice Chairman: Ward, Marvin M.  
 Vice Chairman: Winner, Dennis J.

Basnight, Marc  
 Hunt, Ralph A.  
 Martin, Robert L.  
 Richardson, James F.  
 Staton, William W.

Conder, J. Richard  
 Hunt, Wanda H.  
 Marvin, Helen R.  
 Simpson, Daniel R.  
 Taft, Thomas F.

Hipps, Charles W.  
 Martin, William N.  
 McDuffie, James D.  
 Speed, James D.  
 Tally, Lura S.

**ELECTION LAWS**

Chairman: Kaplan, Ian T.  
 Vice Chairman: Ezzell, James E., Jr.

Cobb, Laurence A.  
 Johnson, Joseph E.  
 Bryan, Howard F.

Daniel, George B.  
 Plyler, Aaron W.  
 Seymour, Mary P.

Hunt, Ralph A.  
 Rauch, Marshall A.  
 Swain, Robert S.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Chairman: Winner, Dennis J.  
 Vice Chairman: Taft, Thomas F.

Barker, William H.  
 Johnson, James C., Jr.  
 Tally, Lura S.

Harris, J. Ollie  
 Kaplan, Ian T.  
 Thomas, Royce Phelps

Hipps, Charles W.  
 Martin, William N.  
 Walker, Russell G.

**FINANCE**

Chairman: Rauch,  
 Vice Chairman: Thomas,

Allran, Austin M.  
 Guy, Alexander D.  
 Harris, J. Ollie  
 Kaplan, Ian T.  
 Rand, Anthony E.  
 Sherron, Jim Kemp  
 Somers, Robert V.  
 Walker, Russell G.  
 Winner, Dennis J.

Bryan, Howard F.  
 Hardison, Harold W.  
 Hipps, Charles W.  
 McDuffie, James D.  
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.  
 Smith, Paul S.  
 Speed, James D.  
 Ward, Marvin M.

Goldston, William D., Jr.  
 Harrington, J. J.  
 Hunt, Wanda H.  
 Plyler, Aaron W.  
 Shaw, Robert G.  
 Soles, Robert C., Jr.  
 Staton, William W.  
 Warren, Robert D.

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

Chairman: Martin, William N.  
 Vice Chairman: Cobb, Laurence A.  
 Vice Chairman: Tally, Lura S.

Conder, J. Richard  
 Hunt, Ralph A.  
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.  
 Staton, William W.

Goldston, William D., Jr.  
 Martin, Robert L.  
 Smith, Paul S.

Hipps, Charles W.  
 Rauch, Marshall A.  
 Somers, Robert V.

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

Chairman: Harris, J. Ollie  
 Vice Chairman: Martin, William N.  
 Vice Chairman: Walker, Russell G.

Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
 Hunt, Wanda H.  
 Richardson, James F.  
 Tally, Lura S.  
 Basnight, Marc

Hardison, Harold W.  
 Kincaid, Donald R.  
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.  
 Thomas, Royce Phelps  
 Bryan, Howard F.

Harrington, J. J.  
 Marvin, Helen R.  
 Smith, Paul S.  
 Ward, Marvin M.

**INSURANCE**

Chairman: Parnell, David R.  
 Vice Chairman: Johnson, Joseph I.  
 Vice Chairman: Kincaid, Donald R.

Hardison, Harold W.  
 Smith, Paul S.  
 Taft, Thomas F.

Rand, Anthony E.  
 Soles, Robert C., Jr.

Seymour, Mary P.  
 Staton, William W.

**JUDICIARY I**

Chairman: Barnes, Henson P.  
 Vice Chairman: Hips, Charles W.

Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
 Seymour, Mary P.

Johnson, James C., Jr.  
 Lally, Lura S.

Martin, William N.  
 Warren, Robert D.

**JUDICIARY II**

Chairman: Johnson, Joseph E.  
 Vice Chairman: Staton, William W.

Barker, William H.  
 Hardison, Harold W.

Cobb, Laurence A.  
 Hunt, Wanda H.

Goldston, William D., Jr.  
 Taft, Thomas F.

**JUDICIARY III**

Chairman: Swain, Robert S.  
 Vice Chairman: Sands, Alexander P., III

Allran, Austin M.  
 Sherron, Jim Kemp

Daniel, George B.  
 Somers, Robert V.

Harris, J. Ollie  
 Walker, Russell G.

**JUDICIARY IV**

Chairman: Soles, Robert C., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Rand, Anthony E.

Block, Franklin L.  
 Parnell, David R.  
 Winner, Dennis J.

Kaplan, Ian T.  
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
 Simpson, Daniel R.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS I**

Chairman: Ezzell, James E., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunt, Ralph A.

Allran, Austin M.  
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
 Sherron, Jim Kemp

Daniel, George B.  
 McDuffie, James D.

Martin, Robert L.  
 Shaw, Robert G.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS II**

Chairman: Hunt, Wanda H.  
 Vice Chairman: Basnight, Marc

Conder, J. Richard  
 Richardson, James F.  
 Swain, Robert S.

Johnson, James C., Jr.  
 Sands, Alexander P., III  
 Walker, Russell G.

Bryan, Howard F.  
 Simpson, Daniel R.

**MANUFACTURING AND LABOR**

Chairman: Martin, Robert L.

Vice Chairman: Block, Franklin L.

Allran, Austin M.	Daniel, George B.	Goldston, William D., Jr.
Guy, Alexander D.	Harris, J. Ollie	Hunt, Ralph A.
Kincaid, Donald R.	Parnell, David R.	Plyler, Aaron W.
Rauch, Marshall A.	Richardson, James F.	Sands, Alexander P., III
Smith, Paul S.	Thomas, Royce Phelps	

**NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE**

Chairman: Tally, Lura S.

Vice Chairman: Barker, William H.

Vice Chairman: Guy, Alexander D.

Basnight, Marc	Block, Franklin L.	Harrington, J. J.
Kincaid, Donald R.	Shaw, Robert G.	Sherron, Jim Kemp
Simpson, Daniel R.	Somers, Robert V.	Thomas, Royce Phelps
Ward, Marvin M.		

**PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT**

Chairman: Hunt, Ralph A.

Vice Chairman: Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Vice Chairman: Swain, Robert S.

Barker, William H.	Basnight, Marc	Harrington, J. J.
McDuffie, James D.	Plyler, Aaron W.	Bryan, Howard F.
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.	Sherron, Jim Kemp	Speed, James D.
Rauch, Marshall A.		

**RULES AND OPERATION OF THE SENATE**

Chairman: Harrington, J. J.

Vice Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Barnes, Henson P.	Conder, J. Richard	Guy, Alexander D.
Hardison, Harold W.	Harris, J. Ollie	Hunt, Wanda H.
Kincaid, Donald R.	Parnell, David R.	Plyler, Aaron W.
Rand, Anthony E.	Rauch, Marshall A.	Smith, Paul S.
Soles, Robert C., Jr.	Taft, Thomas F.	Walker, Russell G.
Ward, Marvin M.	Warren, Robert D.	Winner, Dennis J.

**STATE GOVERNMENT**

Chairman: Guy, Alexander D.

Vice Chairman: Conder, J. Richard

Vice Chairman: Johnson, Joseph E.

Cobb, Laurence A.	Ezzell, James E., Jr.	Hardison, Harold W.
Harris, J. Ollie	Martin, Robert L.	Parnell, David R.
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.	Seymour, Mary P.	Simpson, Daniel R.
Smith, Paul S.	Swain, Robert S.	Taft, Thomas F.
Walker, Russell G.		

**STATE PERSONNEL**

Chairman: Taft, Thomas F.

Vice Chairman: Sherron, Jim Kemp

Allran, Austin M.	Barnes, Henson P.	Conder, J. Richard
Daniel, George B.	Hipps, Charles W.	Johnson, Joseph E.
Martin, Robert L.	Parnell, David R.	Sands, Alexander P., III
Simpson, Daniel R.	Staton, William W.	

**TRANSPORTATION**

Chairman: Goldston, William D., Jr.

Vice Chairman: Harrington, J. J.

Barker, William H.  
 Bryan, Howard F.  
 McDuffie, James D.  
 Somers, Robert V.  
 Ward, Marvin M.

Barnes, Henson P.  
 Hunt, Ralph A.  
 Sands, Alexander P., III  
 Speed, James D.  
 Warren, Robert D.

Basnight, Marc  
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
 Sherron, Jim Kemp  
 Staton, William W.

**VETERANS AFFAIRS AND SENIOR CITIZENS**

Chairman: Richardson, James F.

Vice Chairman: Hunt, Wanda H.

Vice Chairman: Speed, James D.

Barnes, Henson P.  
 Guy, Alexander D.  
 Sherron, Jim Kemp

Block, Franklin I.  
 Johnson, James C., Jr.  
 Somers, Robert V.

Conder, J. Richard  
 Sands, Alexander P., III  
 Swain, Robert S.

**WAYS AND MEANS**

Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Vice Chairman: Plyler, Aaron W.

Vice Chairman: Rauch, Marshall A.

Goldston, William D., Jr.  
 Harris, J. Ollie  
 Rand, Anthony F.  
 Walker, Russell G.  
 Winner, Dennis J.

Guy, Alexander D.  
 Harrington, J. J.  
 Smith, Paul S.  
 Ward, Marvin M.

Hardison, Harold W.  
 Hunt, Wanda H.  
 Thomas, Royce Phelps  
 Warren, Robert D.

**UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Vice Chairman: Walker, Russell G.

Harrington, J. J.  
 Plyler, Aaron W.  
 Tally, Lura S.

Barnes, Henson P.  
 Richardson, James F.  
 Winner, Dennis J.

Martin, William N.  
 Smith, Paul S.

**BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES**

Chairman: Conder, J. Richard

Vice Chairman: Hunt, Wanda H.

Kincaid, Donald R.  
 Rand, Anthony F.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne  
 Richardson, James F.

Parnell, David R.  
 Ward, Marvin M.



## PERMANENT RULES OF THE 1985 SENATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

- I. Order of Business, Rules
- II. Conduct of Debate, Rules
- III. Motions, Rules
- IV. Voting, Rules
- V. Committees, Rules
- VI. Handling Bills, Rules
- VII. Legislative Officers and Employees,  
Rules
- VIII. General Rules, Rules

### I. Order of Business

**RULE 1.** *Rules controlling the Senate of North Carolina and its Committees.* — The following rules shall govern and control all actions and procedures of the Senate and its committees.

**RULE 2.** *Convening hour.* — The President shall take the Chair at the hour fixed by the Senate upon adjournment on the preceding legislative day, and shall call the members to order. In case the Senate adjourned on the preceding legislative day without having fixed the hour of reconvening, the Senate shall reconvene on the next legislative day at 1:30 p.m.

**RULE 3.** *Opening the session.* — The President shall, upon order being obtained, have the sessions of the Senate opened with prayer.

**RULE 4.** *Convening in absence of President.* — In the absence of the President, the President Pro Tempore shall reconvene the Senate and preside, and during such time shall be vested with all powers of the President except that of casting a vote in case of tie when he has already voted on the question as a Senator. In the event of the absence of the President and President Pro Tempore at any time fixed for the reconvening of the Senate, the Principal Clerk of the Senate, or in his absence also, some member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, shall call the Senate to order and designate some member to act as President.

**RULE 5.** *Quorum.* — (a) A quorum consists of a majority of all the qualified members of the Senate.

(b) When a lesser number than a quorum convene, the Senators present may send the doorkeeper or any person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present determine.

**RULE 6.** *Approval of Journal.* — After the prayer, and upon appearance of a quorum, the President shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read and approved, unless the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate or some member of the Senate by motion sustained by a majority of the members present, has the reading thereof dispensed with and the same approved as written.

**RULE 7.** *Order of Business.* — After approval of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of standing committees.

- (2) Reports of select committees.
- (3) Introduction of bills, petitions, and resolutions.
- (4) Messages from the House of Representatives.
- (5) Unfinished business of preceding day.
- (6) Special orders.
- (7) General Orders:
  - (a) Local bills in numerical order, Senate bills first
    - (i) Third reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
    - (ii) Second reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
    - (iii) Second reading *viva voce*
    - (iv) Third reading *viva voce*
  - (b) Public bills in numerical order, Senate bills first
    - (i) Third reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
    - (ii) Second reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
    - (iii) Second reading *viva voce*
    - (iv) Third reading *viva voce*

## II. Conduct of Debate

**RULE 8. *President to maintain order.*** The President shall have general direction of the Hall of the Senate and shall be authorized to take such action as is necessary to maintain order, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobbies, he shall have the power to order those areas cleared.

**RULE 9. *Substitution for President.*** — The President shall have the right to call on any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

**RULE 10. *Points of order.*** — (a) The President shall preserve order and decorum and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Senate. A two-thirds vote of the membership of the Senate is necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

(b) In the event the Senate Rules do not provide for, or cover any point of order raised by any Senator, the rules of the United States House of Representatives shall govern.

(c) When a Senator is called to order he shall take his seat until the President determines whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge the matter.

RULE 11. *Debating and voting by Lieutenant Governor.* — The Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, being a Constitutional Officer shall not have the right to debate any question or to address the Senate upon any proposition unless by permission of the majority of members present, and shall have the right to vote only when there is a tie vote upon any question or election.

RULE 12. *Obtaining recognition.* — (a) When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the President. No member shall speak further until recognized by the President, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the President shall name the member to speak.

(b) A Senator who has the floor may yield the floor to another Senator only for the purpose of allowing another Senator to state a question. Only the Chair may award the floor to any Senator for the purposes of allowing that Senator to engage in general debate.

(c) A senator who has obtained the floor may be interrupted only for the following reasons:

1. a request that the member speaking yield for a question,
2. a point of order, or
3. a parliamentary inquiry.

RULE 13. *Recognition for extending courtesies.* — (a) Courtesies of the floor and galleries shall be extended only by the President on his own motion or upon the written request of a member of the Senate to former members of the General Assembly or to distinguished visitors.

(b) Members may designate Honorary Pages by a statement delivered to the Principal Clerk who will have a certificate issued therefor.

(c) The President may upon written request at intervals between various orders of business extend courtesies to schools or other special large groups visiting in the galleries while they are present, and the President shall, at such times as he deems appropriate, express to those visitors in the galleries the pleasure of the Senate for their presence.

RULE 14. *Limitations on individual debate.* — (a) No Senator shall speak on the same day more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech. No senator shall speak on the same day more than once on an amendment or a motion to reconsider, commit, appeal or postpone, and then no longer than ten minutes.

(b) By permission of the President any member of the Senate may address the Senate from the well of the senate for the purpose of explaining a bill or of giving an invocation.

RULE 15. *Priority of business.* — All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 16. *Reading of papers.* — When the reading of a paper, other than a petition, is called for, and any Senator objects to the reading, the question shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

RULE 17. *General decorum.* (a) Male Senators and male visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber, unless one's religion requires his head to be covered.

(b) No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order upon the floor of the Senate unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

(c) When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting is in progress, no Senator shall walk out of or across the Chamber, nor when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

(d) When a motion to adjourn or for recess is affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess is declared by the President.

(e) Smoking shall not be allowed in the galleries of the Senate during sessions.

(f) No remark soliciting the donation of funds for the support of any person or organization shall be in order upon the floor of the Senate, unless the remark has some relevance to a bill or resolution before the body. No article of any kind soliciting business or donations may be placed by any person anywhere in the Senate Chamber or in any Senate office.

(g) Food or beverage shall not be permitted in the Senate Chamber, either on the floor or in the galleries; however, after the Senate has remained in session for a period of two hours, food and beverage shall be allowed upon the floor of the Senate.

(h) Reading of newspapers, magazines, periodicals or books shall not be acceptable while the Senate is in session.

### III. Motions

RULE 18. *Motions generally.* — All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or a Senator, delivered at the table, and read by the President or Reading Clerk before the same are debated; but any motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment. No motion relating to a bill shall be in order which does not identify the bill by its number and short title. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules, no second is required.

RULE 19. *Motions; order of precedence.* — When a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

RULE 20. *Motions requiring a second.* — The motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, and to call for the previous question, shall be seconded and decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

**RULE 21.** *Motions to postpone to certain day and to commit.* — The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit to a standing or select committee, shall preclude debate on the main question.

**RULE 22.** (Reserved for future use)

**RULE 23.** *Motion for previous question.* — The previous question shall be as follows: “Shall the main question be now put?” and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question is decided in the affirmative, the “main question” shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments in their inverse order, without further debate or amendment: Provided, that no one shall move the previous question except the chairman of the committee submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the Senate at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the Senate or taken up for consideration.

**RULE 24.** *Motion to reconsider.* — When a question has been once put and decided, any Senator who voted in the majority may move to reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken has gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day or in the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered took place, unless the motion is made by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the motion may be made at any time: Provided, that when the next legislative day has by motion of the Senate, been restricted as to matters which may be considered, a motion to reconsider shall be in order on the next succeeding day upon which regular business is conducted. No question shall be reconsidered more than once.

#### IV. Voting

**RULE 25.** *Use of electronic voting system.* — (a) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal:

- (1) All questions on which the Constitution of North Carolina requires that the ayes and noes be taken and recorded on the Journal.
- (2) All questions on which a call for the ayes and noes under Rule 26(b) has been sustained.
- (3) Both second and third readings of bills proposing amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.

(b) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and a copy of the machine print-out of the votes shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection:

- (1) Second reading of all public bills, all amendments to public bills offered after second reading, third reading if a public bill was amended after second reading, and all conference reports on public bills.

- (2) Any other question upon direction of the Chair or upon motion of any Senator supported by one-fifth of the Senators present.

(c) When the electronic voting system is used, the Chair shall fix and announce the time, not to exceed one minute, which shall be allowed for voting on the question before the Senate. The system shall be set to lock automatically and to record the vote when that time has expired. Once the system has locked and recorded a vote, the vote shall be printed by the system.

(d) The voting station at each Senator's desk in the Chamber shall be used only by the Senator to which the station is assigned. Under no circumstances shall any other person vote at a Senator's station. It is a breach of the ethical obligation of a Senator either to request that another vote at the requesting Senator's station, or to vote at another Senator's station. The Chair shall enforce this rule without exception.

(e) When the electronic voting system is used, the Chair shall state the question and shall then state substantially the following: "All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'; — seconds will be allowed for voting on this question; the Clerk will unlock the machine." After the machine locks and records the vote, the Chair shall announce the vote and declare the result.

(f) One copy of the machine print-out of the vote record shall be filed in the office of the Principal Clerk, and one copy shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection.

(g) When the Chair ascertains that the electronic voting system is inoperative before a vote is taken or while a vote is being taken on the electronic system, he shall announce that fact to the Senate and any partial electronic system voting record shall be voided. In such a case, if the Constitution of North Carolina or the Rules of the Senate require a call of the ayes and noes, the Clerk shall call the roll of the Senate, and the ayes and noes shall be taken manually and shall be recorded on the Journal. All other votes shall be taken by voice vote as prescribed in Senate Rule 26(a). If, after a vote is taken on the electronic system, it is discovered that a malfunction caused an error in the electronic system print-out, the Chair shall direct the Reading Clerk and the Principal Clerk to verify and correct the print-out record and so advise the Senate.

(h) For the purpose of identifying motions on which the vote is taken on the electronic system (the identification codes having no relation to the order of precedence of motions), the motions are coded as follows:

1. To lay on the table.
2. For the previous question.
3. To postpone indefinitely.
4. To postpone to a day certain.
5. To refer to a committee.
6. To reconsider.
7. To adopt.
8. To concur.
9. To take from the table.
10. Miscellaneous.

**RULE 26. *Voice votes; call for ayes and noes.*** (a) When the electronic voting system is not used, all votes on which a call of the roll of the Senate is not required shall be taken by voice vote. The question shall be put as follows: "Those in favor say 'aye'."



and, after the affirmative vote is expressed, "Opposed 'no'"; after which the Chair shall announce the result. If a division on any vote is desired, it must be called for immediately before the result of the voting is announced on any question, and upon such call, the Chair shall require the members to stand and be counted for and against the proposition under consideration.

(b) The ayes and the noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken. If a Senator desires the ayes and noes recorded on the Journal on a question, he shall address the Chair and obtain recognition and say, "Upon that question I call for the ayes and noes." Whereupon the Chair shall say, "Is the call sustained?" If one-fifth of the Senators present then stand, the vote shall be taken on the electronic voting system if it is operative, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal. If the electronic voting system is inoperative, the roll of the Senate shall be called and the ayes and noes taken manually and recorded on the Journal. If fewer than one-fifth of the Senators present stand to sustain the call, the Chair shall announce, "an insufficient number up" and a vote by electronic voting or by voice, whichever is appropriate under the Rules of the Senate, shall be taken.

**RULE 27. Pairs.** — If a Senator is paired with another Senator on a question, the Senator shall announce the pair as follows: "Mr. President, I desire to announce a pair. If Senator \_\_\_\_\_ were present, he would vote \_\_\_\_; I would vote \_\_\_\_ (the opposite)." The Senator shall send forward at that time a written statement of the pair on a form provided by the Principal Clerk and neither member of the pair shall vote on the question. A pair shall be announced before the vote is taken *viva voce*, or if the electronic voting system is used, before the machine is unlocked. The Clerk shall record the pair on the Journal when the Constitution or Rules of the Senate require a call of the roll and shall record on the electronic system print-out all pairs announced.

**RULE 28. Dividing question.** — If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator, provided each subdivision, if left to itself, forms a substantive proposition.

**RULE 29. Duty to vote; excuses.** — (a) Every Senator who is within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon unless he is excused by the Senate. The bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

(b) Any Senator may request to be excused from voting, either immediately before or after the vote has been called for and before a *viva voce* vote result has been announced or before the electronic voting system has been unlocked. The Senator may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and shall send forward to the Principal Clerk, on a form provided by the Clerk, a concise statement of the reason for the request, and the Clerk shall include this statement in the Journal. The question on granting of the request shall be taken without debate.

**RULE 30. Explanation of vote.** — Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President after the final vote is taken: Provided, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

**RULE 30.1. Questions of personal privilege.** — Upon recognition by the President for that purpose, any Senator may speak to a question of personal privilege for a time not exceeding three minutes. Personal privilege may not be used to explain a vote or debate a bill. The President shall determine if the question raised is one of privilege and shall, without the point of order being raised, enforce this rule.



## V. Committees

**RULE 31. *Appointment of Committees.*** (a) The President of the Senate, unless he has by law disqualified himself from that office, shall have the exclusive right and authority to appoint all Committees, regular or select, and to appoint Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, but he may delegate said authority in any instance, as he may choose. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, the Senate may authorize, by majority vote of the Senators present and voting, a change in the number of standing committees.

(b) The President of the Senate shall appoint all standing committees at the beginning of the session.

**RULE 32. *List of Standing Committees.*** — The standing committees shall be:

Alcoholic Beverage Control

Agriculture

Appropriations

Appropriations Committee on Education

Appropriations Committee on General Government

Appropriations Committee on Human Resources

Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety

Appropriations Committee on Natural

and Economic Resources

Base Budget

Children and Youth

Commerce

Constitution Economic Growth

Education

Election Laws

Environment

Finance

Higher Education

Human Resources

Insurance

Judiciary I

Judiciary II

Judiciary III

Judiciary IV

Local Government and Regional Affairs I Local Government & Regional Affairs II

Manufacturing and Labor

Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

Pensions and Retirement

Rules and Operation of the Senate

State Government

State Personnel

Transportation

Veteran Affairs and Senior Citizens

Ways and Means

**RULE 33. *Notice of committee meetings.*** — (a) Public notice of all committee meetings shall be given in the Senate. The required notice may be waived as to any meeting

by the attendance at that meeting of all of the members of the committee, or by personal waiver.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall notify or cause to be notified the sponsor of each bill which is set for hearing or consideration before the committee as to the date, time and place of that meeting.

**RULE 34. *Membership of committees; quorum.*** — Membership on standing committees shall consist of not more than 22 or less than 5 Senators, including the Chairman and/or co-chairmen and vice-chairman who shall be designated by the President; provided, the committee membership on the Appropriations Committee, Base Budget Committee, Finance Committee, State Government Committee and Ways and Means Committee shall not be limited as to membership but shall be left to the discretion of the President. No Senator shall hold membership on more than 12 standing committees with the exception of the President's coordinator of committees, unless the Rules and Operation of the Senate Committee provides otherwise. A quorum of the Appropriations, Base Budget, Finance, State Government or Ways and Means Committees shall consist of a majority of the committee. A quorum of any other committee shall consist of either the chairman and five members or a majority of the committee, whichever is fewer.

**RULE 35. *Roll Call Vote in Committee.*** — No roll call vote may be taken in any committee.

**RULE 36. *Committee meetings.*** — No committee or subcommittee shall hold a secret meeting, and all meetings of committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public: Provided, that any committee or subcommittee has the inherent right to hold an executive session when it determines that it is absolutely necessary to have such a session in order to prevent personal embarrassment, or when it is in the best interest of the State; and in no event shall final action be taken by any committee or subcommittee except in open session.

**RULE 36.1. *Committee minutes to Legislative Library.*** — The chairman of a committee shall insure that written minutes are compiled for each of the committee's meetings. The minutes shall indicate the number of members present and the actions taken by the committee at the meeting. Not later than 20 days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman, except the chairman of the Appropriations, Finance, or Ways and Means Committee, shall deliver the minutes to the Legislative Library. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing said minutes upon application of the committee chairman.

**RULE 37. (Reserved for interim operations rule.)**

## **VI. Handling Bills**

**RULE 38. *Application of rules.*** — With the exception of speaking from the well of the Senate, all provisions of these rules applying to bills shall apply also to resolutions, memorials and petitions.

**RULE 39. *Form and copies of bills.*** — (a) Unless variation is authorized by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, bills submitted for introduction shall be in a computer-typed form prepared by the Legislative Services Office. When a bill which is introduced is not in the prescribed form, the Principal Clerk shall cause the bill to be retyped in the prescribed form, and the retyped copy shall become the official copy of the

bill for all purposes. The original bill shall then be returned to the introducer of the bill and shall not become a part of the records or documents of the Senate.

(b) Whenever a bill is introduced, 20 copies shall be submitted to the Principal Clerk. Any bill submitted without the required number of copies shall be immediately returned to the introducer.

**RULE 39.1. *Public and local bills; availability of copies of bills.*** — A public bill is a bill affecting 15 or more counties. A local bill is one affecting fewer than 15 counties. No public bill and, upon objection by a member, no local bill may be considered unless copies of the bill have been made available to the entire membership of the Senate.

**RULE 40. *Introduction of bills.*** (a) Every bill filed for introduction shall contain on the outside cover the title of the document and the name of the Senator or Senators presenting it. Bills shall be delivered by the primary sponsor of the document or with the prescribed authorization form signed by the primary sponsor to the office of the Senate Principal Clerk who shall receive them during regular session according to the following schedule:

Monday until 8:30 o'clock P.M.;

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday until 4:00 o'clock P.M.;

Friday until 3:00 o'clock P.M.

All bills shall be numbered by the Office of the Principal Clerk when filed and shall be considered introduced when presented to the Senate on the next following legislative day for the first reading and reference to committee.

(b) Filing of bills during the interim shall be under the direction of the Rules and Operation of the Senate Committee as approved by the Senate.

(c) All memorializing celebration, commendation, and commemoration resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, shall be excluded from introduction in the Senate.

**RULE 41. *Deadlines on filing for introduction of bills and resolutions.*** — All bills prepared to be introduced by departments, agencies or institutions of the State must be introduced in the Senate not later than April 15 of the session. All local bills must be introduced not later than April 15 of the session. All resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, must be introduced not later than April 15 of the session. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership of the Senate shall be required to file for introduction any bill or resolution after May 15 of the session. This rule shall not apply to a bill or resolution proposing adjournment or a budget, proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment, or calling for a constitutional convention.

**RULE 41.1. *Relationship between Ways and Means Committee and other committees dealing with money matters; relationship between these other committees dealing with money matters.*** — The Committee on Ways and Means shall have responsibility for final consideration of bills dealing with money matters before the bills are considered on the floor of the Senate. All bills referred by the President to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Economy shall be referred by the chairman of the respective committee to the Committee on Ways and Means for consideration before the bills go to the floor of the Senate, except that bills referred to the Appropriations or Finance Committees may be reported directly back to the floor

with the agreement of the Chairmen of the Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Finance Committees. Bills referred to the Committee on Appropriations by the President may be referred by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the Appropriations Committee on Human Resources, Appropriations Committee on Education, Appropriations Committee on General Government, Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety, Appropriations Committee on Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife, or the Committee on Base Budget for a report back to the Committee on Appropriations.

**RULE 42. *References of appropriations and finance bills.*** — All bills introduced in the Senate providing for appropriations from the State, or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Appropriations Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate. All bills introduced in the Senate providing for bond issues, levying taxes, or in any manner affecting the taxing power of the State or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Finance Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate.

**RULE 42.1. *Fiscal notes.*** — (a) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, of the Finance Committee or of the Rules Committee, or of the Ways and Means Committee, upon the floor of the Senate, may request that a fiscal analysis be made of a bill, resolution or an amendment to a bill or resolution which is in the possession of the Senate and that a fiscal note be attached to the measure, when in the opinion of that Chairman or Vice-Chairman the fiscal effects of that measure are not apparent from the language of the measure.

(b) The fiscal note shall be filed and attached to the bill or amendment within two legislative days of the request. If it is impossible to prepare a fiscal note within two legislative days, the Director of Fiscal Research shall, in writing, so advise the Presiding Officer, the Principal Clerk, and the member introducing or proposing the measure and shall indicate the time when the fiscal note will be ready.

(c) The fiscal note shall be prepared by the Fiscal Research Division on a form approved by the Rules Committee as to content and form and signed by the staff member

**RULE 42. *References of appropriations and finance bills.*** — All bills introduced in the Senate providing for appropriations from the State, or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Appropriations Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate. All bills introduced in the Senate providing for bond issues, levying taxes, or in any manner affecting the taxing power of the State or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Finance Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate.

**RULE 42.1. *Fiscal notes.*** — (a) The chairman or co-chairman or vice-chairman of the Appropriations Committee, of the Finance Committee or of the Rules Committee, or of

the Ways and Means Committee, upon the floor of the Senate, may request that a fiscal analysis be made of a bill, resolution or an amendment to a bill or resolution which is in the possession of the Senate and that a fiscal note be attached to the measure, when in the opinion of that Chairman or Vice-Chairman the fiscal effects of that measure are not apparent from the language of the measure.

(b) The fiscal note shall be filed and attached to the bill or amendment within two legislative days of the request. If it is impossible to prepare a fiscal note within two legislative days, the Director of Fiscal Research shall, in writing, so advise the Presiding Officer, the Principal Clerk, and the member introducing or proposing the measure and shall indicate the time when the fiscal note will be ready.

(c) The fiscal note shall be prepared by the Fiscal Research Division on a form approved by the Rules Committee as to content and form and signed by the staff member or members preparing it. If no estimate in dollars is possible, the fiscal note shall indicate the reasons that no estimate is provided. The fiscal note shall not comment on the merit but may identify technical problems. The Fiscal Research Division shall make the fiscal note available to the membership of the Senate.

(d) A sponsor of a bill or amendment may deliver a copy of his bill or amendment to the Fiscal Research Division for the preparation of a fiscal note. Prior to the filing of the bill or proposing of the amendment, the Fiscal Research Division, except to the sponsor, shall keep in confidence the identity of the sponsor. The sponsor shall attach the fiscal note to the bill when he files the bill or to the amendment when he moves its adoption.

(e) The sponsor of a bill or amendment to which a fiscal note is attached who objects to the estimates and information provided may reduce to writing his objections. These objections shall be appended to the fiscal note attached to the bill or amendment and to the copies of the fiscal note available to the membership.

(f) Subsection (a) of this rule shall not apply to the current operations appropriations bill or the capital improvements appropriations bill. This rule shall not apply to a bill or amendment requiring an actuarial note under these rules.

**RULE 42.2. Actuarial notes.** — (a) Every bill or resolution proposing any change in the law relative to any State-administered retirement or pension system shall have attached to it at the time of its consideration by any committee a brief explanatory statement or note which shall include a reliable estimate of the financial and actuarial effect of the proposed change to that retirement or pension system. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of each proposed bill or resolution which is reported favorably by any committee, shall be separate therefrom, and shall be clearly designated as an actuarial note.

(b) The sponsor of the bill or resolution shall present a copy of the measure, with his request for an actuarial note, to the Fiscal Research Division which shall prepare the actuarial note as promptly as possible but not later than two weeks after the request is made. Actuarial notes shall be prepared in the order of receipt of request and shall be transmitted to the sponsor of the measure. The actuarial note of the Fiscal Research Division shall be prepared and signed by an actuary.

(c) The sponsor of the bill or resolution shall also present a copy of the measure to the chief administrative officer of the retirement or pension system affected by the measure. The chief administrative officer shall have an actuarial note prepared by the



system's actuary on the measure and shall transmit the note to the sponsor of the measure not later than two weeks after the request is received. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of the measure.

(d) The note shall be factual and shall, if possible, provide a reliable estimate of both the immediate effect and, if determinable, the long range fiscal and actuarial effect of the measure. If, after careful investigation, it is determined that no dollar estimate is possible, the note shall contain a statement to that effect, setting forth the reasons why no dollar estimate can be given. No comment or opinion shall be included in the actuarial note with regard to the merits of the measure for which the note is prepared. Technical and mechanical defects in the measure may be noted.

(e) When any committee reports a measure to which an actuarial note is attached at the time of committee consideration, with any amendment of such nature as would substantially affect the cost to or the revenues of any retirement or pension system, the chairman of the committee reporting the measure shall obtain from the Fiscal Research Division an actuarial note of the fiscal and actuarial effect of the proposed amendment. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of the measure. An amendment to any bill or resolution shall not be in order if the amendment affects the costs to or the revenues of a State-administered retirement or pension system, unless the amendment is accompanied by an actuarial note, prepared by the Fiscal Research Division, as to the actuarial effect of the amendment.

(f) The Fiscal Research Division shall make all relevant actuarial notes available to the membership of the Senate.

**RULE 42.3 *Assessment reports.*** — Every legislative proposal introduced in the Senate proposing the establishment of an occupational or professional licensing board or a study for the need to establish such a board shall have attached to the jacket of the original bill at the time of its consideration on second or third readings by the Senate or by any committee of the Senate prior to a favorable report, an assessment report from the Legislative Committee on New Occupational and Professional Licensing Boards, pursuant to Article 18 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes. The assessment report shall not constitute any part of the expression of legislative intent proposed by the formation of a licensing board. Upon receipt of the request the Legislative Committee on New Occupational and Professional Licensing Boards shall prepare and return the assessment report as soon as possible but not later than 60 days, reserving the right to extend this time to 90 days. A supplementary report shall be prepared and submitted to the requesting Senator not later than 30 days after the receipt of the request.

**RULE 42.4. *Content of Appropriations Bills.*** — (a) No provision changing existing law shall be contained in any of the following bills.

- (1) the Current Operations Appropriations Bill;
- (2) the Capital Improvement Appropriations Bill;
- (3) any bill generally revising appropriations for the second fiscal year of a biennium.

(b) No amendment to any bill listed in subsection (a) of this rule shall be in order if the language is prohibited by that subsection.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, any of the bills listed in subsection (a) of this section or an amendment to such bill may change existing law if the change:

(1) alters expenditures or salaries;

(2) changes the scope or character of a program which must be reduced, increased, or changed because of an increase or decrease of funds appropriated for the program or because of changes in federal law or regulation; or

(3) modifies any function of State government which necessitates a transfer of funds from one department to another; provided, that for a provision to be in order under this subsection, it must be recommended to the General Assembly in a written report adopted by the Appropriations Committee before or at the same time the bill is reported, or if such provision is contained in a floor amendment, the sponsor of the amendment must present to the Principal Clerk at or before the time the amendment is offered an explanation of the amendment for distribution to each member of the Senate.

**RULE 43.** *First reading; reference to committee.* — All bills filed, upon presentation to the Senate, shall be read in regular order of business by their number and title which shall constitute the first reading of the bill and unless otherwise disposed of, the President or Presiding Officer shall announce the referral of the document. The title and referral shall be entered on the Journal.

**RULE 44.** *Bills to receive three readings.* — Every bill shall receive three readings previous to being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion is made by some Senator, the President shall refer the bill to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended upon the floor of the Senate until it has been twice read. Senate simple resolutions shall not require three readings.

**RULE 44.1** *Vote required on public bills or resolutions filed after May 15.* — No public bill or resolution filed in either house, after May 15, shall pass either its second or third readings unless voted on affirmatively by two-thirds (2/3) of the membership of the Senate. This sub-section shall not apply to a bill or resolution proposing adjournment, an emergency appropriation, continuance and/or expansion of the State budget, or changes in State revenues; proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment; or calling for a constitutional convention.

**RULE 45.** *Reports of committees.* — Every Senator presenting a report of a committee shall endorse the report with the name of the committee and, in case of a minority report, with the names of the members making the report. The report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution shall stand upon the general orders with the bill or resolution. No committee shall report a bill or resolution without prejudice.

**RULE 45.1.** *Action on amendment before re-referral.* — If any committee recommends adoption of an amendment or committee substitute of a bill which, under the rules of the Senate must be referred to the Committee on Appropriations or Committee on Finance, the amendment or committee substitute shall be considered and, if adopted, the amendment or substitute engrossed before the bill is re-referred.

**RULE 46.** *Unfavorable report by committee.* — (a) All bills reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table, and placed upon the calendar by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Senate.



(b) When a bill is reported by a committee with an unfavorable report, but accompanied by a minority report, signed by at least three members of the committee who were present and who voted on the bill when the bill was considered in committee, then the minority report shall be placed on the calendar and considered the following day, and the question before the Senate shall be "The adoption of the Minority Report". If the minority report is adopted by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed upon the calendar; if the minority report is not adopted, the bill shall lie upon the table.

**RULE 47. *Recall of bill from committee.*** — When a bill has been introduced and referred to a committee, if after 10 days the committee has failed to report thereon, then the author of the bill may, after three days' public notice given in the Senate and delivered in writing to the chairman of the committee, on motion supported by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate, recall the bill from the committee to the floor of the Senate for consideration and such action thereon as a majority of the Senators present may direct. This rule shall not be temporarily suspended without one day's notice on the motion given in the Senate and delivered in writing to the chairman of the committee and to sustain that motion two-thirds of the membership of the Senate shall be required.

**RULE 48. *Calendar; order to be followed.*** — The President and the Principal Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills are acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided. The published calendar shall include all bills reported favorably from committees, or reported with a minority report attached, or placed on the calendar on motion: *Provided*, that the published local calendar may carry the number of each bill, the county or counties referred to, and an abbreviated statement of the title of the bill.

**RULE 49. *Considering bills out of regular order.*** — Except as provided in Rule 50, any bill or other matter may be taken up out of order upon order of the President or upon motion sustained by a majority of the membership of the Senate.

**RULE 50. *Third reading requirements.*** — No bill on its third reading shall be acted upon out of the regular order in which it stands on the calendar, and no bill shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by two-thirds of the membership of the Senate.

**RULE 51. *Special orders.*** — Any bill or other matter may be made a special order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if action on the bill is not completed on that day, it shall be returned to its place on the calendar, unless it is made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence over any special order or subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

**RULE 52. *Procedure when necessary number of Senators not present.*** — If, on taking the question on a bill, it appears that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill requires a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fails a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the calendar in its proper order.

**RULE 53. *Effect of defeated bill.*** (a) After a bill has been tabled, has failed to pass on any of its readings, or has been placed on the unfavorable calendar, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of its subject matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified membership of the Senate: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any statewide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

(b) When a bill has been postponed indefinitely by the Senate, the bill shall lie upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate.

**RULE 54. *Taking bill from table.*** — No bill which has been laid upon the table shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

**RULE 54.1. *Bill title.*** — The title of each bill shall adequately and fairly reflect its subject matter.

**RULE 55. *Amending titles of bills.*** — When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county, or counties, to which it applies is changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Principal Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

**RULE 56. *Corrections of typographical errors in bills.*** — The Enrolling Clerk is authorized to make corrections of typographical errors in the text of bills at any time prior to ratification. Before the correction is made, the Enrolling Clerk shall have the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

**RULE 57. *Conference committees.*** — Whenever the Senate declines or refuses to concur in amendments put by the House to a bill originating in the Senate, or refuses to adopt a substitute adopted by the House for a bill originating in the Senate, a conference committee shall be appointed upon motion and the bill under consideration shall thereupon go to and be considered by the joint conferees on the part of the Senate and House. In considering matters in difference between the Senate and House committed to the conferees, only such matters as are in difference between the two houses shall be considered by the conferees, and the conference report shall deal only with such matters. The conference report shall not be amended. Except as herein set out, the rules of the United States House of Representatives shall govern the appointment, conduct, and reports of the conferees.

**RULE 57.1. *Amendments and committee substitutes adopted by the House to bills originating in the Senate.*** — (a) Whenever the House has adopted an amendment or a committee substitute for a bill originating in the Senate, and has returned the bill to the Senate for concurrence in that amendment or committee substitute, the Senate may not concur in that amendment or committee substitute until the next legislative day following the day on which the Senate receives that measure.

(b) The Presiding Officer may, and upon motion supported by a majority of the Senate present and voting, shall refer the bill to an appropriate committee for consideration of the amendment or committee substitute.

(c) The Presiding Officer shall, in placing the bill on the calendar, rule whether the amendment or committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution. If the measure was referred to committee, the committee shall:

- (i.) report the bill with the recommendation either that the Senate concur or that the Senate do not concur; and
- (ii.) advise the presiding officer as to whether or not the amendment or committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution.

(d) If the amendment or committee substitute for a bill is not a material amendment, the question before the Senate shall be concurrence.

(e) If the amendment or committee substitute for a bill is a material amendment, the receiving of that bill on messages shall constitute first reading and the question before the house shall be concurrence on second reading. If the motion is passed, the question then shall be concurrence on third reading on the next legislative day.

(f) No committee substitute adopted by the House to a bill originating in the Senate may be amended by the Senate.

**RULE 58. *Certification of passage of bills.*** — The Principal Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution or laws of the State.

**RULE 59. *Transmittal of bills to House.*** — No bill shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate.

**RULE 59.1. *Engrossment.*** — Bills and resolutions, except those making appropriations, which originate in the Senate and which are amended shall be engrossed before being sent to the House.

## **VII. Legislative Officers and Employees**

**RULE 60. *Pages.*** — The President of the Senate shall appoint pages. The President, or such person as he may designate, shall supervise the pages and assign to them their duties. Each page shall be at least 14 years of age.

**RULE 61. *Sergeants-at-Arms.*** — (a) There shall be 14 positions of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms who are to work under his supervision and to be assigned such duties and powers as he shall direct.

(b) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be responsible for the safety of the members and employees of the Senate while in the Senate Chamber, or any place in which the Senate or its committees are in session.

(c) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall serve all warrants and subpoenas issued by orders of the Senate and signed by the President of the Senate, and said warrants and subpoenas shall be returnable to the Principal Clerk of the Senate.

**RULE 62. *Principal Clerk's staff.*** — The Principal Clerk of the Senate shall employ all necessary employees and clerks required to carry out the duties of his office. The Principal Clerk shall have supervision and control, and shall assign such duties and powers as he shall direct to his employees and clerks.

RULE 63. *Committee Clerks and Secretaries.* (a) Each committee shall have a clerk. The clerk to a committee shall serve as secretary to the chairman of that committee.

(b) Each member shall be assigned a secretary, unless he has a committee clerk to serve as his secretary.

(c) The selection of said clerk and/or secretary shall be the prerogative of the individual member. Such clerks and secretaries shall file initial applications for employment with the Supervisor of Clerks and shall receive compensation as prescribed by the Legislative Services Commission. The employment period of clerks and secretaries shall comply with the period as established by the Legislative Services Commission unless employment for an extended period is approved by the President Pro Tempore. The clerks and secretaries shall adhere to such uniform regulations and other conditions of employment (including retention) under the direction of the Supervisor of Clerks as the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate shall adopt.

(d) The Supervisor of Clerks and any assistants shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.

RULE 64. *Senate Journal.* — The Principal Clerk shall prepare and be responsible for the Journal. The Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate shall examine the Journal to determine if the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

RULE 65. *Deputy President Pro Tempore.* — The Senate shall elect a Deputy President Pro Tempore.

### VIII. General Rules

RULE 66. *President to sign papers.* All acts, addresses and resolutions, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate shall be signed by the President or by the President Pro Tempore presiding in his absence.

RULE 67. *Admission to the floor of the Senate.* — No person except members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives, staff of the General Assembly; Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts; the Governor and members of the Council of State; former members of the General Assembly; and persons particularly invited and extended the privileges of the floor by the President shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during its session. No registered lobbyist shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate or Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session.

RULE 68. *Privileges of the floor.* — Any group or individual other than members of the Senate who desires to make remarks upon the floor of the Senate will first obtain approval of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

RULE 69. *News media.* — The President is authorized to assign area and equipment on the floor of the Senate for the use of the representatives of news media; and the President shall provide regulations for the operation of the representatives of the news media on the floor of the Senate.

RULE 70. *Absence without leave.* — No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

**RULE 71. *Placing material on Senators' desks.*** — Any person other than a member of the Senate desiring to place articles of any kind on or about desks in the Senate Chamber or in the offices of the members of the Senate shall make written application to, and obtain written approval from the Principal Clerk.

**RULE 72. *Assignment of seats; offices.*** — (a) The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall assign seats in the Senate Chamber to the members elected. In making such assignments, each member elected to the immediate preceding session of the Senate shall be entitled to the seat occupied by him or to his selection of any other seat vacated. The President Pro Tempore, when assigning seats, shall give preferential consideration to the respective members according to the length of service which each member has rendered in the Senate. No incumbent appointed to fill an unexpired term in the immediate preceding session shall retain the seat if requested by a Senator elected to said Session.

(b) Not later than two days after initial committee assignments become final, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate is authorized to make assignments of committee rooms and offices to designated committees, chairmen, and members of the Senate. The office adjacent to any committee room assigned to a principal committee by the President Pro Tempore shall be automatically assigned to the chairman of the principal committee. In making such assignments of individual offices, the President Pro Tempore shall give preferential consideration to the respective members according to the length of service which each member has rendered in the Senate.

**RULE 73. *Administrative rules and regulations involving Senate employees.*** — All administrative rules, regulations and orders involving all individuals employed to perform duties for the Senate, other than those appointed by the Principal Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be first approved by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

**RULE 74. *Notice of public hearings.*** — Notice shall be given not less than five calendar days prior to public hearings. Such notices shall be issued as information for the press and the information shall be posted in the places designated by the Principal Clerk.

**RULE 75. *Public hearings, filing of written statements.*** — Persons desiring to appear and be heard at a public hearing are encouraged to file with the chairman of the committee a brief or a written statement of the remarks to be made at least 24 hours before the time of the hearing.

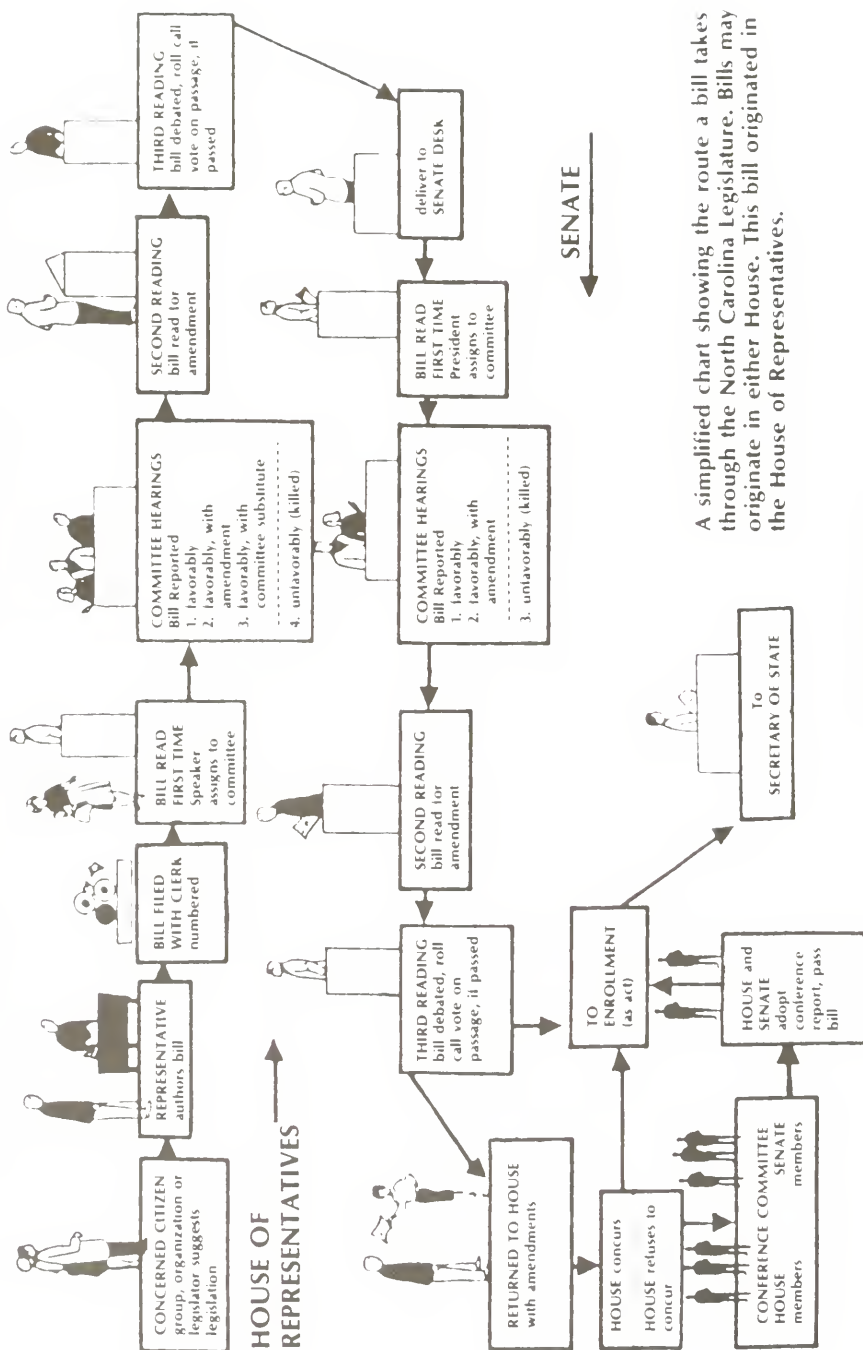
**RULE 76. *Voting in joint sessions.*** — When any Senate Committee sits jointly with the House Committee, the Senate Committee reserves the right to vote separately from the House Committee.

**RULE 77. *Alterations, suspension or rescission of rules.*** — (a) These rules may not be permanently rescinded or altered except by Senate simple resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Senate. The introducer of the resolution must, on the floor of the Senate, give notice of his intent to introduce the resolution on the legislative day preceding its introduction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, the Senate, upon two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership of the Senate, may temporarily suspend any of these rules.



# How An Idea Becomes A Law



A simplified chart showing the route a bill takes through the North Carolina Legislature. Bills may originate in either House. This bill originated in the House of Representatives.

# 1987 NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## Officers

Speaker.....	Liston B. Ramsey
Speaker Pro Tem.....	John J. Hunt
Minority Leader.....	Betsy L. Cochrane
Principal Clerk.....	Grace A. Collins
Reading Clerk.....	Sam J. Burrow, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Larry P. Eagles

## Representatives

Name	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Abernathy, J. Vernon (R).....	Gaston	44th	Gastonia	96
Alexander, William G. ....	Cabarrus	34th	Kannapolis	84
Anderson, Gerald L. ....	Craven	3rd	Bridgeton	19
Barbee, Bobby H., Sr. (R).....	Stanly	34th	Locust	110
Barnes, Anne C. ....	Orange	24th	Chapel Hill	70
Barnhill, Howard C. ....	Mecklenburg	60th	Charlotte	55
Beall, Charles M. ....	Haywood	52nd	Clyde	18
Beard, Rayford Donald.....	Cumberland	18th	Fayetteville	30
Blue, Daniel T., Jr. ....	Wake	21st	Raleigh	80
Bowen, Edward C. ....	Sampson	12th	Harrells	37
Bowman, J. Fred .....	Alamance	25th	Burlington	53
Boyd, William T. (R).....	Randolph	30th	Asheboro	114
Brannan, George W. ....	Johnston	20th	Smithfield	8
Brawley, C. Robert (R).....	Iredell	43rd	Mooresville	100
Brown, Brewster W. ....	Hertford	5th	Winton	67
Brown, John Walter (R).....	Wilkes	41st	Elkin	111
Brubaker, Harold J. (R).....	Randolph	38th	Asheboro	117
Buchanan, Charles F. (R).....	Mitchell	46th	Green Mountain	89
Bumgardner, David W., Jr. ....	Gaston	44th	Belmont	1
Burke, Logan .....	Forsyth	67th	Winston-Salem	58
Chalk, Richard E. (R).....	Guilford	28th	High Point	98
Chapin, Howard B. ....	Beaufort	2nd	Washington	50
Church, John T. ....	Vance	22nd	Henderson	9
Cochrane, Betsy L. (R).....	David	37th	Advance	104
Colton, Marie W. ....	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	51
Cooper, Roy A., III.....	Nash	72nd	Rocky Mount	47
Craven, James M. (R).....	Moore	31st	Pinebluff	86
Crawford, James W., Jr. ....	Granville	22nd	Oxford	26
Crawford, Narvel J., Jr. ....	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	63
Cromer, Charles L. (R).....	Davidson	37th	Thomasville	106
Cunningham, W. Pete.....	Mecklenburg	59th	Charlotte	56
Dawkins, Donald M. ....	Richmond	32nd	Rockingham	17
Decker, Michael (R).....	Forsyth	29th	Walkertown	99
Devane, Daniel H. ....	Hoke	16th	Raeford	28
Diamont, David H. ....	Surry	40th	Pilot Mountain	42
Duncan, Ann Q. (R).....	Forsyth	39th	Pfafftown	92
Easterling, Ruth M. ....	Mecklenburg	58th	Charlotte	5
Edwards, C. R. ....	Cumberland	17th	Fayetteville	29
Enloe, Jeff H., Jr. ....	Macon	53rd	Franklin	61
Esposito, Theresa H. (R).....	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	118
Etheridge, Bobby R. ....	Harnett	19th	Lillington	35
Etheridge, Larry E. (R).....	Wilson	71st	Wilson	32
Ethridge, W. Bruce.....	Onslow	4th	Swansboro	34
Fitch, Milton F., Jr. ....	Wilson	70th	Wilson	31
Fletcher, Ray C. ....	Burke	47th	Valdese	33



<div>119</div>	<div>118117</div>	<div>116115</div>	<div>114113</div>	<div>112111</div>	<div>110109</div>
<div>108107</div>	<div>106105</div>	<div>104103</div>	<div>102101</div>	<div>10099</div>	<div>9897</div>
<div>9695</div>	<div>9493</div>	<div>9291</div>	<div>9089</div>	<div>8887</div>	<div>8685</div>
<div>8483</div>	<div>8281</div>	<div>8079</div>	<div>7877</div>	<div>7675</div>	<div>7473</div>
<div>7271</div>	<div>7069</div>	<div>6867</div>	<div>6665</div>	<div>6463</div>	<div>6261</div>
<div>6059</div>	<div>5857</div>	<div>5655</div>	<div>5453</div>	<div>5251</div>	<div>5049</div>
<div>4847</div>	<div>4645</div>	<div>4443</div>	<div>4241</div>	<div>4039</div>	<div>3837</div>
<div>3635</div>	<div>3433</div>	<div>3231</div>	<div>3029</div>	<div>2827</div>	<div>2625</div>
<div>2423</div>	<div>2221</div>	<div>2019</div>	<div>1817</div>	<div>1615</div>	<div>1413</div>
<div>1211</div>	<div>109</div>	<div>87</div>	<div>65</div>	<div>43</div>	<div>21</div>



Foster, Jo Graham	Mecklenburg	56th	Charlotte	6
Freeman, William M.	Wake	62nd	Fuquay-Varina	82
Fussell, Aaron E.	Wake	65th	Raleigh	10
Gardner, Charlotte A. (R)	Rowan	35th	Salisbury	103
Gist, Herman C.	Guilford	26th	Greensboro	74
Grady, Robert (R)	Onslow	4th	Jacksonville	97
Greenwood, Gordon H.	Buncombe	51st	Black Mountain	64
Grimmer, Harry C. (R)	Mecklenburg	57th	Matthews	87
Hackney, Joe	Orange	24th	Chapel Hill	69
Hall, Alexander M.	New Hanover	13th	Wilmington	73
Hardaway, Thomas C.	Halifax	7th	Enfield	45
Hasty, John C.	Robeson	16th	Maxton	15
Hege, Joe H., Jr. (R)	Davidson	37th	Lexington	105
Hightower, Foyle, Jr.	Anson	33rd	Wadesboro	46
Holmes, George M. (R)	Yadkin	41st	Hamptonville	119
Holroyd, Casper	Wake	61st	Raleigh	81
Holt, Bertha M.	Alamance	25th	Burlington	66
Huffman, Doris R. (R)	Catawba	45th	Newton	115
Hughes, James F. (R)	Avery	46th	Linville	113
Hunt, John J.	Cleveland	48th	Lettimore	23
Hunt, Judy F.	Watauga	40th	Blowing Rock	76
Hunt, R. Samuel, III	Alamance	25th	Burlington	54
Hunter, Robert C.	McDowell	49th	Marion	62
Isenhower, W. Stine (R)	Catawba	45th	Conover	101
James, Vernon G.	Pasquotank	1st	Elizabeth City	24
Jarrell, Mary	Guilford	28th	High Point	75
Jeralds, Luther R.	Cumberland	17th	Fayetteville	41
Jones, Walter B., Jr.	Pitt	9th	Farmville	3
Justus, Larry T. (R)	Henderson	50th	Hendersonville	108
Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P. (R)	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	109
Kennedy, Annie Brown	Forsyth	66th	Winston-Salem	21
Kerr, John H., III	Wayne	11th	Goldsboro	72
Ligon, Bradford V. (R)	Rowan	35th	Salisbury	102
Lilley, Daniel T.	Lenoir	3rd	Kinston	2
Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	38
Locks, Sidney A.	Robeson	16th	Lumberton	16
Lutz, Edith Ledford	Cleveland	48th	Lawndale	12
Mavretic, Josephus L.	Edgecombe	8th	Tarboro	49
McAlister, Robert L.	Rockingham	25th	Ruffin	65
McLaughlin, John B.	Mecklenburg	54th	Newell	27
Michaux, Henry M., Jr.	Durham	23rd	Durham	57
Miller, George W., Jr.	Durham	69th	Durham	43
Mothershead, C. Ivan (R)	Mecklenburg	55th	Charlotte	88
Murphy, Wendell H.	Duplin	10th	Rose Hill	60
Nesbitt, Martin L.	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	52
Nye, Edd	Bladen	12th	Elizabethtown	14
Owens, Charles D.	Rutherford	48th	Forest City	11
Payne, Harry E., Jr.	New Hanover	13th	Wilmington	85
Perdue, Beverly M.	Craven	3rd	New Bern	20
Privette, Coy C. (R)	Cabarrus	34th	Kannapolis	112
Ramsey, Liston B.	Madison	52nd	Marshall	—
Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.	Cumberland	18th	Fayetteville	40
Redwine, E. David	Brunswick	14th	Shallotte	13
Rhodes, Frank E. (R)	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	95
Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr. (R)	Lincoln	44th	Lincolnton	91
Rogers, Richard Eugene	Martin	6th	Williamston	68
Sizemore, Frank J., III (R)	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	116
Stamey, Margaret	Wake	63rd	Raleigh	79

Starnes, Edgar Vance (R) .....	Caldwell.....	46th.....	Granite Falls .....	107
Tallent, Timothy N. (R) .....	Cabarrus.....	34th.....	Concord .....	90
Tart, John I. ....	Wayne .....	11th.....	Goldsboro .....	71
Thompson, Raymond M., Sr. ....	Chowan .....	1st.....	Edenton .....	36
Thompson, Sharon A. ....	Durham.....	68th.....	Durham .....	44
Lyndall, J. Paul .....	Onslow .....	4th.....	Jacksonville.....	59
Walker, Lois S. (R) .....	Iredell.....	42nd.....	Statesville.....	93
Warner, F. Alexander, Jr. ....	Cumberland.....	18th.....	Hope Mills .....	39
Warren, Edward N. ....	Pitt .....	9th.....	Greenville.....	4
Warren, Raymond (R) .....	Mecklenburg.....	36th.....	Charlotte .....	78
Watkins, William I. ....	Granville.....	22nd.....	Oxford .....	48
Wicker, Dennis A. ....	Lee.....	19th.....	Sanford .....	22
Wilmoth, Wade F. ....	Watauga .....	40th.....	Boone.....	77
Windley, Walter H. (R) .....	Gaston.....	44th.....	Gastonia.....	94
Wiser, Betsy H. ....	Wake .....	64th.....	Raleigh.....	83
Woodard, Barney Paul .....	Johnston.....	20th.....	Princeton .....	7
Wright, Richard .....	Columbus .....	15th.....	Tabor City .....	25

## SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## Lower House of the Colonial Assembly

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1666 .....	George Catchmaid .....	Albemarle
1672 .....	Valentine Bird .....	[Pasquotank]
1673 .....	[Valentine Bird] .....	[Pasquotank]
1675 .....	Thomas Eastchurch .....	
1677 .....	Thomas Cullen .....	[Chowan]
1679 .....	George Durant .....	[Currituck]
1689 .....	John Nixon .....	[Chowan]
1697/98 .....	John Porter .....	[Bath]
[1703] .....	William Wilkison .....	[Chowan]
1707 .....	Thomas Boyd .....	
1708 .....	Edward Mosely .....	[Chowan]
1709 .....	Richard Sanderson .....	[Currituck]
1711 .....	William Swann .....	[Currituck]
1711/12 .....	Thomas Snoden .....	[Perquimans]
1715/16 .....	Edward Moseley .....	[Chowan]
1720 .....	[Edward Moseley] .....	[Chowan]
1722 .....	Edward Moseley .....	[Chowan]
1723 .....	Edward Moseley .....	[Chowan]
1725-26 .....	Maurice Moore .....	[Perquimans]
	John Baptista Ashe .....	Beaufort
1727 .....	[John Baptista Ashe] .....	[Beaufort]
1729 .....	Thomas Swann .....	[Pasquotank]
1731 .....	Edward Moseley .....	Chowan
1733 .....	Edward Moseley .....	Chowan
1734 .....	Edward Moseley .....	Chowan
1735 .....	William Downing .....	Tyrrell
1736-37 .....	William Downing .....	Tyrrell
1738-39 .....	William Downing .....	Tyrrell
1739/40-1740 .....	John Hodgson .....	Chowan
1741 .....	John Hodgson .....	Chowan
1742/43-1744 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1744-45 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1746 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1746/47-1752 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1753-54 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1754-60 .....	John Campbell .....	Bertie
	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1760 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1761 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
1762 .....	Samuel Swann .....	Onslow
	John Ashe .....	New Hanover
1764-65 .....	John Ashe .....	New Hanover
1766-68 .....	John Harvey .....	Perquimans
1769 .....	John Harvey .....	Perquimans
1770-71 .....	Richard Caswell .....	Craven
1773 .....	John Harvey .....	Perquimans
1773-74 .....	John Harvey .....	Perquimans
1775 .....	John Harvey .....	Perquimans

## House of Commons

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1777	Abner Nash	Craven
1778	John Williams	Granville
	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1779	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1780	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1781	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1782	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1783	Edward Starkey	Onslow
1784 (April)	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1784 (October)	William Blount	Craven
1785	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven
1786-87	John B. Ashe	Halifax
1787	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1788	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1789	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1790	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1791-92	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1792-93	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1793-94	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1794-95	Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover
1795	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1796	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1797	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1798	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1799	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1800	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1801	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1802	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1803	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1804	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1805	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1806	John Moore	Lincoln
1807	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
1808	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
	William Gaston	Craven
1809	Thomas Davis	Cumberland
1810	William Hawkins	Granville
1811	William Hawkins	Granville
1812	William Miller	Warren
1813	William Miller	Warren
1814	William Miller	Warren
1815	John Craig	Orange
1816	Thomas Ruffins	Orange
	James Iredell	Chowan
1817	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1818	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1819	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1820	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1821	James Mebane	Orange
1822	John D. Jones	New Hanover
1823-24	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1824-25	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1825-26	John Stanly	Craven
1826-27	John Stanly	Craven
1827-28	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan

1828-29	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1829-30	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1830-31	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1831-32	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1832-33	Louis D. Henry	Cumberland
1833-34	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1834-35	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1835	William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1836-37	William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1838-39	William A. Graham	Orange
1840-41	William A. Graham	Orange
	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1842-43	Clavin Graves	Caswell
1844-45	Edward Stanly	Beauford
1846-47	Edward Stanly	Beauford
	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1848-49	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1850-51	James C. Dobbs	Cumberland
1852	John Baxter	Henderson
1854-55	Samuel P. Hill	Caswell
1856-57	Jesse G. Shepherd	Cumberland
1858-59	Thomas Settle, Jr.	Rockingham
1860-61	William T. Dortch	Wayne
	Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan
1862-64	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
	Richard S. Donnell	Beauford
	Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph
1864-65	Richard S. Donnell	Beauford
1865-66	Samuel F. Phillips	Orange
1866-67	Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance

### House of Representatives\*

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1868	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1869-70	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1870	Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell
1872	James L. Robinson	Macon
1874-75	James L. Robinson	Macon
1876-77	Charles Price	Davie
1879	John M. Moring	Chatham
1881	Charles M. Cooke	Franklin
1883	George M. Rose	Cumberland
1885	Thomas M. Holt	Alamance
1887	John R. Webster	Rockingham
1889	Augustus Leazar	Iredell
1891	Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany
1893	Lee S. Overman	Rowan
1895	Zeb V. Walser	Davidson
1897	A. F. Hileman	Cabarrus
1899-1900	Henry G. Connor	Wilson

\*With the adoption of a new State Constitution in 1868, the name "House of Commons" was changed to "House of Representatives."

1901	Walter F. Moore	Jackson
1903	S. M. Gattis	Orange
1905	Owen H. Guion	Craven
1907	I. J. Justice	Guilford
1909	A. W. Graham	Granville
1911	W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg
1913	George Connor	Wilson
1915	Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir
1917	Walter Murphy	Rowan
1919	Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville
1921	Harry P. Grier	Iredell
1923-24	John G. Dawson	Lenoir
1925	Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1927	Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe
1929	A. H. Graham	Orange
1931	Willis Smith	Wake
1933	R. L. Harris	Person
1935-36	Robert Johnson	Pender
1937	R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston
1939	D. I. Ward	Craven
1941	O. M. Mull	Cleveland
1943	John Kerr, Jr.	Warren
1945	Oscar L. Richardson	Union
1947	Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash
1949	Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan
1951	W. Frank Taylor	Wayne
1953	Eugene I. Bost, Jr.	Cabarrus
1955-56	Larry I. Moore, Jr.	Wilson
1957	James K. Doughton	Alleghany
1959	Addison Hewlett	New Hanover
1961	Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.	Guilford
1963	H. Clifton Blue	Moore
1965-66	H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson
1967	David M. Britt	Robeson
1969	Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham
1971	Philip P. Godwin	Gates
1973-74	James F. Ramsey	Person
1975-76	James C. Green	Bladen
1977-78	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston
1979-80	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston
1981-82	I liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1983-84	I liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1985-86	I liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1987-88	I liston B. Ramsey	Madison







**LISTON BRYAN RAMSEY**  
**SPEAKER**

(Democrat - Madison County)

(Fifty-second Representative District - Graham (part), Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Marshall, Madison County, February 26, 1919, to John Morgan and Della Lee (Bryan) Ramsey.

**Education:** Mars Hill College, 1938.

**Profession:** Retired merchant.

**Organizations:** Elk; Mason; American Legion (former Commander); Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**Boards and Commissions:** Co-Chairman, Governmental Operations Commission, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985- (member, 1973-74, 1975-76); Co-Chairman, Legislative Services Commission, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-; Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Commission, 1975-76, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-; Co-Chairman, Joint Committee on Separation of Powers, 1982; Advisory Budget Commission, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80,; Blue Ribbon Study Commission on Transportation, 1979-80.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1967-Present (13 Terms); Speaker of the House, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88; Chairman, 11th Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1980; delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1968; County Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee, 1958-60, 1962; Board of Alderman, Town of Marshall, 1949-61.

**Military Service:** Served, Army Air Corps, World War II.

**Honors:** NC Public Service Award, 1985; Friend of Education, NCAE, 1985; honorary member, NC AFL-CIO, 1985; first annual Roy A. Taylor Service Award, 1978.

**Religious Activities:** Baptist.

**Family:** Married, Florence McDevitt. Children: Martha (Ramsey) Geouge.



**JOHN JACKSON "JACK" HUNT**  
**SPEAKER PRO TEM**

(Democratic - Cleveland County)

(Forty-eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Lattimore, Cleveland County, November 27, 1922, to Robert Lee and Alma (Harrill) Hunt.

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1943, B.S.; Emory University, 1946, D.D.S.

**Profession:** Dentist, merchant and farmer.

**Organization:** ADA; NCDS; Isothermal Dental Society; Mason; Shriner.

**Boards and Commissions:** Legislative Research Committee; National Conference of State Legislators; Governmental Operations; Legislative Services Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Speaker Pro Tem, NC House of Representatives, Alderman, City of Lattimore, 1958-64.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1943-48, 1950-52 (Major).

**Honors:** Honorary member, NC National Guard; USS NC Battleship Award, AMVETS.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Ruby Cowder, June 22, 1946. Children: Judy Hunt, Penny (Hunt) Corn, Libby (Hunt) Sarazen, Sally Hunt and Cindy (Hunt) Martin.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations-Expansion Budget on Justice and Public Safety; Energy; Rules and Operation of the House; Law Enforcement.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Judiciary IV; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Small Business; Transportation; Water and Air Resources.



**BETSY LANE COCHRANE**  
**MINORITY LEADER**  
(Republican-Davie County)

Thirty-seventh Representative District-Davidson, Davie and Iredell Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, to William Jennings and Brodus Inez (Campell) Lane.

**Education:** Asheboro Grammar Schools and High School; Meredith College, B.A. with honors (Elementary Education).

**Professional Background:** Teacher and housewife.

**Organizations:** Kappa Nu Sigma; Vice President, Mocksville Women's Club; Director, Neighborhood Property Owners Association; N.C. Symphony; N.C. Museum Association; N.C. Museum of Art.

**Boards:** Piedmont Health Systems Agency; N.C., Advisory Council on Teacher Education; Republican Education Commission for the 80's; Retail Merchants Advisory Board; Public School Forum of N.C.; N.C. Parks and Recreation Commission; Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education; Commission on the Future of the South.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present (4 terms)-; Minority Leader, 1985-; Vice Chairman, Davie County Republican Party; Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party; N.C. delegate, National Convention, 1976.

**Honors:** Outstanding Women in Government, N.C. Jaycees, 1985; Outstanding Freshman Representative (GOP), 1981; "Who's Who for American Women"; "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities"; yearbook editor, college and high school.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Knollwood Baptist Church; President, Women's WMU; Nominating Committee; Sunday School Teacher, 1960-77.

**Family:** Married, Joe Kenneth Cochrane. Children: Lisa and Craig.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Children and Youth; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Judiciary I; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



**JACK VERNON ABERNETHY**

(Republican-Gaston County)

Forty-Fourth Representative District-Gaston and Lincoln Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, February 25, 1945, to Jack V. and Vilanta (Jackson) Abernethy.

**Education:** Central School, 1951-59; Belmont High School, 1960-63; Western Carolina University, 1974 (Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Accounting Concentration); Certified Public Accountant, 1984.

**Professional Background:** NC Association of CPAs, 1984-present; National Association of Accounting, 1974-present Administrative VP, Gaston Chapter, 1984-85.

**Political Activities:** NC House of Representatives.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Navy, E-4, 1968-71; Reserves, 1971-73; Honorable Discharge.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Marcia Tarpley, of Mount Holly, June 23, 1973.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Cultural Resources; Economic Growth; Manufacturers and Labor; Pensions and Retirement; Judiciary III; University Board of Governors Nominating; Water and Air Resources.



## WILLIAM GEORGE ALEXANDER

(Democrat-Cabarrus County)

Thirty-Fourth Representative District-Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, November 16, 1951, to Hugh Q. and Myrtle (White) Alexander.

**Education:** McIver Elementary School; George Mason Elementary School, Jefferson Junior High School, T.C. Williams High School, Graduated 1969; Davidson College, 1973, (B.A. in English); Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1976, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; N.C. Bar member; N.C. Bar Association member, Cabarrus County Bar Association member; 19-A Judicial District Bar Association member; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers.

**Organizations:** Concord Chamber of Commerce; Kannapolis Chamber of Commerce, Ambassador; Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Red Cross; Sigma Phi Epsilon NCE Alumni Board; N.C. Air National Guard, Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) HQN-CANG); Kannapolis Rotary Club, Past Treasurer; District Governor, Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity; Board of Electors, Kannapolis YMCA.

**Boards:** Cabarrus County Airport Commission, Vice-President; Former, Cabarrus County Elections Board.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Cabarrus County Young Democrats; Stanly County Young Democrats, Former Vice-Chairman; Cabarrus County Democratic Party.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Air Force Reserve, Major, 1977 ADT-Five Months; N.C. National Guard, 1973 to present; Air Force Commendation Medal, 1986.

**Honors:** Jaycee of the Year, 1980-81; N.C. Heart Association Founders Award, 1981.

**Religious Activities:** Member, All Saints Episcopal Church; Drug and Alcohol Committee; Canvas Committee; former member, First Presbyterian Church; Deacon; President, Men of Church; Choir member, Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married, Shelia Ann Hunsucker, of Kannapolis, January 23, 1982. Children: William.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Aging; Corrections; Cultural Resources; Education; Manufacturers and Labor; Small Business; Finance; Insurance; Judiciary III.

**GERALD L. ANDERSON**

(Democrat - Craven County)

(Third Representative District - Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico Counties  
-Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Craven County, June 29, 1939, to Noah L. and Hazel (Rowe) Anderson.

**Education:** New Bern High School, 1958; Deaver Realty Institute, 1974; Realtors Institute, Chapel Hill.

**Profession:** Businessman (Forestry, logging and real estate interests).

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Craven County Committee of 100; Director, Kingston Board of Realtors; New Bern-Craven County Chamber of Commerce; New Bern Board of Realtors.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1980-Present (5 Terms); Commissioner, Craven County, 1978-80.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Pleasant Acres Free Will Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Marie Stilley, January 25, 1959. Children: Teresa, Tina, Jerry, Lisa and Josh.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.

**Vice-Chairman:** Agriculture; Appropriations, Base Budget; Appropriations, Expansion Budget; Natural and Economic Resources.

**Member:** Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Insurance; Marine Fisheries; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; State Government; Transportation.

**BOBBY HAROLD BARBEE, SR.**

(Republican-Stanly County)

Thirty-Fourth Representative District-Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Locust, Stanly County, November 24, 1927, to Relus W. and Joy (Hartsell) Barbee.

**Education:** Locust Elementary; Stanfield High School, Graduated 1945.

**Professional Background:** Barbee Insurance and Associates, Owner.

**Organizations:** West Stanly Colt Club, President, 1982-present; West Stanly High School Advisory Board Member, 1986-87; Stanly County Community Schools Advisory Board Member, 1986-87; Former Member, Locust Elementary P.T.A., President, 1964-66, 1984-85.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives; Stanly County Republican Mens Club.

**Military:** Served, Army Air Force, 1945-47; Basic Training, Sharp Shooter.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Carolina Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1985-present; Music Director for Congregation; Missionary Trips (Africa, Indonesia and Martinique).

**Family:** Married, Jacqueline Pethel, of Kannapolis, August 12, 1962. Children: Tammy, Michelle, Crystal, Julie and Bobby.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging, Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Justice and Public Safety.; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Education; Local Government II; Small Business; Highway Safety; Agriculture.



## ANNE CRAIG BARNES

(Democrat-Orange County)

(Twenty-fourth Representative District-Chatham (part) and Orange Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Gaston County, March 29, 1932, to George Hoyle Craig and Jessie Tarlton.

**Education:** Mounty Holly High School, 1950.

**Professional Background:** Legislator, homemaker, former ballet instructor.

**Organizations:** NC Merchants Association (Board of Directors); Women's Forum of NC; former member, Chapel Hill Service League.

**Boards:** Chairman, Special Committee on Prisons; Mental Health Study Commission; Juvenile Law Study Commission; NC Child Support Enforcement Council; Orange County Board of Social Services, 1978-81; National Association of Counties, 1978-81; Orange County Council on Aging, 1978-80; Chapel Hill Charter Commission, 1973-74; Chapel Hill Recreation and Parks Commission, 1969-72 (Chairman, 1970-82); Southern Legislative Conference Committee member since 1983.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-present (four terms); Orange County Democratic Party (Executive Committee, 1969-76; Chairman 1974-76; Vice Chairman, 1972-74); delegate to county, district and state conventions, 1969-82; Commissioner, Orange County 1978-81; Carter-Mondale campaign staff, 1980; Executive Committee, NC Democratic Party, 1974-78; delegate, National Convention, 1974.

**Honors:** Orange County "Distinguished Democrat", 1976.

**Religious Activities:** Sunday School Teacher; youth advisor; recreation leader; Deacon, 1977-80.

**Family:** Married, Billy Ebert Barnes, July 19, 1952. Children: Billy, Jr. and Betsy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Corrections.

**Vice-Chairman:** Manufacturers and Labor.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriation-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Mental Health; Rules and Operation of the House; Health; Judiciary II.



## HOWARD CLINTON BARNHILL

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

(Sixtieth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Greenville, Pitt County, February 7, 1916, to Lonnie C. and Josephine (Staton) Barnhill.

**Education:** Epps High School, 1934; NC A&T State University, 1938, B.S.; NC Central University, 1948, M.S (Public Health); UNC- Chapel Hill, School of Public Health, graduate studies.

**Profession:** Retired educator (former Clinical Professor, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill); public health educator, Mecklenburg County Health Department; Director, Health Education Centers Program, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill.

**Organizations:** Charlotte-Mecklenburg Community Relations Committee, 1983-; Charlotte Club, 1983-; Marketing Task Force, Charlotte Drug Education Center, 1984-; Charlotte Medical Society, 1957-; Dimensions for Charlotte-Mecklenburg Committee, 1973-74; Citizens Advisory Committee on Urban Renewal and Community Improvement, Charlotte, 1965-72.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member, Charlotte Area Fund, Inc., 1984-; Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Health Advisory Council, 1984-; Mecklenburg County Health and Hospital Council Board, 1973-76; Board of Governors, UNC System of Higher Education, 1972-73; Trustee, NC A&T State University, 1969-72; Trustee, Florence Crittenton Services, 1965-71.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Governor's Task Force on Organization for the Delivery of Primary Health Services, 1969-70.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1942-46 (Staff Sergeant); American theatre Service Medal; Pacific Service Medal; Good Conduct Medal; World War II Victory Medal.

**Honors:** Laurel Wreath, Kappa Alpha Psi; Distinguished Service to Higher Education, NC A&T State University, 1980; Merit Award, 1976 and Twenty-five Years Service Award, 1977, NC Public Health Association; Excellence Award, 1973 and Twelve Years Service Award, 1965, NC A&T State University Alumni Association; Religious and Civic Service Award, St. Paul's Baptist Church, 1965; Outstanding Service in the Field of Health Education, Scorpion Club, 1965; Meritorious Community Service Award, Opportunity Foundation, Inc., 1965.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist-West Church, Charlotte; Sunday School Teacher, 1972-; Board of Directors, 1967-76.

**Family:** Married, Lois Clay of Roxboro, March 27, 1948. Children: Howard C., Jr. and Angela C.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Aging; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Education; Health; Mental Health; Economic Growth.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Constitutional Amendments, Human Resources.



## CHARLES MILLWEE BEALL

(Democrat-Haywood County)

Fifty-second Representative District-Graham (part), Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, October 24, 1920, to Charles M. and Nina P. (Morgan) Beall.

**Education:** Bethel High School, 1936; Brevard College, 1937-38.

**Professional Background:** Inventory controller, Champion Paper.

**Organizations:** Pigeon River Lodge No. 386, Mason (Past Master); Asheville Consistory Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Vaner-Rhinehart Post, American Legion; Canton Chapter, York Rite Masons (past High Priest).

**Boards:** Commission on the Future of N.C., 1982; Commission on Manufactured Housing, 1982; Revenue Laws Committee, 1981; Judicial Nominating Committee, 1981; Committee for a Comprehensive Study of the Property Tax System in N.C., 1983-85; Member of the Legislative Research Commission's Study Committee on the Insurance Laws and Regulation of Insurance Industry, 1983; Local Government Advocacy Council 1983-86; Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, 1985-88; Liaison from 11th Congressional District to Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments 1985; House Co-Chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Itinerant Merchants 1985; House Co-Chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Outdoor Advertising, 1985; Special Committee to Study the Department of Transportation 1985-87; House Co-chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Uniform System of Voting Machines, 1986; Cafeteria-Style Benefits Study Commission, 1985; Member of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Veterans Cemeteries, 1986; North Carolina Farmworker Council 1986-87; Subcommittee of the House of Representatives to determine agricultural needs of the farmers of NC 1986; House Subcommittee to study Utilities Commission Staff, 1986; Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits, 1987; Alternate Representative of the North Carolina House of Representatives to the State-Federal Assembly Committee on Commerce, Labor & Regulation of the National Conference of State Legislatures, 1987; Rural Economic Development Center, Inc.'s Board of Directors, 1987; Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth, 1987; Chairman, Haywood County Board of Elections, eight years.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-present (four terms); Chairman, Haywood County Democratic Executive Committee, six years; delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1980; Chairman, Vance-Aycock Banquet, 1980; Board of Alderman, Town of Canton, two terms.

**Military Service:** Served, USAAF (Corporal); Air Transport Command; World War II; Good Conduct Medal; American Theatre Operations Medal.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Central United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1978-present; former Finance Chairman and Treasurer.



**Family:** Married, Margaret Jewell Rhinehart, January 19, 1954. Children: Anna K. (Beall) Cathey, Cynthia H. (Beall) Hyatt and Margaret F.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Election Laws.

**Vice Chairman:** Manufacturers & Labor; State Government.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Constitutional Amendments; Economic Growth; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation; Water and Air Resources.

**RAYFORD DONALD BEARD**

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

(Eighteenth Representative District - Cumberland (part) County - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Beard, Cumberland County, March 24, 1923, to William A. and Lola (Maxwell) Beard.

**Education:** Central High School, 1942; various insurance courses.

**Profession:** Insurance. Retired.

**Organizations:** Professional Insurance Agents Association; NC Independent Agents Association; NC Association of Premium Service Companies; Lions Club; Masonic Order; Shriner; Scottish Rite.

**Boards and Commissions:** Mental Health Study Commission; New Occupational and Professional Licensing Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1975-Present (7 Terms).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Snyder Memorial Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Deacon 1950-; former Chairman, Deacon, Church Moderator, 1960.

**Family:** Married, Katherine Smith, July 30, 1944. Children: Linda B. Kay, Kathy B. Allen and Don, Jr.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Governmental Ethics; Insurance.

**Vice Chairman:** Mental Health; Corrections.

**Member:** Alcohol Beverage Control; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.



## DANIEL TERRY BLUE, JR.

(Democrat - Wake County)

(Twenty-first Representative District - Wake County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry and Allene (Morris) Blue, Sr.

**Education:** Oak Ridge High School, 1956-66; NCCU, 1970, B.S. (Mathematics); Duke University, School of Law, 1973, J.D.; certificate, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1977.

**Profession:** Attorney (managing partner, firm of Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, 1976-; associate, firm of Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard, 1973-76); faculty, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1983.

**Organizations:** American, NC and Wake County (former member, Executive Committee) Bar Associations; American Associations of Trial Lawyers; Board of Governors, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; NC Association of Black Lawyers; Duke Law Alumni Council; Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; Kiwanis; Alpha Phi Alpha; former President, Triangle Chapter, American Red Cross.

**Boards and Commissions:** East Raleigh Citizens Advisory Council; Director, East Central Community Legal Services; Wake County Council on Aging; Director, NC Center for Public Policy Research; NC Courts Commission; NC Criminal Code Commission (Chairman, Study Committee); Board of Visitors, Duke University Law School.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Wake YDC; NC Democratic Black Leadership Caucus; Chairman, NC Legislative Black Caucus; former member, State Democratic Executive Committee; former Committeeman, Raleigh Precinct 39; former Chairman, Raleigh Precinct 28; permanent Chairman, Wake County Democratic Convention, 1979; Chairman, Wake County Democratic Campaign, 1978; active in Democratic politics on all levels.

**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award, Garner Road YMCA, 1984; "Powers That Will Be," *Carolina Life Style Magazine*, 1983; Third Annual Heritage Award and Distinguished Service Award, Shaw University, 1981; Citizen of the Year, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1981; Man of the Year, Omega Psi Phi, 1981; Man of Year Award, Prince Hall Masons, 1980; Humanitarian Award, Sigma Gamma Rho, 1977.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church; Board of Trustees.

**Family:** Married, Edna Earle Smith, January 26, 1972. Children: Daniel Terry, III, Kanika and Dhamian.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Judiciary II.

**Vice Chairman:** Election Laws; Rules and Operations of the House.

**Member:** Constitutional Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Finance; Insurance; Manufacturers and Labor; Mental Health.

**EDWARD C. BOWEN**

Democrat-Sampson County)

Twelfth Representative District-Bladen and Sampson County; and Burgaw, Caswell, Columbia, Holly Canetuck, Grady, Long Creek, Rocky Point, and Union Townships of Pender County.

**Early Years:** Born in Sampson County, June 15, 1923, to Allie Deen Bowen and Sadie Florence Peterson.

**Education:** Graduated Franklin High School, 1940.

**Occupation:** Legislator.

**Boards:** Sampson County Planning Development Board, 1978-80; Franklin High School Board, 1950-54; Union High School Board, 1968-72.

**Political Activities:** Served in NC House of Representatives, 1982 (appointed September 22, 1982 to replace Ron Taylor), 1983-84, and 1987-.

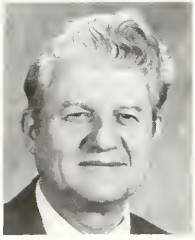
**Military Service:** Served in Merchant Marines, 1944-46.

**Family:** Married, Lola M. Owen, November 25, 1948; Children: Kathryn Bowen Thutt; John Graham Bowen; Lola Elizabeth Bowen; and William Lloyd Bowen.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Highway Safety; State Properties.

**Member:** Aging; Appropriations; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee; Base Appropriations Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Education; Public Utilities; Transportation; Wildlife Resources.



## JAMES FRED BOWMAN

(Democrat-Alamance County)

Twenty-fifth Representative District-Alamance, Rockingham, and Stokes (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Kimesville, N.C. February 13, 1927, to William Daniel and Nannie (Neese) Bowman. Education: Nathanael Green High School, 1944; Elon College, 1951, A.B. (Business, Math, Physics); Duke University, M.S.E.E. (Engineering); UNC-Greensboro, 1975, M.S. (Business Management).

**Professional Background:** N.C. licensed professional engineer and land surveyor; engineer, AT&T Technologies (formerly Western Electric Company), 1946; retired farm manager, 1944-46.

**Organizations:** Burlington-Graham Engineers Club (President, 1981; Vice President, 1981-82); Alamance Executive Club (President and Vice President, 1981-82); N.C. Educational Foundation for Commerce and Industry (President, 1974-76); Alamance Art Council; Private College Committee; Director, Burlington Civitan Club, 1979, 1983; President and Vice President, Burlington City Schools PTA, 1975-76; Director, N.C. Society of Engineers, 1970-74.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-87; Democratic State Executive Committee, 1972-1984; Alamance County Democratic Party (Chairman, 1978-82, Treasurer, 1975-77); Supervisor, Alamance Conservation Soil and Water, 1982-84; County Chairman, Candidates Campaigns for President, Governor and Attorney.

**Honors:** Valedictorian, Nathanael Green High School, 1944; Statue of Liberty Award from Constituents Alamance, Rockingham, and Stokes, 1985.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Beverly Hills United Church of Christ, Burlington; Deacon Board of Christian Education; Finance Chairman, Building Committee, 1966-85; Adult Sunday School Teacher, 1955-present; Sunday School Superintendent.

**Family:** Married, Dr. Betty Lynch of Elon College, June 30, 1946. Children: J. Thomas, Zebulon, Nan, and Freda.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Corporations.

**Vice Chairman:** Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Employment Security.

**Vice Chairman:** State Properties.

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Manufacturers and Labor; Small Business; Finance.



### WILLIAM THOMAS BOYD

(Republican - Randolph County)

(Thirtieth Representative District - Chatham (part) and Randolph (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, November 14, 1941, to Fred L. and Mary (Hinshaw) Boyd.

**Education:** Grays Chapel High School, 1961; Attended Appalachian State College.

**Profession:** President; Piedmont Construction of Asheboro, Inc.; Boyd Realty and Builders, Inc.; Integrity Group, Inc.; Joshua Corporation.

**Organizations:** Asheboro-Randolph Home Builders Association (President, 1969-70); Asheboro-Randolph Realtors (President, 1972); NC Home Builders Association (President, 1976); Asheboro Kiwanis Club; Director, YMCA; Director, Randolph Mental Health; Director, Asheboro-Randolph Chamber of Commerce; Director, Randolph County Hospital.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; former Commissioner, Randolph County (Chairman, 1982); Chairman, Randolph County Bill Cobey Campaign, 1982; Co-Chairman, 4th District Bill Cobey Campaign, 1984, 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Assembly of God, Asheboro; certified Lay Speaker; Laywitness Coordinator; Full Gospel Businessmen Fellowship International. District Lay Leader, United Methodist Church, 1976-81.

**Family:** Married, Shirley Carter of Asheboro, June 9, 1983. Children: Angela E. and William T., Jr.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Finance; Judiciary III; Law Enforcement; Water and Air Resources; Education; Housing; Human Resources; Transportation.

**GEORGE WYATT BRANNAN**

(Democrat - Johnston County)

(Twentieth Representative District - Franklin and Johnston Counties  
Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Erwin, Harnett County, March 3, 1932, to Wade Melbry and Hannah (Hollomon) Brannan.

**Education:** Dunn High School; NC State University, 1954, B.S. (Mechanical Engineering).

**Profession:** Nurseryman.

**Organizations:** Chairman, Horticulture Advisory Committee, NC Community Colleges; former President, NC Association of Nurserymen and NC Association of Landscape Contractors; charter member, Smithfield Jaycees; former Chairman, Johnston County Airport Authority.

**Boards and Commissions:** Energy Policy Council; Governor's Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1955-57; Reserves, 1957-65 (Captain).

**Family:** Married, Mary Jane Warrick, June 27, 1954. Children: Beth (Brannan) Mayer and George Wyatt, Jr.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Health.

**Vice Chairman:** Education; Finance.

**Member:** Election Laws; Local Government I; Law Enforcement; Constitutional Amendments; Water and Air Resources.



**CLYDE ROBERT BRAWLEY, JR.**

(Republican - Iredell County)

(Forty-third Representative District - Alexander (part), Catawba (part), and Iredell (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Mooresville, Iredell County, April 10, 1944, to Clyde R. and Sarah (Goodnight) Brawley.

**Education:** Mooresville Senior High, 1959-62; NC State University, 1968, B.S. (Engineering Operations).

**Profession:** Insurance agent.

**Organizations:** National Association of Life Underwriters; Rotary Club.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army National Guard, 1967-(Major).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Triplett Methodist Church; President, Men's Club; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Mary Kipka, March 31, 1972. Children: Woody, Shelly, Edward, Sarah and Susan.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Agriculture; Finance; Insurance; Mental Health; State Properties; Corporations; Manufacturers and Labor; Transportation.



## BREWSTER WARREN BROWN

(Democrat-Hertford County)

Fifth Representative District-Bertie (part), Gates (part), Hertford (part), and Northampton.

**Early Years:** Born in Syracuse, New York State, September 10, 1947, to Dr. Albert W. and Marge (Higley) Brown.

**Education:** Roosevelt High School, (Ypsilanti, Mich.), 1961-65; S.U.N.Y. State University College at Brockport, 1971, B.S.; S.U.N.Y. State University College at Brockport, 1974 (M.S. in Ed. Administration); North Carolina State University, 1977-79 (Doctorial Studies).

**Professional Background:** Dean of Continuing Education, Roanoke Chowan Technical College; President, Winton Wood Company; President, Potecasi Land and Lumber Company; North Carolina Council on Resource Development; N.C. Adult Education Association; N.C. Association for Community Educators.

**Organizations:** Ahoskie Rotary Club; Winton Fire Department; Troop 166, Ahoskie Boy Scouts of America; Winton Rescue Squad, 1978-83; Chowan Area Development Association, (Board of Directors, 1983-85); Hertford County Forestry Association, 1978-83; North Durham Rotary Club, 1976-77.

**Boards:** Region Q Private Industry Council.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House of Representatives; Hertford County Young Democrats, 1979-82.

**Military:** Served, N.C. National Guard, 1971-72; Reserves, 1971-77.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Thomas Episcopal Church; Vestry, 1983-86; Junior Warden, 1986.

**Family:** Married, Elizabeth Mary Paterson, of Edenton, June 19, 1971. Children: Seth and Nathan.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-General Government; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Corrections; Economic Growth; Local Government I; Mental Health; Wildlife Resources.

**JOHN WALTER BROWN****(Republican - Wilkes County)**

(Forty-first Representative District - Alexander (part), Wilkes, and Yadkin Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Traphill, Wilkes County, September 12, 1918, to James Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown.

**Education:** Virginia Trade School, 1940; Appalachian State University, 1937.

**Profession:** Farmer (beefcattle, poultry and tobacco).

**Organizations:** NC Cattlemen's Association; Woodmen of the World; Farm Bureau.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1944-46 (Private); Engineer Corps; World War II.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Charity United Methodist Church; Chairman, Official Board; Trustee; Church School Superintendent; Teacher, Young Adult Class; Church Lay Speaker.

**Family:** Married, Ruth Hanks, September 14, 1941. Children: Betty Ruth (Brown) Morenstein and Johnsie Charles (Brown) Brown.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging; Agriculture; Finance; Military and Veteran's Affairs; State Government; Wildlife Resources; Water and Air Resources.

**Vice-Chairman:** Transportation.

**HAROLD JAMES BRUBAKER**

(Republican - Randolph County)

(Thirty-eighth Representative District - Randolph (part) County - One Representative.)



**Early Years:** Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae (Miller) Brubaker.

**Education:** Pennsylvania State University, 1969, B.S. (Agricultural Economics); NC State University, 1971, Masters (Economics).

**Profession:** President, Harold J. Brubaker & Associates (real estate appraisals, economic feasibility studies, investment analysis).

**Organizations:** Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; NC Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader (former President, NC Development Fund); Director, Salvation Army; former Director, Westside Volunteer Fire Department; former Director, Randolph Technical College Foundation; former Director, National Conference on Citizenship; former Vice President, National FFA.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-; House of Minority Leader, 1981-82, 1983-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the NC General Assembly, 1979-80; Executive and Central Committees, NC Republican Party (former Assistant Secretary); Executive Committee, Randolph County Republican Party; Executive Committee, National Association for Republican Legislators; former Executive Committee member, 4th District Republican Party; Co-Chairman, NC Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980; delegate at large, National Republican Convention, 1980; Chairman, Randolph County Young Republicans, 1971.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Men in NC, 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of NC, 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. John's Lutheran Church; Congregation Chairman; Vice Chairman, Deacon Board.

**Family:** Married, Geraldine Baldwin, November, 1972. Children: Jonathon Nissley and Justin Andrew.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Agriculture; Banks and Thrift Institutions.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Economic Growth; Employment Security; Health; Housing; Manufacturers and Labor; Rules and Operations of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## CHARLES FRANKLIN BUCHANAN

(Republican - Mitchell County)

(Forty-sixth Representative District - Alexander (part), Avery, Burke (part), Caldwell, Mitchell and Watauga (part) Counties- Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Poplar, Mitchell County, October 5, 1936, to Robert and Hattie Mae (Garland) Buchanan.

**Education:** Poplar School, 1942-49; North Side School, 1949-51; US Air Force High School.

**Organizations:** Bakersville Lions Club (President, 1983); Spruce Pine Mountaineer Shrine Club; Scottish Rite and York Rite, Asheville; OASIS Temple, Charlotte; Master of Bakersville Masonic Lodge #357.

**Boards and Commissions:** Former Director: Northwestern Housing Authority; Mitchell County Finance Committee; Region D Council of Governments; WAMY Community Action; Mitchell County EDC; Region D SBA; NC Labor Training Action; Mitchell County Social Services; NC Council on Aging; Personnel Committee, Mitchell County; Mitchell County Transportation Authority (former Chairman); Association of Social Services; Tennessee Valley Authority, 1978-82; NC Association of County Commissioners, 1978-82.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86; 1987-; former Commissioner, Mitchell County (Chairman, two years); White House Conference on Aging, 1980.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1958-62; Reserves, 1962-64 (A-1c).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Poplar Free Will Baptist Church.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Aging; Agriculture; Finance; Local Government I; State Personnel; Housing; Manufacturers and Labor; Natural and Economic Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Military and Veterans Affairs.

**DAVID WEBSTER BUMGARDNER, JR.**

(Democrat - Gaston County)

(Forty-fourth Representative District - Gaston and Lincoln Counties - Four Representatives.)



**Early Years:** Born in Belmont, Gaston County, November 2, 1921, to David Webster and Winnifred (Ballard) Bumgardner.

**Education:** Belmont Public Schools, 1927-38; Belmont Abbey College, 1938-40; Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, 1942.

**Profession:** Mortician (President, McLean-Bumgardner, Inc.).

**Organizations:** NC Funeral Directors Association; National Funeral Directors Association; Mason, Belmont Lodge No. 627; Gastonia York Rite Masonic Order; Shriner, Oasis Temple. Former President: Belmont Kiwanis Club, Belmont United Fund, Inc., Belmont Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Belmont Savings & Loan; Director, Lakeside Cable TV, Inc.; Planning and Zoning Board of Belmont (Original Board); Board of Transportation, 1977-82; Governmental Evaluation Commission, 1977-81; NC Commission for the Study of Local and Ad Valorem Tax Structure, 1970.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1942-45; Reserves, 1949-55; European-African theatre; NC National Guard, 1955-1974 (Lieutenant Colonel).

**Honors:** Community Service Award, American Legion, 1983; Man of the Year, Belmont Chamber of Commerce, 1967; Distinguished Service Award, Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, 1954.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Belmont. Former: Deacon, Parliamentarian, Sunday School Superintendent, Finance Committee Chairman, Building Committee member.

**Family:** Married, Sara Margaret Jones, August 14, 1948. Children: Sharon (Bumgardner) Hill and Sandra (Bumgardner) Branch.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Public Utilities

**Vice Chairman:** Highway Safety; Transportation; Finance.

**Member:** Aging; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Law Enforcement; Natural and Economic Resources; State Government.

**LOGAN BURKE**

(Democrat-Forsyth County)

Sixty-Seventh Representative District-Forsyth (part)

**Early Years:** Born in Winton, Hertford, October 26, 1933, to Selma and Lillian E. (Weaver) Burke.

**Education:** C. S. Brown High School, 1953; Winston Salem State University, 1960, B.S.; N.C. A&T State University, 1964, M.S.; Elizabeth City State University, 1953-54.

**Professional Background:** Teacher, Principal, Winston Salem, Forsyth Schools; Division of Youth Services; Special Assistant for Institutional Services; Present Instructor, Recourse Specialist, Winston Salem State University; Local, State and National Educational Association; N.C. Juvenile Association; Secretary of N.C. Correctional Association, 1982.

**Organizations:** Member, NAACP; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Former, State Democratic Executive Committee; Precinct Committee.

**Boards:** Board of Directors of Experiment in Self-Reliance; Former Member, President, Board of Directors of Experiment in Self Reliance; Winston Salem Human Relations Council; Region IV Citizens Council; N.C. Juvenile Association.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House of Representatives.

**Political Achievements:** Conducted Three Winning Elections as Campaign Manager for Vivian H. Burke (wife).

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, Sp-4, 1954-57.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Grace Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Vivian M. Harris, of Charlotte, August 29, 1954. Children: Logan.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion-Human Resources; Education; Public Utilities; Health; Higher Education; Human Resources; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating.



**RICHARD EUGENE CHALK, JR.**

(Republican-Guilford County)

Twenty-eighth Representative District-Guilford (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Columbia, South Carolina, July 3, 1952, to Richard E. and Louise (Craps) Chalk, Sr.

**Education:** Airport High School, 1970, The Citadel, 1974, B.A. (Political Science); New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 1979, M.C.M. (Church Music).

**Professional Background:** Owner, Specialty Wood Products.

**Organizations:** Boy Scouts of America; High Point Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Club of High Point.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Honors:** Eagle Scout; Outstanding Young Men of America; Vigil member, Order of the Arrow.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Community Bible Church, High Point.

**Family:** Married, Maelda Miranda of New Orleans, Louisiana, December 22, 1979. Children: Cristina, Richard and Mollie.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Education; Corporations; Cultural Resources; Education; Local Government I; Rules and Operation of the House; Small Business; Judiciary III.



## HOWARD B. CHAPIN

(Democrat - Beaufort County)

(Second Representative District - Beaufort, Hyde and Washington (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Ahoskie, Hertford County, December 9, 1921, to Henry B. and Lavenia (Howard) Chapin (both deceased).

**Education:** Public Schools of Weldon and Aurora; Kinston High School; Atlantic Christian College, 1947, A.B.; Civic Institute of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill; FCU, additional studies in political science.

**Profession:** Retired educator.

**Organizations:** Member, Belhaven Lions Club (past president); Washington Kiwanis Club (past president) VFW; Belhaven Chamber-Washington Chamber.

**Boards and Commissions:** Former member, Washington Planning Board.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Force, 1943-45 (Sergeant); 8th Air Force.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Christian Church, Washington.

**Family:** Married, Mary Alice Beasley, January 29, 1948. Children: J. Michael and Kenneth E. Grandchildren — Tonia and Mikki.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Marine Fisheries.

**Vice Chairman:** Corrections; Education.

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Higher Education; Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Transportation.



## JOHN TRAMMELL CHURCH

(Democrat-Vance County)

Twenty-second Representative District-Caswell, Granville, Halifax (part), Person, Vance and Warren.

**Early Years:** Born in Raleigh, Wake County, September 22 1917, to Charles R. and Lela (Johnson) Church.

**Education:** Boyden High School, 1935; Catawba College, 1936-37; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1942, B.S. (Pharmacy).

**Professional Background:** Chairman Emeritus of the Board, Roses Stores, Inc.

**Organizations:** Executive Committee, Director and past President; N.C. Merchants Association; N.C. Citizens Association; N.C. Agri-Business Council; Director, National Retail Merchants Association; UNC-Chapel Hill Business Foundation; Association of General Merchandise Concerns (Secretary); Henderson-Vance Chamber of Commerce; Henderson-I Vance United Fund (former Trustee and Executive Committee, Carolinas United); Rotary; Henderson Country Club; Mason; Shriner; Elk; American Legion; Newcomers Society of N.C.; Vanwarco and North District Oconeechee Council, BSA; Kappa Alpha; Chi Beta Phi; Tarheel Lung Association; National Society to Prevent Blindness, President.

**Boards:** Director, People's Bank (former Chairman, Advisory Board); Advisory Boards, SE Regional Council, BSA and Salvation Army, Trustee; Louisburg College (Chairman) and Vance-Granville Community College (Secretary); Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Director, N.C. Ports Authority and N.C. Railroads; Committees, State Revenue Sharing, Morehead Scholarship Selection, NC-VA Water Management, Commissions; Kerr Lake, UNC Utilities Study (Chairman), Executive Residence Building, N.C. Tax Study, N.C. Legislative Services, N.C. Research, State Art Museum Building, N.C. Agency for Telecommunications.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1967-69, 1977-78. 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; 1985-86, 1987-; N.C. Senate, 1971; delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1972, Democratic National Committee, 1972; Chairman, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1972; Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee, Vance County, 1966, 1976. Henderson City Council, 1966-67.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Marine Corp Reserves, 1942-45 (Captain); naval aviator, combat veteran, South Pacific, Awarded 3 Distinguishes, Flying Crosses, 10 Air Medals.

**Honors:** Man of the Year, Henderson-Vance Chamber of Commerce; Businessman in the News, N.C. Citizens Association; "Tar Heel of the Week," The News and Observer; Silver Beaver and Distinguished Citizen Awards, BSA; Distinguished Alumnus, Catawba County, 1973.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church, Henderson; Chairman of the Board (former President); Trustee; former Chairman, Finance Committee.

**Family:** Married, Emma Thomas Rose of Henderson, December 31, 1943. Children: John and Elizabeth.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Transportation.

**Vice Chairman:** Finance.

**Member:** Corporations; Higher Education; Local Government II; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Highway Safety; Judiciary I; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## MARIE (WATTERS) COLTON

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

(Fifty-first Representative District - Buncombe, Henderson (part) and Transylvania Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, October 20, 1922, to John Piper and Sarah Thomas Watters.

**Education:** Chapel High School, 1939; St. Mary's Junior College; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1943, B.A. (Spanish); Mars Hill College and UNC-Asheville, post graduate studies.

**Profession:** Legislator.

**Organizations:** Business and Professional Women; League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Sir Walter Cabinet; Children's Welfare League.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Vagabond School of Drama; Board of Directors, Brevard Music Center; NC Public Radio Advisory Committee; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Board of Advisors, NC Historic Preservation Foundation; The NC Institute of Medicine.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-.

**Family:** Married, Henry E. Colton. Children: Elizabeth, Marie (Colton) Pelzer; Sarah (Colton) Villeminot; Walter Colton; 7 grandchildren.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Cultural Resources; Wildlife Resources.

**Member:** Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Children and Youth; Water and Air Resources; Highway Safety; Judiciary IV; Local Government II.



### ROY ASBERRY COOPER III

(Democrat-Nash County)

Seventy-Second Representative District-Edgecombe (part) and Nash (part).

**Early Years:** Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A. and Beverly Cooper, Jr.

**Education:** Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1973-75; UNC Chapel Hill, 1979 (Bachelor of Arts); UNC Chapel Hill, 1982 (Juris Doctor); Morehead Scholar.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

**Organizations:** Rocky Mount Jaycees, Legal Counsel, 1983; Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce; Tar River Choral and Orchestral Society, Board of Directors, 1986-present.

**Boards:** Former, State Goals and Policy Board, 1979-84; State Interim Balanced Growth Board, 1979-84; Commission on the Future of N.C. (N.C. 2000), 1981-84.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; N.C. College Democrats (President-UNC Chapel Hill Club), 1978; N.C. Young Democrats (2nd District Chairman), 1980; Democratic Party (Precinct Officer, Delegate to County District and State Conventions).

**Honors:** Morehead Scholar; UNC order of Golden Fleece, Grail, Old Well.; Order of the Long Leaf Pine State Honor Society; Freedom Guard Award (N.C. Jaycees).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1983-86; Youth Group Advisor, Various Committees.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-General Government; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Election Laws; Housing; Insurance; Judiciary II; Water and Air Resources.

**JAMES M. CRAVEN****(Republican-Moore County)**

Thirty-first Representative District-Moore County.

**Early Years:** Born in Pine Bluff, Moore County, July 17, 1930.**Education:** Ellerbe High School, 1948.**Professional Background:** Chairman of the Board, New South Industries, (a division of Erico Corporation).**Organizations:** Roman Eagle Lodge No. 550; Aberdeen A&A; Scottish Rite; Moore County Shrine Club.**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987; Commissioner, Moore County, 1980-82; former Chairman, Moore County Republican Party.**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, 1948-69 (M/ Sergeant); Airborn Infantry.**Religious Activities:** Member, Pine Bluff Methodist Church; Administrative Board.**Family:** Married, Kathleen Freeman of Eagle Springs, September 8, 1950. Children: Richard, Donna, Steve and Jennifer.**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Constitutional Amendments; Corrections; Education; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Pensions and Retirement; Finance; Wildlife Resources.



## JAMES WALKER CRAWFORD, JR.

(Democrat-Granville County)

Twenty-second Representative District-Caswell, Granville, Halifax (part), Person, Vance and Warren Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Durham, Durham County, October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent (Hicks) Crawford.

**Education:** Public Schools of Oxford, Oxford High School, 1956; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960, B.S. (Industrial Relations).

**Professional Background:** Retail Merchant; Developer; The Fabric Shop; Crawford Properties; A & P; True Value; Coble Boulev Island Historical Association; Granville Medical Center Foundation; Parks and Recreation Study Commission and State Council; Vance-Granville Community College Foundation.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Oxford City Council, 1964-68.

**Professional Background:** Retail Merchant; Developer; The Fabric Shop; Crawford Properties; A & P; True Value; Coble Boulevint; Oxford City Council, 1964-68.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Navy, 1960-62 (Lieutenant J.G.).

**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award, Jaycees; Carroll V. Singleton Award.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Oxford Methodist Church; Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1980; Sunday School Teacher; Pastoral Parish Relations Committee.

**Family:** Married, Harriet C. Cannon, February 11 1961. Children: James, Julia, and Harriet.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Chairman: Mental Health.

**Chairman:** University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Public Utilities.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Human Resources; Education; Local Government I; Higher Education; Judiciary III; State Government.





## NARVEL JAMES CRAWFORD, JR.

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

(Fifty-first Representative District - Buncombe, Henderson (part) and Transylvania Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, November 9, 1929, to Narvel J. and Tymah (Phillips) Crawford.

**Education:** Lee Edwards High School, 1946-48; Duke University, A.B., 1952; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959-60, graduate studies in history.

**Profession:** Property Management.

**Organizations:** V.F.W. Post 789; Asheville Civitan Club; Legislative Task Force, Industrial Relations and Economic Development Committees, Asheville Chamber of Commerce; director, American Lung Association of NC (western region); Director, NC Hemophilia Foundation; Director, Epilepsy Association of NC; Director, American Foundation for the Deaf.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, NC State Theater at Flat Rock; Director, Thomas Rehabilitation Hospital; Director, Buncombe County Social Services, State Parks Study Commission (co-chairman).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-; Democratic State Executive Committee, third term; Secretary, Buncombe County Executive Committee, 1978-79; Chairman, Asheville Precinct No. 3, 1972-78; President, Democratic Forum of Buncombe County, 1972-78; campaign manager, Asheville City Council, 1977; representative, Eleventh Congressional District, State Democratic Platform Committee, 1976.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**Vice Chairman:** Constitutional Amendments; State Properties.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Election Laws; Governmental Ethics; Rules and Operation of the House.



## CHARLES LEMUEL CROMER

(Republican - Davidson County)

(Thirty-seventh District - Davidson, Davie and Iredell (part) Counties  
-Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in High Point, Guilford County, January 27, 1939, to Charles Norman and Wilma (Duggins) Cromer.

**Education:** High Point High School, 1957; Sandhills Community College, 1972, A.A. with honors; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972, B.A. with honors; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1975, J.D., *cum laude*.

**Profession:** Attorney, 1977-; law teacher, Davidson Community College, 1975-82; associate, firm of Morgan, Post Herring & Morgan, 1975-77; insurance adjustor, 1967-71.

**Organizations:** NC and 22nd Judicial Bar Associations; Director and charter member, Parent to Parent; Director, Association for Retarded Citizens; Director, High Point Rescue Squad; Director, High Point Kindergarten for the Handicapped; Thomasville Rotary; Legislative Study Commissions: Medical Malpractice and Liability; Adolescent Pregnancy and Prematurity Prevention; Children With Special Needs. State Health Coordinating Council (Chair, ICF-MR and Rehabilitation); Statewide Family Planning Council; Adolescent Pregnancy and Prematurity Prevention Advisory Board; State Task Force on Services.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1962-65 (Sp-4).

**Honors:** American Jurisprudence awards and Law Review invitation, School of Law, Wake Forest University; 1985 Legislator of the Year (High Point, Assoc. for Retarded Citizens).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church, High Point; Chairman, Estate Committee; Finance Committee; class president, 1980.

**Family:** Married, Sheila Sue Whitlow of High Point. Children: Tonja Dawn and Ashley Nicole.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Health; Human Resources; Judiciary IV; Local Government I; Mental Health; Children and Youth; Election Laws; Transportation.



**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM**  
(Democrat-Mecklenburg County)

Fifty-Ninth Representative District-Mecklenburg (part).

**Early Years:** Born in Monroe, Union County, November 11, 1929, to John Wallace and Johnnie Mae (Patterson) Cunningham.

**Education:** Winchester Avenue High School; Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950, A.E. Certificate; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.

**Professional Background:** President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84; Professional and Technical Recruiting Firm; Owner, Affordable Used Cars, 1984-present.

**Organizations:** Life Member, NAACP (NAACP Legal Defense Fund); Charlotte Business League (Board of Directors), Former President, 1979; Member, VFW; American Legion Post 212; United Negro College Fund; Compassion International; Johnson C. Smith Alumni (100 Club), 1979-85.

**Boards:** Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors, 1980-82.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Member, State Black Leadership Caucus; Member, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Black Caucus.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Navy, Radioman, 1st Class, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Sailor of the Month, Leadership Certificates.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Parkwood CME Church; Present Chairman, Trustee Board, 1973-present; Vice Chairman, Development Fund Board Christian Education, 1980-present.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging; Corrections; Mental Health; Military and Veterans Affairs; Finance; Human Resources; Housing; Insurance.

**DONALD MARTIN DAWKINS**

(Democrat - Richmond County)

(Thirty-second Representative District - Richmond and Scotland (part) Counties - One Representative.)



**Early Years:** Born in Rockingham, Richmond County, June 28, 1938, to Eugene Dennis and Myrtle Eunice (Blake) Dawkins.

**Education:** Rockingham High School, 1956; NCSU, 1960, B.S. (Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering); University of Southern California, 1970, Masters (Management); St. Mary's University, School of Law, 1973, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney; lay pastor.

**Organizations:** Richmond County, NC, NC State, American, Texas and Florida Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1960-71 (Major); helicopter pilot; Signal Corps; Distinguished Flying Crosses (2); Meritorious Service Medal; Bronze Star for Achievement; Bronze Star for Valour; Army Commendation Medal; Air Medals (17); Air Medal with "V"; various campaign medals.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Tabernacle United Methodist Church, Hamlet; lay pastor, 1978-; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Patricia Ellen Settle of Rockingham, September 11, 1960.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** State Properties.

**Vice Chairman:** Courts and Administration of Justice; Judiciary I.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion; Appropriations-Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget for Natural and Economic Resources; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Corporations Election Laws; Higher Education; Insurance; Water and Air Resources.

**MICHAEL DECKER**

(Republican - Forsyth County)

(Twenty-ninth Representative District - Forsyth (part) and Guilford (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Red Bud, Illinois, December 18, 1944, to Harvey and Margaret (Parvin) Decker.

**Education:** Piedmont Bible College, 1969-74; Winston-Salem State University, 1976, B.S. (Education).

**Profession:** Teacher (Gospel Light Christian School, 1976-).

**Organizations:** Little League Baseball (Director, 1981-84, Secretary, 1982-83, coach, 1979-81).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86; 1987-; Forsyth County Republican Party (Vice Chairman, 1981-83); Chairman, Belews Creek Precinct, 1979-84.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1962-68 (E-5); submarine services.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Gospel Light Baptist Church, Walkertown; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Marlene Allen of Creston, June 4, 1966. Children: Michael, Jr., Mark and Michelle.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget on Justice and Public Safety; Employment Security; Highway Safety; Human Resources; Law Enforcement State Government; and Water and Air Resources.



## DANIEL HOWARD DEVANE

(Democrat - Hoke County)

(Sixteenth Representative District - Hoke, Robeson and Scotland (part) Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, June 4, 1945, to Junie Franklin and Duel (Strickland) DeVane.

**Education:** White Oak High School, 1964; Missouri Auction School, 1975.

**Profession:** Real estate executive and auctioneer (owner, DeVane Realty & Auction); owner, DeVane's Men's Clothing, 1972-82; Raeford Department Store, 1969-72; Fayetteville Police Department, 1966-69.

**Organizations:** Former member: Raeford Kiwanis Club; Hoke County Rescue Squad (Commander, 1972-75); Hillcrest Volunteer Fire Department; Jaycees; member, Raeford Fire Department.

**Boards and Commissions:** Trustee, Flora Macdonald Academy (Chairman, 1981-82).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Council of Government, Region N, 1976-82 (Chairman, 1980); Hoke County Commissioner, 1976-82.

**Military Service:** Served, NC National Guard, 1965 (6 months); Reserves, 5 1/2 years.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Alice Smith, July 6, 1968. Children: Daniel Howard, II.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Water and Air Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Health; Judiciary.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Law Enforcement; Pensions and Retirement; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Employment Security; Wildlife Resources.



## DAVID HUNTER DIAMONT

(Democrat-Surry County)

Fortieth Representative District-Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes (part), Surry and Watauga (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, February 9, 1946, to David Elijah and Hyacinth Cleo (Hunter) Diamont (both deceased).

**Education:** East Surry High School, 1961-63; Frank L. Ashley High School, 1963-64; Wake Forest University, 1968, B.A.; Appalachian State University, 1972, M.A.

**Professional Background:** History teacher and head varsity football coach, East Surry High School, 1977- (varsity coaching record: 68 wins and 40 losses; state play offs, 1979-81, 1982-83, 1985-86); history teacher and assistant football coach, Mount Airy Senior High School, 1968-77.

**Organizations:** NEA; NCAE; N.C. Coaches Association; Lambda Chi Alpha; National Historical Society; Sierra Club; Surry County Historical Society; Deacon Club, Wake Forest University; former member, Pilot Mountain Jaycees.

**Boards:** Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health, 1979-80; Director, Pilot Mountain Foundation, Inc.; N.C. High Coaches Association, Board of Directors.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-present (7 terms).

**Honors:** Assistant coach, East-West All Star Football Game, 1985; Coach of the Year, Northwest 3-A Conference, 1979, 1983.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church, Pilot Mountain; Lay Leader.

**Family:** Married, Debby Severs of Greensboro. Children: Ashley.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Natural and Economic Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions.

**Vice Chairman:** Education.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Human Resources; Rules and Operation of the House; Higher Education; State Properties; Water and Air Resources.





**ANN QUARTERMAN DUNCAN**  
(Republican-Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District-Forsyth (part) County

**Early Years:** Born in Waycross, Georgia, April 15, 1938, to John H. (deceased) and Jessie Elizabeth (Smith) Quarterman.

**Education:** Waycross High School, 1956; University of Georgia, 1956-59; Jacksonville University, B.S. (education); UNC-Greensboro, MPA (Masters Degree in Public Administration and Public Affairs).

**Professional Background:** Former, School Teacher; Social Worker.

**Organizations:** National Teachers Association; Florida Education Association; Amos Cottage Guild; Navy Officers' Wives Club (treasurer, 1974-75); Public Affairs, Advisory Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-88; Forsyth County Republican Women's Club; National Federation of Republican Women.

**Honors:** Educator of the Year; Elks Leadership Award; Senior Superlative; State Tennis Champion (three years).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Centenary Methodist Church; Circle; Active Youth Fellowship.

**Family:** Married, Donald Eric Duncan, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1972. Children: Stephanie.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Water and Air Resources

**Member:** Appropriations; Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Human Resources; Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Marine Fisheries; Pensions and Retirement; Higher Education; Insurance.



## RUTH M. EASTERLING

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

(Fifty-eighth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Gaffney, South Carolina, December 26, 1910, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae (Crawley) Moss.

**Education:** Centralized High School, 1929; Limestone College, 1932 (English, Math, History); Queens College, post graduate studies in Business Law, Personnel Administration, Business Administration.

**Profession:** Executive Assistant to the President, Radiator Specialty Co., 1947-85.

**Organizations:** Legislative Committee, International and Professional Women, 1981-; Women's Equity Action League; Women Executives of Charlotte; Women's Forum of NC; Professional Secretaries International (Chairman, Public and World Affairs, 1975-76); Business and Professional Women's Club (national President, 1970-71); League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Trustee, Wildacres Retreat.

**Boards and Commissions:** Governors Advocacy Council for Persons with Disability; Advisory Council on OSHA; Legislative Study Committee on Physicians' Assistants; Research and Education Committee, National Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1978-1981.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-; House Chairman, Study Committee on the Economic, Social and Legal Problems and Needs of Women; NC Women's Political Caucus (NC President, 1974); Charlotte City Council, 1972-73; Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1964.

**Honors:** Personalities of the South; Certificate of Achievement, NC Association of Women Attorneys, 1982; Outstanding Career Woman, NC Federation of Business and Professional Women, 1980; Charlotte's Outstanding Career Woman, 1971; Woman of the Year, WBT Radio, 1964.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte; Associate Superintendent of Training; Associate Superintendent, Sunday School Intermediate Department; Library, Financial Planning and Personnel Committees. President, Baptist Business Women, First Baptist Church and Mecklenburg Baptist Associations.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Children and Youth.

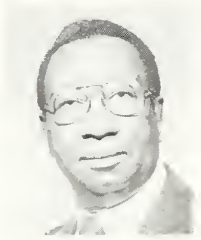
**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Human Resources; Local Government II.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Cultural Resources; Governmental Ethics; Energy ; Judiciary III; Manufacturers and Labor; Small Business.

**CHANCY RUDOLPH EDWARDS**

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

(Seventeenth Representative District - Cumberland (part) County - Two Representatives.)



**Early Years:** Born in Nash County, February 28, 1925, to B.H. and Lucy (Kearney) Edwards (both deceased).

**Education:** Nash County Training Schools; Shaw University, 1946, B.A.; Shaw University Divinity School, 1949, M.Div.; Union Theological Seminary and South-eastern Theological Seminary, additional studies.

**Profession:** Pastor (First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, 1953-; Spring Garden Baptist Church, Washington, 1948-53).

**Organizations:** Chairman, Cumberland County Community Action Program; Chairman, OIC Organization.

**Boards and Commissions:** State Board of Education; Trustee, Shaw University; Chairman, Fayetteville City Board of Education; National Sunday School Board; Mayor's Council for Human Relations.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Precinct Chairman; delegate, National Democratic Convention.

**Honors:** Distinguished Public Service Award, Shaw University, 1982; Distinguished Citizens Award, Occoneechee Council, BSA, 1980; Human Relations Award, Cumberland County, 1971; Award of Honor, City of Fayetteville, 1967.

**Religious Activities:** Pastor, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, 1953-. President, General Baptist State Convention of NC, Inc.; President, Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention; Executive Committee, Baptist World Alliance; National Sunday School Board.

**Family:** Married, Luella Dickens, August 30, 1947. Child: Jewyl Anita (Edwards) Dunn.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Aging.

**Vice Chairman:** Higher Education.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget on Education; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Corrections; Education; Housing; Human Resources; Children and Youth; Local Government I.

**JEFF HAILEN ENLOE, JR.**

(Democrat - Macon County)

(Fifty-third Representative District - Cherokee, Clay, Graham (part) and Macon Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Franklin, Macon County, September 2, 1914, to Jeff H. and Jessie (Hester) Enloe, Sr.

**Education:** Franklin Public Schools; Franklin High School, 1932; NC State College, 1938, B.S. (Agriculture Education).

**Profession:** Retired government employee (US Department of Agriculture, 34 years).

**Boards and Commissions:** State Health Coordinating Council.

**Political Activities :** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Advisory Budget Committee.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1943-46 (Petty Officer, 2nd Class).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Ruth Drummond, July 20, 1946. Children: William A., Jeff H., III, James R. and Gregory M.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Employment Security.

**Vice Chairman:** Agriculture; Health.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Election Laws; Military and Veterans' Affairs; State Personnel; Transportation; Constitutional Amendments; Natural and Economic Resources.



**THERESA HARLOW ESPOSITO**  
**(REPUBLICAN-FORSYTH COUNTY)**

Thirty-ninth Representative District-Forsyth (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Washington, DC., November 17, 1930, to H. Richard and Marie Theresa (Burke) Harlow (both deceased).

**Education:** Saint Cecelia's Academy, 1948; National Institute of Practical Nursing, 1957, G.P.N.; Prince George Community College and Salem College, additional studies.

**Professional Background:** Retired federal government employee; Corporate Executive (Secretary, American Council, Inc.); former, Federal Government Employee.

**Organizations:** SECCA; Friends of SECCA; Officers' Wives Club; Winston-Salem Tennis, Inc.; N.C. Tennis Association; N.C. Museum Association; Winston-Salem Symphony; N.C. School of the Arts Associates; Sir Walter Cabinet.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Alternate Delegate at Large, Republican National Convention, 1984; National Federation of Republican Women; N.C. Federation of Republican Women; Forsyth County Republican Women's Club (President, 1982-83); Marion Martin Republican Women's Club (D.C.); Legislative Exchange (V-C/N.C.); National Order of Women Legislators; Southern Republican Exchange.

**Boards:** Governor's Highway Safety Commission; Respect Life Commission, N.C.

**Honors:** Various outstanding performance awards as a federal government employee.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Leo's Catholic Church, Winston Salem; Member, Parish Council.

**Family:** Married, Brigadier General Alfred L. Esposito, November 18, 1972. Children: Sharon, Carolyn, and Carol Ann.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations Base Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Constitutional Amendments; Cultural Resources; Judiciary IV; Law Enforcement; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Health.



## BOBBY R. ETHERIDGE

(Democrat-Harnett County)

Nineteenth Representative District-Harnett and Lee Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Sampson County, August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice (Coats) Etheridge.

**Education:** Cleveland School, 1947-59; Campbell University, 1965, B.S. (Business Administration); NCSU, 1967, additional studies in economics.

**Professional Background:** Owner, Layton Supply Company; President, WLN Radio Station; Director, North Carolina National Bank, Lillington; Licensed Realtor; President, Angier Hardware and Home Center.

**Organizations:** Member, Industrial Management Club (past President); Lillington Lions Club (past President); American Legion; Harnett Cystic Fibrosis Campaign (past Chairman); Land Use Advisory Council, 1976; Harnett Youth Advisory Council (past Chairman); Harnett Sheltered Workshop (Chairman, 1978); Lillington Chamber of Commerce (President, 1977); Lillington Rotary Club; Lillington Masonic Lodge.

**Boards:** Harnett Mental Health Board, 1975-76; N.C. Law and Order Commission, 1982-84; Chairman, Cape Fear District Oconeechee Boy Council, 1983.

**Political Activities:** Served, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-present (5 terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-76 (Chairman 1974-76); Chairman, N.C. House of Representatives Special Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Agriculture; Member, Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth; Rural Economic Development Center Board of Directors; Fiscal Affairs and Oversight Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures; Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments; N.C. Legislative Governmental Operations Commission; Advisory Budget Commission.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, December 1965-67.

**Honors:** Received Lillington Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1975; Lillington Community Service Award, 1976; Listed in Outstanding Men of America; Honored Distinguished Alumnus Campbell University; Boy Scout District Award of Merit, 1980, and 1984; Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award, 1987.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church; Sunday School Teacher; Sunday School Superintendent; President, Fayetteville Presbytery Men, 1975-76; President, Presbyterian Synod Men of N.C., 1977-78; Elder, Leaflet Church, 1987.

**Family:** Married, Faye Cameron, November 25, 1965. Children: Brian, Catherine, and David.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Economic Growth.

**Vice Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement.

**Member:** Appropriations Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Small Business; Transportation.

**LARRY EUGENE ETHERIDGE****(Republican - Wilson County)**

(Seventy-first Representative District - Nash (part) and Wilson (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Wilson, Wilson County, May 9, 1959, to Andrew J. and Evelyn (Bunch) Etheridge, Jr.

**Education:** Ralph L. Fike High School, 1977; Wilson County Technical Institute, 1980.

**Profession:** Partner: Subs and Spuds, C&E Enterprises, Inc., owner, Branigan's; Manager, Eckerd Drugs, 1982-83.

**Organizations:** Wilson County Chamber of Commerce; Wilson Jaycees; Moose Lodge.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86; (youngest member in the 1985 General Assembly), 1987-.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Five Points Missionary Baptist Church, High Point.

**Family:** Married, Beverly Vick of Wilson, June 29, 1985.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Bank and Thrift Institutions; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Insurance; Natural and Economic Resources; Small business; State Government; State Properties.



**WILBUR BRUCE ETHRIDGE**

(Democrat - Carteret County)

(Fourth Representative District - Carteret and Onslow Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, April 17, 1938, to Wilbur Henry and Virginia (Sellers) Ethridge.

**Education:** Rocky Mount High School, 1956; NCSU; Fayetteville Technical Institute.

**Profession:** Owner, Operator, Beaufort Inn; Engineer, Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company.

**Organizations:** NCSU Alumni; Jacksonville Rotary Club; NC Society of Engineers.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1978-Present (6 Terms).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; former Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; staff committee.

**Family:** Married, Katie Tyner, August 9, 1958. Children: Kitty Dare and Mark Bruce.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Education; Human Resources; Marine Fisheries; Governmental Ethics; Rules and Operations of the House.

**MILTON FREDERICK FITCH, JR.**

(Democrat-Wilson County)

Seventieth Representative District-Edgecombe (part), Nash (part), and Wilson (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Wilson, Wilson county, October 20, 1946, to Milton Frederick and Cora (Whitted) Fitch.

**Education:** C.H. Darden High School, 1964; NC Central University, 1968, B.S.; NC Central University, School of Law, 1972, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86 and 1987-.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, Wilson.

**Family:** Married, Judy K. Bradley, October 20, 1979. Child: Melonie Ann.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Courts and Administration of Justice; Housing.

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Education; Manufacturers and Labor; election Laws; Finance; Highway Safety; Insurance; Judiciary II.



## RAY CHARLES FLETCHER

(Democrat - Burke County)

(Forty-seventh Representative District - Burke (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Forest City, Rutherford County, May 4, 1931, to Troy L. and Geneva (Beddingfield) Fletcher, Sr.

**Education:** Drexel High School; UNC-Chapel Hill.

**Profession:** Secretary-Treasurer, City Motor Company of Valdese, Inc.

**Organizations:** President, Rotary Club; Burke County Chamber of Commerce; Valdese Merchants Association (former President); Lovelady United Fund (former President); Valdese Jaycees (former President); former Chairman, Valdese Parks and Recreation.

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman of the Board, NC School for Deaf.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-; Mayor, Town of Valdese; Burke County Democratic Party; former President and Chairman, Burke County Young Democrats Club.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1951-54.

**Honors:** Rotarian of the Year, 1965; Young Man of the Year, Valdese Jaycees, 1961.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Waldensian Presbyterian Church; former Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Mary Beth Goodman, November 29, 1980. Children: Raye Lynn, Randy, Ruthie, and Christie (Fletcher) Taylor.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions.

**Vice Chairman:** Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Human Resources.

**Member:** Election Laws; Finance; Local Government I; Mental Health; Small Business; Transportation; Water And Air Resources; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget, Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Highway Safety; State Government; State Personnel.



## JO GRAHAM FOSTER

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

(Fifty-sixth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born May 22, 1915, to Reverend Joseph Alexander and Queen (McDonald) Graham.

**Education:** McBee High School, 1927-28; Spring Hill Central High School, 1928-31; Columbia College, 1935.

**Profession:** Retired (former Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.)

**Organizations:** National Education Association; NC Association of Educators (former President); PACE; PENC; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Educators; National Association, Secondary School Principals; Delta Kappa Gamma; Gamma Sigma; Sigma Tau Delta; International Platform Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Education Commission of the States; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Board of Visitors, Boys Town; Board of Relatives, Mental Health Board and Total Care Board, Bethlehem Center; E.C.O. Board; National Committee for Citizenship and Social Studies, State-Federal Assembly.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-; Precinct Committee.

**Honors:** *Who's Who of American Platform*; Legislator Psychologist Award; Outstanding Educator, Elementary School Principals; World Gideon Bible, 1979; National Legislator of the Year, American School Counselors, 1979; Legislator of the Year, NC School Counselors, 1979; nominee, Salute to Working Women, 1968. Psychiatric Award 1986. School Social Worker Award, 1986, B.P.N. Woman of the Year 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Dilworth Methodist Church, Charlotte; Board of Stewards; Adult Sunday School Teacher; Lay Speaker; Committee on Education and various other committees.

**Family:** Married, James Benjamin Foster, June 4, 1937. Children: Mary Jo (Foster) McClure.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Governmental Ethics.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Military and Veterans' Affairs.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Pensions and Retirements; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee; Aging; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Higher Education; Highway Safety.



## WILLIAM MOSES FREEMAN

(Democrat-Wake County)

Sixty-Second Representative District-Wake (part) County

**Early Years:** Born in Nashville, Nash County, January 8, 1926, to Fred D. and Roberta Jane (Yarborough) Freeman.

**Freeman.**

**Education:** Castalia Elementary, 1933-40; Nash Central High School, 1940-44; Delaware State College, 1949, B.S. (Agriculture); Shaw University, 1958, M. Div. (Religion); N.C. Central University, 1960, M.A.C. (Guidance and Counseling); University of N.C., 1965 (Adv. Certification in Education Administration); Luther Rice Seminary, 1977, D. Min. (Doctor of Ministry in Pastoral Counseling).

**Professional Background:** Voc. Agriculture Teacher; Counselor, Principal; Assistant Superintendent of Schools (Wake County); Retired in Education, 1983; Ordained Minister, Methodist (A.M.E. Zion), Presiding (Dist. Supt.), Elder (28 years).-16Organizations: Chamber of Commerce; Town Commissioner, Mayor, Pro-tem, 1980-86; American Legion.

**Boards:** Former, Wake County Schools Advisory Council, Chairman, 1983-86.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House of Representatives; Town Commissioner; N.C. Mayor, Pro-tem.

**Achievements of Political Career:** First and only black elected to the Fuquay Varina Town Council.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Marines, Sgt., E-5; Reserves, 1952-64; First Black in the South to serve in the Reserves; Outstanding Marine Instructor in the Sixth District.

**Honors:** Selected one of the top ten graduates by Delaware State, 1940-49; Introduced into the Athletic Hall of Fame for Boxing, Football, and Wrestling, by Delaware State, 1985; Towns "Outstanding Citizen", 1973; Human Relations Award for District 11, 1975.

**Editor:** Edited and Founded Wake County NCAE first newsletter, "The Teachers Pet", won state-wide award.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Kyles Temple A.M.E. Zion Church; Serving as presiding Elder over the Fayetteville District, presiding over twenty-four churches.

**Family:** Married, Arletha Greene (deceased), of Angier, November 1957. Children: William, Robin and Robert.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Corrections; Pensions and Retirement; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Housing; Transportation.



## AARON ELEAZAR FUSSELL

(Democrat - Wake County)

(Sixty-fifth Representative District - Wake (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Rose Hill, Duplin County, July 5, 1923, to C.T. and Myra Blake (Cavanaugh) Fussell.

**Education:** Rose Hill High School 1940; Atlantic Christian College, 1946, A.B., *cum laude*; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1952, M.Ed.; Duke University and NCSU, post graduate studies.

**Profession:** Retired educator (Superintendent, Wake County Public Schools, 35 years).

**Organizations:** Educational Chamber; Educational Fraternity; Mason; Scottish Rite; North Raleigh Lions Club, 30 years (former President); various civil and political organizations.

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Capital Area Visitor Services Committee; Local Government Advocacy Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1943-45, 5 major campaign decorations.

**Honors:** Author, "Teacher Evaluation Legal Residence."

**Religious Activities:** Member, Millbrook United Methodist Church; Past Chairman of the Board; President, Men's Club; Lay Leader; teacher; Trustee.

**Family:** Married, Polly Batts, August 14, 1949; four children.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Aging; Highway Safety.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Higher Education; Rules and Operation of the House; State Personnel.



## CHARLOTTE ANCHER GARDNER

(Republican-Rowan County)

(Thirty-fifth Representative District-Rowan County)

**Early Years:** Born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1931, to Marcel and Charlotte (Knapp) Ancher.

**Education:** St. Anne's, 1943; St. Anthony's, 1945; Rockwell High School, 1949; Catawba College, 1952, A.B., Cum Laude.

**Professional Background:** Former high school teacher.

**Organizations:** Leader, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America; NC Right to Life; Rowan County Humane Society; MADD (Director, 1984-85; Vice President, 1982-84); Trustee, Vice-president, Rowan Advocates for Mentally Ill; Board of Directors, Prenancy Counseling Center; Chairman, Salisbury-Rowan Mayors' Council for Persons with Disabilities; Board of Directors, Families in Action for Drug Free Youth; Choral Society, 1974.

**Boards:** Director, Community Life Council, 1980-81; Community Resource Council for Piedmont Correctional Center.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985 to present (two terms); NC Republican Women (District Representative, 1983-84); Salisbury-Rowan Republican Women (Vice-president, 1982-84); Central Committee, Rowan Republican Party (Vice Chairman, 1981-83); Women's Task Force, 8th District, 1983-84.

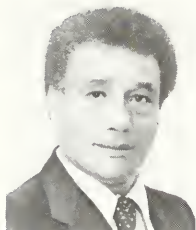
**Religious Activities:** Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Salisbury; Church choir; President, Sacred Heart PTA; Treasurer, Church Women United, 1982-84; Grand Regeant Catholic Daughter, 1975.

**Family:** Married, Lester Gardner of Bellwood, Pennsylvania June 7, 1952. Children: Jeanne Dianne, Terrence Lee, Leslie Eugenia, Timothy Andrew, Thomas Alan and Ted Alexander.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Corrections; Economic Growth; Education; Local Government II; Mental Health; Finance; Higher Education; Highway Safety.



**HERMAN COLRIDGE GIST**

(Democrat - Guilford County)

(Twenty-sixth Representative District - Guilford (part) and Randolph (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, December 12, 1923, to Arthur and Louie (Casey) Gist.

**Education:** Highland Grade School, 1929-36; Carver High School, 1936-40; NC A&T State University, 1964, B.S. (Biology).

**Profession:** Coffee, herbs and tea distributor.

**Organizations:** Chairman, Political Awareness; Greensboro Citizens Forum, 1979-; Omega Psi Phi, 1942-.

**Boards and Commissions:** Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 1980-; Co-Chairman, Guilford Delegation, 1987-88.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-6; 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army (Corporal); Quartermaster Corps; Good Conduct Medal.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Matthews Church.

**Family:** Married, Grace Grant, November, 1968; three children.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Highway Safety.

**Vice Chairman:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Small Business.

**Member:** Appropriations Expansion Budget, Appropriation Base Budget, Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety, Banks and Thrift Institutions; Election Laws; Higher Education; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**ROBERT GRADY**

(Republican-Onslow County)

Fourth Representative District-Carteret and Onslow Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie (Hurst) Grady.

**Education:** Jacksonville Senior High, 1968; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1972.

**Professional Background:** Businessman.

**Boards:** North Carolina Zoological Park, Board of Directors, 1984-86; Onslow County Arts Council Board of Directors, 1983-86; Onslow County Council on Aging, Board of Directors, 1984-86.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-tem, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Neta Lucas of Benson, November 27, 1973.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Marine Fisheries; Natural and Economic Resources; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the House; Finance; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## GORDON HICKS GREENWOOD

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

(Fifty-first Representative District - Buncombe, Henderson (part) and Transylvania Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Black Mountain, Buncombe County, July 3, 1909, to James Hicks and Louella (Ray) Greenwood.

**Education:** University of Illinois, 1941, B.S. (Journalism); University of London, 1945.

**Profession:** College administrator and former professor (Assistant to the President, Montreat-Anderson College; Director of Admissions, Montreat-Anderson College, 1973-76; Assistant Professor of Journalism, Boston University, 1951-52; manager, New England Press Association).

**Organizations:** Black Mountain Lodge No. 663, A.F.&A.M., Asheville Chapter No. 25; Black Mountain Lions Club; Chamber of Commerce; V.F.W.; American Legion; D.A.V.; Sons of the American Revolution; Sons of Confederate Veterans; Western NC Development Association (original organizer).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Town Board, Black Mountain, 1973-76; Commissioner, Buncombe County, 1968-72.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1943-45; (European Teacher of Operations).

**Honors:** Outstanding Alumnus, UNC-Asheville, 1981; NC Commissioner of the Year, 1971.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Black Mountain United Methodist Church; Official Board.

**Family:** Married, Garnet Elizabeth Carder, March 8, 1941, Children: G. Gordon and Ricky Eugene.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Higher Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Mental Health, Transportation.

**Member:** Military and Veterans' Affairs; State Properties; Aging; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Highway Safety; State Personnel.



**HARRY CLINTON GRIMMER**  
(Republican-Mecklenburg County)

Fifty-Seventh Representative District-Mecklenburg (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Pitt County, December 6, 1935, to Harry Albert (deceased) and Bercha (Gilbert) Grimmer.

**Education:** Penderlea School, 1945-54; N.C. State University, 1960, BSIE, with Honors (voted one of the top ten outstanding engineering students); six months post-graduate technical school; heating and air conditioning, The Trane Company.

**Professional Background:** Meteorologist; Plant Industrial Engineer; Manufacturer's Representative, Sales Manager and Executive Vice President and Owner, Harry Grimmer and Company, INC.; President, Home Builders Association of Charlotte, 1983; Board of Directors, Executive Committee N.C. Home Builders Association, 1982-84; Vice President, Region VI, N.C. Home Builders Association, 1982; Co-Chairman NCHBA, Legislative Committee, 1985-86; Vice President Home Owner's Warranty Program, 1983.

**Organizations:** South Mecklenburg Interim District Plan Committee, 1986; United Way Strategic Planning Committee, 1986; Former Member, Years Leadership, YMCA Indian Guides; Boy Scout Counselor, 1981-82; Coach, Little League Basketball; Housing Cost Task Force, Mecklenburg County and State Level; Mayoral Appointments; Capital Improvement Program, 1982; Citizens Advisory Committee-Country, 1983; "Everyone Step Forward" Bond Referendum Committee; Char - Mecklenburg Residential Ordinance, Rezoning Review Committee; United Way; Community Resource Board, 1985-86.

**Boards:** United Carolina Bank Advisory Board, 1982-86; Board of Directors, Greater Providence Area Home Owners Association, 1983-84, Vice President, 1985-86; Former Member, United Way, Chairman of Christmas Bureau, 1985; Allocation and Review Board, 1984; Chairman, Mecklenburg County Zoning Board of Adjustment, 1980-82; President of Lansdowne P.T.A., 1974.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Navy, Meteorologist, 1954-56.

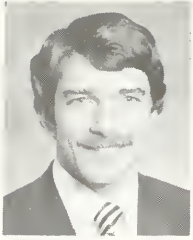
**Honors:** Phi Kappa Phi, Honorary Fraternity, 1959; Broyhill Fund Scholarship, 1959; Charlotte "Home Builder of the Year", 1981; N.C. "Home Builder of the Year", 1983.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Calvary Church, Building Program Fund Raising Committee; Calvary Church, 51 Committee.

**Family:** Married, Elise Rackley, of Willard, September 7, 1957. Children: Janet and Craig.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Local Government I; Natural Economic Resources; Small Business; Finance; Health; Housing.



## JOE HACKNEY

(Democrat-Orange County)

Twenty-fourth Representative District-Chatham (part) and Orange Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Siler City, Chatham County, September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian (Dorsett) Hackney.

**Education:** Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67, A.B. with Honors (Political Science); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1970, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney (partner, firm of Epting & Hackney); Assistant District Attorney, 15th District, 1971-74; research assistant, J. Frank Huskins, Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1970-71.

**Organizations:** Orange County (former President), N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Committee on Legislation and Law Reform, N.C. Bar; former President, 15th District Bar; former President, Orange-Chatham Legal Services; Conservation Council of N.C.; Sierra Club; N.C. Nature Conservancy; Appalachian Trail Conference; N.C. Cattlemen's Association.

**Boards:** Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc.; Conservation Foundation of N.C.; Served, Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration; Governor's Crime Commission; Southern Legislative Conference; Natural Resources Committee; Southern States Energy Board.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present (4 terms).

**Honors:** Governor's Conservation Award as Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1985; Triangle J. Council of Governments Award of Excellence for Service to the Environment, 1985; N.C. Bar Association, Family Law Section, Appreciation Plaque, 1981.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Betsy Strandberg, September 15, 1979. Children: Daniel.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Finance.

**Vice-Chairman:** Rules and Operation of the House.

**Member:** Constitutional Amendments; Corrections; Courts and Administration of Justice; Manufacturers and Labor; Natural and Economic Resources; Judiciary III; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## ALEXANDER MORTON HALL

(Democrat-New Hanover County)

Thirteenth Representative District-New Hanover (part) County-Two Representatives.

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, July 20, 1948, to James M. and Edith (Morton) Hall, Jr.

**Education:** New Hanover High School, 1967; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971, B.A. (Zoology); South Texas College of Law, 1977, J.D. with honors.

**Profession:** Attorney, owner, Hall's Drug Store, Inc.

**Organizations:** NC and NC State Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, 5th District Judicial Bar; Transportation Committee, Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, 1981-; Wilmington Industrial Development, Inc.; Trustee, Wilmington Kiwanis Club, 1978-82; NC Jaycees, 1969-73.

**Boards:** New Hanover Transportation Efficiency council; Mayor's Transportation Task Force.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Precinct Chairman, New Hanover County Democratic Party.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Andrews Covenant Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; Deacon, 1980-.

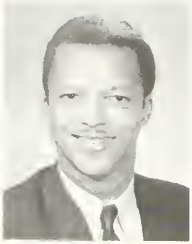
**Family:** Married, Maria Clontz of Wilmington, August 15, 1971. Children: Sarah Elizabeth.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Small Business.

**Vice Chairman:** Aging; Judiciary II.

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Corporations; Courts and Administration of Justice; Finance; Highway Safety.



## THOMAS C. HARDAWAY

(Democrat-Halifax County)

Seventh Representative District-Halifax (part), Martin (part), Warren (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Durham, Durham County, March 12, 1957, to Dr. Ernie and Attorney Claudette (Cofield) Hardaway, II.

**Education:** Hillside High School, 1975; Howard University, 1979 (Bachelor Business Administration); N.C. Central University, School of Law, 1982, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney (partner, Hardaway and Hardaway); Cofield Funeral Home, Inc. Director; Cofield Mutual Burial Association, President; Cofield Realty and Company, Director; N.C. Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Halifax County Bar; Sixth Judicial Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers (is admitted to practice before the Eastern District of the U.S. District Court).

**Organizations:** N.A.A.C.P.; Second Congressional District Black Leadership Caucus.

**Boards:** Director, Halifax County Economic Development Commissions; Member, Enfield Medical Advisory Board; Member, Halifax Community College, Small Business Advisory Board.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Former, Vice Chairman, Halifax County Democrat Party; Former, Precinct Chairman Enfield, No. 2.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Man of America, 1984,

**Religious Activities:** Member, New Bethel Baptist Church.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Public Utilities; Employment Security; Finance; Housing; Judiciary II; Wildlife Resources.





## JOHN CALVIN HASTY

(Democrat - Robeson County)

(Sixteenth Representative District - Hoke, Robeson and Scotland (part) Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Maxton, Robeson County, March 9, 1930, to William Howard and Flora (Belle) Currie Hasty.

**Education:** Maxton Public Schools; Maxton High School, 1948; Presbyterian Junior College, 1950, A.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953, B.S.

**Profession:** Insurance and real estate agent (President, Hasty Insurance Agency, Inc.; President, Pace-Henderson Finance Co., Inc.; President, Future Agency of Laurinburg, Inc.; partner, Hasty Realty).

**Organizations:** Independent Insurance Agents Association; NC Association of Premium Finance Companies (Secretary, 1981-82; Director, 1978-82); Mormax Club (President, 1971); Director, Cape Fear Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, 1967- (President, 1973-75); Laurinburg-Scotland Area Chamber of Commerce (Director, 1976); former President, Maxton Historical Society; former President, Maxton Junior Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Commission (Chairman, 1980-82); Trustee and Executive Committee, Scotland Memorial Hospital; local Director, Southern National Bank; Maxton Planning Commission; Maxton Zoning Board.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Mayor and City Council, Town of Maxton.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1953-55 (Sergeant); 101st Airborne Division.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1976-77; Chairman, Building Committee, 1972; Chairman, Finance; national conference delegate.

**Family:** Married, Betty Anne Upchurch, October 22, 1955. Children: John Calvin, Jr., Flora Anne (Hasty) McCook and Elizabeth Upchurch.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Corporations.

**Vice Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; State Government.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Insurance; Judiciary III; Public Utilities; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.



**JOE H. HEGE, JR.**  
(Republican-Davidson County)

Thirty-seventh Representative District-Davidson, Davie and Iredell (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Lexington, Davidson County, January 28, 1926, to Joe H. and Ellen J. (Hilliard) Hege, Sr.

**Education:** Pilot High School, 1943; Institute of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1969; Certificate of Police Administration, Oklahoma University, 1975.

**Profession:** Realtor-Broker, National Realty, Inc.; Assistant Director, Services for the Blind, State of N.C., 1973-77; Vice-President, Siceloff Mfg. Co., Inc., 1953-68; Veterans Service Officer, Davidson County, 1948-50.

**Organizations:** Lexington Board of Realtors; Amvets; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; Kiwanis; Lions International; American Legion.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-; Minority Whip, 1969, 1971; Secretary, Joint House-Senate GOP Caucus, 1973; State Republican Executive Committee; Treasurer, 5th District Republican Executive Committee, 1979-80; Sheriff, Davidson County, 1969-70.

**Military Service:** Served, U.S. Army, 1944-46 (Sergeant); European theatre; European-African-Middle East Service Medal with Two Bronze Stars; Good Conduct Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Army Occupation Medal.

**Honors:** Republican of the Year, Davidson County, 1984.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Pilgrim Reformed United Church of Christ, Lexington; Audit Committee (former President, Treasurer, Chairman); Elder; Deacon of Consistory; Chairman, Cemetary Committee; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Jane Owen of Davidson County, November 27, 1948. Children: Joe, Karen and Edwin.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Education; Economic Growth; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Election Laws; Judiciary II; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## FOYLE ROBERT HIGHTOWER, JR.

(Democrat - Anson County)

(Thirty-third Representative District - Anson and Montgomery Counties  
- One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Wadesboro, Anson County, January 21, 1941, to Foyle Robert and Mildred (Brigman) Hightower, Sr.

**Education:** Wadesboro Public Schools; Wadesboro High School, 1959; Elon College; UNC-Chapel Hill; Wingate College, B.G.S.

**Profession:** Corporate executive (Vice President, Hightower Ice & Fuel Company, Inc.).

**Organizations:** Kilwinning Lodge No. 64, Wadesboro Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; 32nd Degree Mason; Shriner; Woodmen of the World; Jaycees; Wadesboro Civitan Club (former Director); former Chairman, Anson Blood Program; American Red Cross; Merit Badge Committee and Board of Review, Boy Scouts of America; former Area Chairman, Cancer Drive; Master Counselor, Wadesboro Order of DeMolay.

**Boards and Commissions:** Legislative Services Commission; former member, NC Wildlife Resources Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Reserves, 1963-69 (Corporal).

**Honors:** Man of the Year, Anson County, 1975.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Wadesboro; Sunday School teacher; Chairman, Board of Deacons, 1981; Men of the Church (President, 1973, 1977, 1978; Secretary-Treasurer, 1971).

**Family:** Married, Pauline McElveen of Lake City, South Carolina. Children: Victoria Joan and Caroline Ruth.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** State Government.

**Vice Chairman:** Election Laws; Finance.

**Member:** Agriculture; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Election Laws; Insurance; Water and Air Resources; Wildlife Resources.



## GEORGE MILTON HOLMES

(Republican - Yadkin County)

(Forty-first Representative District - Alexander (part), Wilkes and Yadkin Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Mount Airy, Surry County, June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth (Dobie) Holmes.

**Education:** Mount Airy High School, 1944; Western High School, 1945-48; Appalachian State University, 1954; Travelers Multiple Line Insurance School, 1959.

**Profession:** Insurance executive (President, W.N. Ireland Insurance Agency, Inc.).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Independent Insurance Agents; National Association of Life Underwriters; Yadkin Lodge 162, F.&A.M.; Winston-Salem Consistory, Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; Shriner; Oasis Temple.

**Boards and Commissions:** Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, Carolina Epilepsy Research Foundation; Board of Directors, Northwestern Bank, Yadkinville.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Minority Whip, 1981-82; Advisory Budget Commission; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84; Yadkin County Republican Executive Committee; Eighth District Republican Executive Committee; State Republican Executive Committee, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; State Republican Central Committee, 1983-84.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church; Deacon, 1956-70; Trustee, 1970-; Superintendent, 1968-72; Former Secretary and Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Barbara Ann Ireland, June 30, 1956. Children: Jennifer (Holmes) Crawley.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Public Utilities.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Courts and Administration of Justice; Higher Education; Insurance; Judiciary IV; Manufacturers and Labor.



## WILLIAM CASPER HOLROYD, JR.

(Democrat - Wake County)

(Sixty-first Representative District - Wake (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Rose Hill, South Carolina, September 16, 1927, to William Casper and Lucile (Dacus) Holroyd.

**Education:** Greenwood High School, 1944; Duke University, 1948, A.B. (Economics).

**Profession:** Salesman, Holroyd Insurance Agency, 1954; production planning, Burlington Industries, 1948-54.

**Organizations:** Million Dollar Roundtable (life member); Raleigh Association of Life Underwriters (former Preseident); Chartered Life Underwriters (CLU); Raleigh Lions Club; Raleigh Swim Association (former President); former Director, Wake Up for Children and Wake County Women's Center.

**Boards and Commissions:** Advisory Board, Methodist Home for Children; Advisory Board, Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center; Advisory Board, Duke Medical Center; NC Secondary Committee, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Selection Committee, Governor's (Public) School Programs of Excellence.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1985-86, 1987-; Wake County Democratic Men; Wake County Democratic Senior Citizens; Wake County YDC; Raleigh Board of Education, 12 years (Chairman, 7 years).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hayes Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh; Board of Stewards; Vice President, Men's Fellowship; lead teacher, Youth Department, 1951-.

**Family:** Married, Dr. Mary Mayesky of Detroit, Michigan, November 25, 1981. Children: Ann (Holroyd) Youngblood, Jane (Holroyd) Holding, Kaye (Holroyd) Mulkeen and Claire M. Holroyd

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Cultural Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Children and Youth; Water and Air Resources.

**Member:** Finance; Education; Highway Safety; Judiciary III; Pensions & Retirement.



## BERTHA MERRILL HOLT

(Democrat-Alamance County)

Twenty-fifth Representative District-Alamance, Rockingham and Stokes (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Eufaula, Alabama, August 16, 1916, to William H. and Bertha H. (Moore) Merrill.

**Education:** Eufaula High School; Agnes Scott College, 1938, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1939-40; University of Alabama, School of Law, 1941, LL.B.; George Washington University, 1942, graduate studies.

**Professional Background:** Legislator and attorney; former attorney, U.S. Treasury and Department of the Interior.

**Organizations:** N.C. Bar Association; Pi Beta Phi; English Speaking Union; Les Amis du Vin; N.C. Historical Society; N.C. Women's Forum.

**Boards:** Former, Board of Directors of Hospice; Joint Commission on Governmental Operations; Advisory Committee, Archaeology, 1979-84; Board of Directors, Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law 1978-80; Board of Directors, State Council on Social Legislation, 1978-86, Alamance County; Social Services Board, Chairman; Joint Commission School Salary Schedules.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-present (7 terms); former President, Alamance County Democratic Women (Chairman, Headquarters Committee, 1962-64; Democratic Executive committee, 1964-75; Vice Chairman, Alamance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-66; Century Book Club; AAUW Women's Political Caucus.

**Honors:** Outstanding Alumna (1978) and Community Service Award, Agnes Scott College; "Who's Who of American Women"; Legislative Award-Nurses Association, 1979; Legislative Award; Family Care N.C. Facilities Association, 1982; Hospice of North Carolina, 1984; Legislative Award, N.C. Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 1984; Legislative Award, N.C. Association of Non-Profit Homes for Aging, 1985; Faith Active in Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches, 1987.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Episcopal Church of Holy Comforter, Burlington; teacher, High School Sunday School Class; Diocesan Council, 1971-73, 1984-86; Chairman, Diocese Grant Committee, 1974-80, Member, 1974-79; Standing Committee of Diocese, 1974-77; Senior Warden, Vestry, 1974; Chairman, Finance Committee, Diocese of N.C. 1973-; former President, Episcopal Church Women; Elected 1st alternate, General Convention-Episcopal Church, 1987-.

**Family:** Married, Winfield Clary Holt, March 14, 1942. Children: Harriet, William and Winfield.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget-Justice and Public Safety.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Constitutional Amendments.

**Vice Chairman:** Judiciary III.

**Member:** Aging; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations Base Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Children and Youth; Education; Mental Health; Natural and Economic Resources.



## DORIS ROGERS HUFFMAN

(Republican-Catawba County)

Forty-fifth Representative District-Burke (part) and Catawba (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Burke County, August 3, 1935, to Bradus K. and Myrtle (Deal) Rogers.

**Education:** Hickory City Schools, 1953; Catawba Valley Technical College, 1973 (Accounting and Tax).

**Professional Background:** Homemaker.

**Organizations:** Hickory-Catawba Valley Home Builders Association; charter member, HBA Auxiliary (membership award, 1979); Red Cross Blood Mobile; Salvation Army; Board, Project "Happen"-Western Carolina Center.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Catawba County Republican Women's Club; Executive Committee, N.C. GOP; Catawba County Republican Party (Secretary, 1980, Vice Chairman, 1981, Chairman 1982); N.C. Delegate-Southern Republican Exchange, 1986-87.

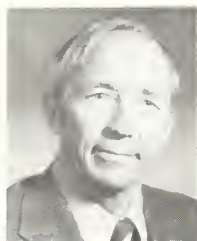
**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Newton; Community Chairman, Long-Range Planning; Leader, Bible Drill Team.

**Family:** Married, L. Wiburn Huffman of Hickory, January 3, 1953. Children: Sandra.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-General Government; Corporations; Corrections; Economic Growth; Local Government I; Natural and Economic Resources; Election Laws; Judiciary II; State Properties.



**JAMES FRANK HUGHES****(Republican - Avery County)**

(Forty-sixth Representative District - Alexander (part), Avery, Burke (part), Caldwell, Mitchell and Watauga (part) Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Linville, Avery County, June 20, 1925, to Columbus Henry and Bertha (Boone) Hughes.

**Education:** Newland Elementary and Newland High School, 1930-42.

**Profession:** Owner and operator, Pixie Motor Inn.

**Organizations:** Linville Masonic Lodge #489; Oasis Shrine Temple; Newland Moose Lodge #489; life member, Pat Ray Post VFW; National Rifle Association; Highland Shrine Club; Optimist Club of Avery County.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1957, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC Senate, 1973-74.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1944-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Linville Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Marietta Pittman, March 25, 1947. Children: Kaye (Hughes) Greene, Sharon (Hughes) Peters and James F., Jr.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Finance; Insurance; Judiciary I; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Transportation; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; State Government.



**JUDY FRANCES HUNT**  
(Democrat-Watauga County)

Fortieth Representative District-Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes (part), Surry, and Watauga (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, May 16, 1949, to John Jackson and Ruby (Crowder) Hunt.

**Education:** Shelby High School, 1964-67; Meredith College, 1971, B.A.; Appalachian State University, 1976, M.A.

**Professional Background:** Real Estate Broker.

**Organizations:** Past Member, Blowing Rock Planning Board, 1980-86.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Watauga County Commissioner.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, William Hansel Kohler, of Blowing Rock, July 10, 1978. Children: Jackie.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging; Children and Youth; Economic Growth; Mental Health; Finance; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Transportation; Water and Air Resources.



## RECTOR SAMUEL HUNT, III

(Democrat-Alamance County)

Twenty-Fifth Representative District-Alamance, Rockingham, and Stokes (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Burlington, Alamance County, September 1, 1941, to Rector S. and Mildred Rachel (Wester) Hunt, Jr.

**Education:** Williams High School, 1955-59; East Carolina University, Graduated 1965, A.B.

**Professional Background:** President, Hunt Electric Supply Company; Vice President, Regent Lighting Corporation; Member, National Association of Electrical Distributors; National Executive Committee of Affiliated Independent Distributors.

**Organizations:** Past Director, Alamance Chamber of Commerce.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House of Representatives.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, First Lieutenant, 1966-69; Served, Reserves, 1970.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Christian United Church of Christ.

**Family:** Married, Vicky Silek, of Front Royal. Children; Sam.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Small Business

**Vice Chairman:** Insurance

**Member:** Courts and Administration of Justice; Economic Growth; Judiciary IV; Public Utilities; Election Laws; Finance; State Government; Local Government II.



## ROBERT CARL HUNTER

(Democrat - McDowell County)

(Forty-ninth Representative District - McDowell and Yancey Counties-  
One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Marion, McDowell County, January 14, 1944, to L. Penn and Lucy (Turner) Hunter.

**Education:** Glenwood School; Marion City Schools; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1969, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney; former Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District.

**Organizations:** McDowell County (former President), NC, American and 29th Judicial District (former President) Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Marion Rotary Club (former President); Marion Jaycees (former Secretary); Sigma Phi Epsilon; Delta Theta Phi; former Director, McDowell County United Fund; former Director, McDowell County Chamber of Commerce; former President, NC County Attorneys Association; former Director, UNC Law Alumni Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** NC Courts Commission; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference; NC Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee; Former Chairman, Criminal Justice Committee, Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments; former member, NC Judicial Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; N.C. State Democrat Executive Committee.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Marion; Trustee.

**Family:** Married, Nancy Hinson, August 22, 1970. Children: Megan Allen and Claire Alise.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Judiciary IV; State Personnel.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on General Government; Corporations; Election Laws; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation; Constitutional Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice.



## WALTER STINE ISENHOWER

(Republican-Catawba County)

Forty-Fifth Representative District-Burke (part) and Catawba (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Conover, Catawba County, April 10, 1927, to John Abel and Susie (Jordan) Isenhower.

**Education:** Newton-Conover High School, 1941-44; Fishburne Military School, 1944-46; Lenoir Rhyne College, 1950, B.S.

**Professional Background:** President, Owen United Insurance Agency, INC. (until merger with Cline Southern Ins. Agency in 1985); Sales Executive, Owen-United; President, Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance Agents; Member, Board of Directors of Professional Insurance Agents of America; Member, Catawba Valley Insurance Agency Association.

**Organizations:** Conover Lions Club, Past President; Catawba County Chamber of Commerce, Past President, 1984; Former Member, Conover Volunteer Fire Department; Catawba Science Center; Eastern Catawba County Chamber of Commerce; Y.M.C.A. Board of Directors; Troop Committee Boy Scouts; American Red Cross Local Board.

**Boards:** Catawba County Industrial Development Board; Western Piedmont Council of Government Regional Board; Old Stone Savings and Loan, Local Board; First Citizens Bank, Local Board; Former Member, First Federal Savings and Loan, now Old Stone; Northwestern Bank, now First Citizens.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative, 1986 (Appointed December 26, 1986, by Governor Martin to replace Allran), 1987—; Chairman, Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1966-70; Former, N.C. Highway Commissioner, 1972; N.C. Insurance Advisory Board; President, Young Republicans of Catawba County, 1953.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, Corporal, 1950-52.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Concordia Lutheran Church; Secretary of Congregation; Chairman, Board of Elders, 1981; Stewardship Board; Member, Lutheran Television Board; Member, Board of Laymen's League; Former Chairman, International Lutheran Hour Committee.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Vaughn, of Murray, June 23, 1951. Children: Charles and Ann.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Corrections, Cultural Resources; Education; Law Enforcement; Local Government II; Insurance.



## VERNON GRANT JAMES

(Democrat-Pasquotank County)

First Representative District-Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates (part), Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrell and Washington (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Pasquotank County, July 11, 1910, to John Calvin and Fannie (Coppersmith) James (both deceased).

**Education:** Graduated, Weeksville High School, 1930; North Carolina State University, 1930-31.

**Professional Background:** (Retired) Farmer and Produce Supply Business (President and Manager James Brothers, Inc.).

**Organizations:** Member, N.C. and National Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Growers Association; Secretary and Treasurer, State 4-H Club Council 1930, Delegate, International Member, State 4-H Honor Club, 1931; President National Potato Council, 1956-; Member, National Potato Steering Committee since 1966; Potato Advisory Committee (appointed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, 1961-68, reappointed by Earl Butz 1968-71); Chairman National Potato Board 1977-78; Served, Board of Directors, Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards:** Chairman, Board of Education for Weeksville High School, 1943-44; Member, Board of Trustees, Greater University of N.C., 1947-55; Member, Elizabeth City Airport Commission, 1963; Founder and Co-Chairman, Study Commission for Promotion of Agriculture, Seafood and Forestry, 1983-84, 1985-86; Member, COA Board of Trustees since 1960; Chairman, Southern States Legislative Division of Agriculture and Rural Development 1983-1984; Member, Study Commission on Local Government Financing; Member, North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution; Member, Thirteen Member House Special Fact-Finding Committee on Agriculture.

**Political Activities:** Served, N.C. House of Representatives, 1945-1947, 1973-present (10 terms).

**Honors:** "Tarheel of the Week", December, 1965; Recipient of Commission of Agriculture's Award for Promotion of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, 1971; Governors Award from N.C. Wildlife Federation for air conservation, 1981; Recipient of Award for Outstanding Contributions to the N.C.Soybean Association, 1983; Recipient of N.C. Farm Bureau Federation Award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture, 1983; Award from N.C. Association of County Commissioners for Distinguished Service to County Government and North Carolina Citizens, 1984; Southern Legislative Conference Award for Service to Agriculture and Rural Development to North Carolina and throughout the South, 1984; Award from N.C. School Boards Association for Service to Public Education in N.C., 1984; Governor's Award from N.C. Agribusiness Council for Distinguished Service to Agribusiness 1985; 4-H Club Outstanding Alumni Award, 1985; N.C. Association of County Agricultural Agents Award 1985; "State Friend of Extension" Award from the National Honorary Extension Fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, 1985; Recipient of College of the Albemarle 25th Anniversary Award, 1985; N.C. School Boards Association "True Friend of Public Education" Award, 1986; N.C. Association of County Commissioners Distinguished Service Award, 1987.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Salem Baptist Church; Former, Sunday School Teacher.  
**Family:** Married Thelma L. James, April 1, 1978. Children: John (deceased) and Vernon (deceased)

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Agriculture.

**Vice Chairman:** Constitutional Amendments.

**Vice Chairman:** Public Utilities.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Natural and Economic Resources; Economic Growth; Marine Fisheries; Natural and Economic Resources; Small Business; Transportation.



**MARY LONG JARRELL**

(Democrat-Guilford County)

Twenty-eighth Representative District-Deep River Township, Friendship Township, High Point township, Jamestown Precincts 1 and 3, and South Sumner Precinct of Guilford County.

**Early Years:** Born in Winston-Salem, forsyth County, February 16, 1929, to David Allison and Jennie Mae (Fife) Long.

**Education:** Graduated, Fairfax Hall, 1947; Queens College, 1951 A.B.; attended, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, (English and Education; Educational courses toward Masters).

**Professional Background:** Public School Teacher.

**Boards:** Board of Trustees, Maryfield; Guilford County Historical Properties Commission.

**Political Activities:** Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983-84 and 1987-; High Point City Council, 1977-81 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1977-79).

**Religious Activities:** Member, High Point Friends; Presiding Clerk; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Harold Thomas Jarrell, June 16, 1956; Children: Jennie W. and Harold Thomas.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Education; Local Government II; Cultural Resources.

**Member:** Natural and Economic Resources; Small Business; Finance; Health; Insurance; Judiciary I.

**LUTHER REGINALD JERALDS**

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

(Seventeenth Representative District - Cumberland (part) County - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Orrum, Robeson County, August 20, 1938, to Winnie B. and Amy Lee (McMillan) Jeralds.

**Education:** Newbold Elementary School, 1943-51; St. Emma Military Academy, 1952-54; E.E. Smith Senior High School, 1955-56; NC State College, 1961, B.S. (Accounting).

**Profession:** Realtor and small businessman.

**Organizations:** Fayetteville Business and Professional League; NC Association of Minority Businesses; Knights of Columbus.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Advisory Budget Commission.

**Religious Activities::** Member, St. Ann's Catholic Church.

**Family:** Married, Jo Ann Fuller, May 7, 1958. Children: Adonis, Dominic and Minikki.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Military and Veterans' Affairs.

**Vice Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions, Constitutional Amendments.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Children and Youth; Courts and Administration of Justice; Health; Judiciary II; Rules and Operation of the House.



## WALTER BEAMAN JONES, JR.

(Democrat - Pitt County)

(Ninth Representative District - Greene and Pitt (part) Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Farmville, Pitt County, February 10, 1943, to Walter B. and Doris (Long) Jones.

**Education:** Farmville Public Schools; Hargrave Military Academy; NCSU; Atlantic Christian College, 1967, A.B. (History).

**Profession:** Business consultant.

**Organizations:** Farmville Chamber of Commerce; Farmville Rotary Club; Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce; Director, 1985 Flue-Cured Tobacco Festival, Inc.

**Boards and Commissions:** Mid-East Commission; Farmville Housing Authority; Advisory Council, Rural Education Institute, ECU; Director, Pitt County Mental Health Association; Foundation Board, Eastern Carolina Vocational Center; Eastern Carolina Health Education Center Development Corporation (Education-for-Health Center); Director, Pitt County Family Violence Program (member, Task Force on Family Violence).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Family:** Married, Joe Anne Whitehurst, June 26, 1966. Children: Ashley.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf.

**Vice Chairman:** Children and Youth; Election Laws; Human Resources.

**Member:** Education; Finance; Governmental Ethics; Local Government II; Small Business; State Personnel.



## LARRY T. JUSTUS

(Republican-Henderson County)

Fiftieth Representative District-Henderson (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Hendersonville, Henderson County, April 30, 1932, to Brownlow and Helen (Stepp) Justus (deceased).

**Education:** Dana High School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; U.S. Air Force, (Navigation Flight School, Squadron Officers School, Defense Preparedness Staff College, Nuclear and Chemical Warfare School, Hazardous Waste and Spill School).

**Professional Background:** Real estate broker; retired Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Air Force; Formerly, owner and operator, Justus Sand and Stone (1957-78); apple orchardist; owner, outdoor advertising company; U.S. Census technical officer.

**Organizations:** American Legion; VFW; AARP; WNC Retired Officers Association; Henderson County String Parents; NRA; Former Director, N.C. Apple Festival Beauty Pageant; President, WNC Waste Water Treatment Association, Cub Scouts.

**Boards:** Chairman, Council on Developmental Disabilities, Vagabond School of Drama Board of Directors; Former, Henderson County Board of Elections; Henderson County Energy Council; Governor's Committee on Better Roads.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-. Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980; Chairman, Henderson County Republican Party, (three times); Chairman, Eleventh Congressional District; State Executive Committee; Former, State Central Committee; Chairman, North Blue Ridge Precinct; Former, Finance Officer 11th Congressional District; Former, Campaign Manager for County Congressional Campaign, City Campaign, GOP Gubernatorial Campaign.

**Military:** U.S. Air Force 1954-1982 (Lieutenant Colonel); Navigator; Squadron Commander; Executive Officer; Disaster Preparedness Officer; Information Officer; Protocol Officer; Awards and Decorations; (Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Combat Readiness Ribbon, National Defense, Vietnam Service Ribbon, Reserve, and Expert Marksman Medals).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Refuge Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn King of Brevard. Children: Scott, Chris, Ron and Seth.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Justice and Public Safety; Constitutional Amendments; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Election Laws; Human Resources; Insurance; State Personnel; Transportation.



**MARGARET POLLARD KEESEE-FORRESTER**  
(Republican-Guilford County)

Twenty-seventh Representative District-Guilford (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, January 6, 1945, to Charles Rogers and Margaret Lena (Kersey) Keesee.

**Education:** Guilford College, 1967, B.A. in Elementary Education; Radford, 1967, graduate studies in Early Childhood Education.

**Professional Background:** Former classroom teacher (14 years); account executive, Keesee & Associates.

**Organizations:** Greensboro Branch, American Association of University Women, 1973; Women's Professional Forum; Mental Health Association of Greensboro Board of Directors & Co-Chair of Legislative Affairs Committee; Women's Forum of N.C.; League of Women Voters.

**Boards:** Director and Treasurer, Sue Lynn Residential Services, Inc., 1983-; N.C. Mental Health Study Commission, 1985-87; Child Protection, Child Video Testimony Study Commission, 1985-87; N.C. State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1974-84; State Day Care Study Commission, 1981, 1983; Board Member of N.C. Equity, Inc., 1987.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-75, 1979-81, 1981-83; 1983-85, 1985-87, 1987-; Joint Legislative Ethics Committee, 1985-87; Greensboro Evening Republican Women's Club; Vice-Chairman, Guilford County GOP Executive Committee, 1971-72; Guilford County Substance Abuse Coalition, 1986; Guilford County Bond Referendum Task Force, 1986; Member, Steering Committee; Vice Chairman, Public Awareness; Guilford County School Merger Task Force, 1986-87.

**Honors:** Certificate of Recognition from The Association for Retarded Citizens of Greensboro, May of 1985, for services to mentally retarded citizens; Teacher of the Year, David Jones School, Greensboro, 1976, 1977.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Charles R. Forrester.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Children and Youth.

**Member:** Education; Local Government II; Mental Health; Election Laws; Finance; Governmental Ethics; Highway Safety; Water and Air Resources.



## ANNIE BROWN KENNEDY

(Democrat - Forsyth County)

(Sixty-sixth Representative District - Forsyth (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Atlanta, Georgia, October 13, 1924, to Mancy (deceased) and Mary Louise (Sheats) Brown.

**Education:** David T. Howard Elementary and Junior High Schools, 1930-38; Booker T. Washington High School, 1983-41; Spelman College, 1945, A.B. (Economics); Howard University School of Law, 1951, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (firm of Kennedy, Kennedy, Kennedy & Kennedy).

**Organizations:** Forsyth County (former Secretary), NC and National Bar Associations; Forsyth County Association of Women Attorneys; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; NC Association of Black Attorneys; Altrusa Club of Winston-Salem (President, 1979-80); YWCA (former Director); NAACP; Women's Forum of NC; former member, League of Women Voters; United Way of Forsyth County, 1972-77, 1979-83.

**Boards and Commissions:** County Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee; Clinical Research Practices Committee, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; National Council of Negro Women; Director, Winston-Salem State University Foundation, Inc.; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; local Director, Southern National Bank; Advisory Board, American Federal Savings & Loan Association of Greensboro; NC Criminal Code Commission. Former member, Winston-Salem Bicentennial Commission; former Director: Winston-Salem Housing Foundation, Legal Aid Society of Forsyth County and Forsyth Tuberculosis Association.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Joint Legislative Ethics Committee; Democratic Women of Forsyth County, 1964-(President, 1970-71); NC Executive Committee; delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1984 (alternate delegate, 1972); presidential and vice presidential Democratic elector, 1976; NC Commission on the Status of Women, 1964.

**Honors:** Distinguished Alumni Leadership, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, 1984; Outstanding Business Woman of the Year, Iota Phi Phi, 1981; Citizen of the Year, Omega Psi Phi, 1979.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Board of Trustees, 1974-.

**Family:** Married, Harold L. Kennedy, Jr., December 23, 1950. Children: Harold L., III, Harvey L. and Michael D.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Manufacturers and Labor.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Human Resources; University Board of Governors Nominating.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Courts and Administration of Justice; Judiciary I; Local Government II, Water and Air Resources.



### JOHN HOSEA KERR, III

(Democrat-Wayne County)

Eleventh Representative District-Wayne County

**Early Years:** Born in Richmond, Virginia, February 28, 1936, to John H. and Mary Hinton (Duke) Kerr, Jr.

**Education:** John Graham High School, 1954; University of North Carolina, A.B., 1958; University of North Carolina, J.D. with Honors, 1961.

**Professional Background:** Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston and Hollowell; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Wayne County Bar Association; Eighth Judicial Bar Association, Past President; Lawyers of N.C., Inc., Past President.

**Organizations:** Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; Goldsboro Jaycees, 1962-71, Vice President; Wayne County Public Library Trustees, 1966-78, Chairman; Wayne County Chapter American Red Cross, Chairman.

**Boards:** Southern National Bank of N.C.; Goldsboro Advisory Board, Chairman, 1979-80; Wayne County Boys Club; Morehead Foundation, District II Committee; Wayne County Community Building Trustees, Past Chairman; N.C. National Bank; Goldsboro Advisory Board, Past Chairman.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, Chairman, 1980-85, Precinct Chairman; Wayne County Chapter American Red Cross, Chairman.

**Boards:** Southern National Bank of N.C.; Goldsboro Advisory Board, Chairman, 1979-80; Wayne County Boys Club; Morehead Foundation, District II Committee; Wayne County Community Building trustees, Past Chairman; N.C. National Bank; Goldsboro Advisory Board, Past Chairman.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, Chairman, 1980-85, Precinct Chairman; Wayne County Young Democrats, Past President.

**Military:** Served, N.C. National Guard, Sergeant, 1954-62.

**Honors:** Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women; Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of Coif.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church; Past Member, Board of Deacons.

**Family:** Married, Sandra Edgerton Kerr of Goldsboro, December 21, 1960. Children: John and James.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Constitutional Amendments; Corrections; Courts and Administration of Justice; Finance; Human Resources; Judiciary III; Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control.



**BRADFORD VERDIZE LIGON**

(Republican - Rowan County)

(Thirty-fifth Representative District - Rowan County - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Buffalo, South Carolina, January 17, 1922, to William H. Ligon and Lola (Collins) Ligon.

**Education:** Union High School, 1940; Medical University of South Carolina, College of Pharmacy, 1950. B.S. (Pharmacy).

**Profession:** Pharmacist, (Manager, Kroger Sav-on).

**Organizations:** NC Pharmacy Association; Piedmont Pharmacy Association; Andrew Jackson Masonic Lodge; American Legion, Harold B. Jarrett Post; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Rowan County Commissioner, 1979-80.

**Military Service:** Served, US Marine Corp, 1942-45 (Corporal).

**Religious Activities:** Member, New Hope Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, Adult Class; former Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Jemelle Huckabee, January 20, 1945. Children: Bradford Gene and Michael Dennis.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Aging; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee General Government; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Employment Security; Health; Human Resources; Mental Health; Pensions and Retirement; Water and Air Resources.



### DANIEL T. LILLEY

(Democrat-Lenoir County)

Third Representative District-Craven, Lenoir and Pamlico Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Martin County, August 15, 1920, to Alfred Tom and Ethel Grace (Gurkin) Lilley (both deceased).

**Education:** Farm Life High School; Spartan School of Aeronautics; School of Flight (airline maintenance course); College of Life Underwriters, 1967, C.L.U.

**Professional Background:** Life insurance salesman (Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company).

**Organizations:** Lenoir County Life Underwriters Association; Kinston Rotary Club; Former President, Kinston Junior Chamber of Commerce; Member, Lenoir County Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards:** Southern Growth Policies Board; Greene Lamp, Inc.; Member, State Government Issues and Organizations Committee, Assembly on the Legislature; Chairman, State Aeronautics Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1969- (ten terms); Commissioner, Lenoir County, 1964-68.

**Military Service:** Served, U.S. Air Force, 6 years (Colonel); World War II; U.S. Air Force Reserve; Meritorious Service Award, 1980.

**Honors:** National Quality Award, National Association of Life Underwriters, 1985; Governor's Award (Conservation Legislator of the Year), N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1975; Citizen of the Year, Kinston Chamber of Commerce; 1963; Distinguished Service Award, Kinston Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1954.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Northwest Christian Church, Kinston; Elder.

**Family:** Married, Jean Hites of McPherson, Kansas, July 7, 1944. Children: Eileen and Dan, Jr.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Rules and Operation of the House.

**Vice Chairman:** Local Government I.

**Vice Chairman:** Finance.

**Member:** Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Economic Growth; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Wildlife Resources.



## ALBERT S. LINEBERRY, SR.

(Democrat-Guilford County)

Twenty-seventh Representative District-Guilford (part) County

**Early Years:** Born in Memphis, Tennessee, April 13, 1918.

**Education:** Cumberland University Army Air School; Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Law and Science; National Foundation School of Management, Evanston, Illinois; Associate member, Thanatology Department, Columbia University; Certified Member of the College of Funeral Service Practice; Member, Board of Center Association, Center for Creative Leadership.

**Professional Background:** Chairman of the Board, Hanes-Lineberry Funeral Service; President, Westminster Gardens; President, Gaines Corporation; Member of the Board, First Home Federal Bank of North Carolina; Partner, J.A.S.E. Properties; Board Member, Boren Clay Products Company (served for a number of years); Board Member, First Union National Bank, Greensboro (served for a number of years); Board Member, United Family Life Insurance Company, Atlanta (served for a number of years).

**Organizations:** Wake Forest Deacon's Club; Greensboro Sport Council; A.M.F.M. PP Turner Lodge 746; Eastern Star; White Shrine; Shrine Oasis Temple; Scottish Rite Bodies (32nd, KCCH Degrees); Greensboro Country Club; Roaring Gap Country Club; Director, Greensboro City Club; Member, Rhododendron Royal Brigade of Guards (Asheville); Life Member, YMCA; President, Greensboro Symphony Orchestra; North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers; Chamber of Commerce (Past President); Boy Scouts of America National Advisory Board; Executive Committee of General Greene Council (past President); International of NSM; National Chairman, Association of Baptist for Scouting, (6 years); Member, Rules and Regulations on Liquor By the Drink in North Carolina, Governor's Commission; Member 1986, Seniors Challenge Masters Cup, National Golf Tournament; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference Committee of Economic Development, Trade, and Commerce; Chairman, U.S. Naturalization Committee, Greensboro.Boards: Board of Visitors of Wake Forest University; Board of Visitors of Guilford College; Trustee, Greensboro College; Director, Greater Greensboro Foundation; Past Chairman, Greensboro City School Systems; Trustee, Wingate College; Past Chairman, Greensboro War Memorial Foundation; President, C.I.B. Consumer Information Bureau, Evanston, IL.; Member, Board of Directors, American Cancer Society; Member, Board of Directors, Blandwood Historical Association; President, Greensboro Kiwanis Club; Lieutenant Governor, Kiwanis International; Local Chapter, served as President, National Conference of Christians and Jews; President, National Selected Morticians International; Chairman, N.C. for Guilford County, Operation 2000, Government Committee; Member, N.C. Economic Development Board; Member, Board of Directors, United Community Service of Greensboro; United Way of Greater Greensboro, 1977, Chairman, President (2 terms), Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Political Activities: Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86 and 1987-.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army Air Corps World War II, Air Pilot.

**Honors:** Greensboro Business Leader Hall of Fame, 1984; Lineberry-Adams Award Southeast Seminary, 1982; Uncle Joe Cannon Award & Distinguished Citizens Award, Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope Awards, Boy Scouts of America; Outstanding Citizen Award from Greensboro Inter Club Council; Boss of the Year, Dolly Madison Chapter, American Business Women, 1974; Outstanding Citizen, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1972; Book of Golden Deed Award, Fxhange Club, 1969; Man of the Year, Asheville, 1949.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Chairman of the Board of Deacons; Departmental Superintendent, Finance Committee; Chairman and Charter Member, Developmental Council, Southeastern Seminary; President's Cabinet, Pan-American Union of Baptist Men; Vice President, Southern Baptist North Carolina Convention; Director, Bill Glass Evangelistic Association.

**Family:** Married Helen Howerton, Five Children.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Economic Growth.

**Vice Chairman:** Law Enforcement.

**Vice Chairman:** Public Utilities.

**Member:** Education; Local Government II; Employment Security; Finance; Insurance; Small Business; Banks and Thrift Ins



## SIDNEY ALVIN LOCKS

(Democrat - Robeson County)

(Sixteenth Representative District - Hoke, Robeson and Scotland (part) Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Lafayette, Louisiana, February 5, 1949, to Sidney A. and Gloria Jean (Harris) Locks.

**Education:** J.C. Clark High School (Opelousas, Louisiana); Wiley College, 1972, B.A.; Morehouse School of Religion, 1975, Master of Divinity.

**Profession:** Minister; day care administrator.

**Organizations:** Operation Sickle Cell, Robeson Democratic Party; Alpha Phi Alpha; Golden Leaf Lodge #124; Carpenters Consistory 164; NAACP of Robeson County; former Chairman, Alpha Phi Omega; Robeson County Church and Community Center.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Four County Community Action; NC Energy Policy Council; former Chairman, Lumberton Human Relations Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Lumberton Board of Education.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Men of America, 1981.

**Religious Activities:** Minister, Sandy Grove Baptist Church; Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.

**Family:** Married, Carol Ann Freeman, June 2, 1973. Children: Sidney Alvin Edward, Frederick Douglas Maynard and Odetta Tandawi Carol.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget-Human Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Aging; Appropriation-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Mental Health.

**Member:** Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Governmental Ethics; Highway Safety; Human Resources; University Board of Governors Nominating.



### EDITH LEDFORD LUTZ

(Democrat - Cleveland County)

(Forty-eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Lawndale, Cleveland County, October 20, 1914, to Thomas Curtis and Annie (Hoyle) Ledford.

**Education:** Belwood High School.

**Occupation:** Farmer and fruit grower.

**Organizations:** Director, Cleveland County Farm Bureau; Director, Upper Cleveland County Chamber of Commerce; NC Apple Growers' Association; Sheltered Workshops of Rutherford County; American Association of Business Women.

**Boards and Commissions:** Southern Legislative Conference; Mental Health Study Commission; Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood Awareness Study Commission; Fact Finding Agriculture Study Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1976, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Honors:** *Who's Who of American Women*; "Farm Woman of the Year," Southwestern District.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Kadish Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Treasurer, Women's Organization; counselor, Youth Fellowship.

**Family:** Married, M. Everett Lutz, October 25, 1933. Children: E. Jacob.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Local Government II.

**Vice Chairman:** Agriculture; Mental Health.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Children and Youth; Human Resources; Insurance; State Personnel; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget.

**JOSEPHUS LYMAN MAVRETIC**

(Democrat - Edgecombe County)

(Eighth Representative District - Edgecombe (part) and Nash (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Powells Point, Currituck County, July 29, 1934, to Joseph M. (deceased) and Virginia (Bateman) Mavretic.

**Education:** New Bern High School; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956, A.B. (English); George Washington University, 1972, M.S. (Political Science, International Affairs); Naval War College, distinguished graduate, 1972.

**Profession:** Retired military officer.

**Organizations:** Rotary Club of Tarboro; Retired Officers Association; American Legion Post 58; Marine Corps Aviation Association; Director, Edgecombe County chapter, American Red Cross; Phi Gamma Delta; Loyal Order of the Moose; coordinator, Cub Scout Pack 96; Director, American Cancer Society (NC division); Director, Edgecombe County Historic Preservation Fund; Director, NC Museum of History Associates.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, NC Council on Alcoholism; Steering Committee, NC Educational Policy Seminars; former Chairman, Laurel Bay School Board; former Director, First Carolina Bank.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1980 (appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of James Ezzell), 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987.

**Military Service:** Served, US Marine Corps, 1956-77 (Lieutenant Colonel); 300 combat missions in Vietnam; 3000 flight hours in fighter aircraft; Bronze Star with Combat "V".

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. James United Methodist Church; President, Methodist Men's Club, 1981; Administrative Board, 1981; Finance Committee, 1980.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement.

**Vice Chairman:** Finance; Public Utilities.

**Member:** Agriculture; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Natural and Economic Resources; Transportation; Water and Air Resources.





## ROBERT LEE McALISTER

(Democrat - Rockingham County)

(Twenty-fifth Representative District - Alamance, Rockingham and Stokes (part) Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, February 6, 1923, to James Denny and Maggie Elizabeth (Meador) McAlister.

**Education:** Ruffin High School, 1942.

**Profession:** Farming and agri-business interests.

**Organizations:** NC Farm Bureau (member, Tobacco Committee); Rockingham County Development Association; Vice Chairman, Rockingham County Farm Bureau (member, Tobacco and Legislative Committee); Director, Northern Piedmont Area Development Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, NC Agriculture Foundation, NCSU; Director, NC Tobacco Foundation, NCSU; Rockingham County Draft Board; Chairman, Advisory Board, Rockingham County Extension; NC Agri-Business Council; Chairman, Advisory Board, Rockingham County FCX Service.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78 (appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of Conrad R. Duncan, Jr.), 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Secondary Roads Council, 7th Division, 1977; District Executive Committee, NC House, 1975.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1943-47, 1950-51 (Sergeant First Class); Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

**Honors:** Progressive Community Leadership Award, Northern Piedmont Area Development Association; Contributions Award, NC Irrigation Society; Leadership Award, NC Agriculture Foundation, NCSU, Rockingham County Distinguished Service Award, 1986, from Rockingham County Arts Council.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Mt. Carmel United Methodist Church; Trustee, 1970-74; Administrative Board, 1967-76; Finance Secretary, 1969-75.

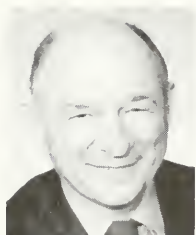
**Family:** Married, Doris Elizabeth Cox, February 1, 1944. Children: Dennis Lee and Sidney Robert.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Local Government I.

**Vice Chairman:** Water and Air Resources; Finance.

**Member:** Agriculture; Election Laws; Health; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Transportation; Constitutional Amendments; Rules and Operation of the House.

**JOHN BELL MCLAUGHLIN**

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

(Fifty-fourth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County- One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Mecklenburg County, September 1, 1925, to John and Maude (Utley) McLaughlin.

**Education:** Newell Public Schools.

**Profession:** Retired (former postmaster, farmer, merchant and businessman).

**Organizations:** American Legion Post 287; Newell - UNC-Charlotte Lions Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Former member, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, (10 years).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1950-52 (Corporal).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Back Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; Elder.

**Family:** Married, Margaret Alexander of Mecklenburg County, June 20, 1954. Three children.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice-Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Education; Election Laws.

**Member:** Higher Education; Insurance; Local Government II; Mental Health; State Government; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget.



## HENRY MCKINLEY MICHAUX, JR.

(Democrat - Durham County)

(Twenty-third Representative District - Durham (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Durham, Durham County, September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore (Coats) Michaux, Sr.

**Education:** Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; NC Central University, 1952, B.S.; NC Central University, School of Law, 1964, J.D.; Rutgers University and NC Central University, graduate studies.

**Profession:** Attorney and business executive (Executive Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company; Glenview Memorial Park, Inc.; Washington Terrace Apartments, Inc.; Terrace Insurance and Realty Company).

**Organizations:** NC, NC State and National Bar Associations; NC Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association; National Association of Real Estate Brokers (General Counsel, 1966-77).

**Boards and Commissions:** Trustee, NC Central University; Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977, 1985-86, 1987-; speaker, Democratic Convention, 1984; Chief Assistant District Attorney, 14th Judicial District, 1977-81; delegate, Democratic Convention, 1976; District Solicitor, 1969.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60 (Sergeant).

**Honors:** Honorary Doctor of Law, NC Central University and Durham College.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham; Steward Board.

**Family:** Children: Jocelyn (Michaux) Winston.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Courts and Administration of Justice.

**Vice Chairman:** Judiciary I.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Election Laws; Higher Education; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Constitutional Amendments; Corrections; Employment Security; State Properties.



## GEORGE W. MILLER, JR.

(Democrat - Durham County)

(Sixty-ninth Representative District - Durham (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Spencer, Rowan County, May 14, 1930, to George W. and Blanche M. (Iddings) Miller.

**Education:** Spencer Elementary and High School, 1936-48; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.S. (Business Administration); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1954-57, LL.B.

**Profession:** Attorney (firm of Haywood, Denny & Miller).

**Organizations:** Durham County, NC and American Bar Associations; International Association of Insurance Counsels; Phi Alpha Delta; Sertoma Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Visitors, NC Central University School of Law; Utility Review Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; NC Young Democrats Club (President, 1964-65).

**Military Service:** Served, US Marine Corps, 1951-53 (Sergeant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham; former Chairman, Duke Memorial Week Day School Committee; former member, Official Board.

**Family:** Married, Eula Hux, June 21, 1958. Children: Elizabeth Ann, Blanche Rose and George, III.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Finance.

**Vice Chairman:** Governmental Ethics; Judiciary III; Public Utilities.

**Member:** Corporations; Courts and Administration of Justice; Rules and Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**CHARLES IVAN MOTHERSHEAD, III**

(Republican - Mecklenburg County)

(Fifty-fifth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Norfolk, Virginia, June 24, 1948, to Charles Ivan and Johnnie (Lybrook) Mothershead, Jr.

**Education:** Page Senior High School, 1966; NC State University, 1970, B.A. (Economics); NC State University, 1972, M.A. (Economics).

**Profession:** President: University Marketing, Inc.; UMI Publications, Inc.; Total Sports Publications.

**Organizations:** NC Citizens for Business and Industry; ACC Sportswriter Association; U S Basketball Writers Association; Bureau of Independent Publishers and Distributors.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Executive Board, Mecklenburg Republican Party, 1980-83; Chairman, Special Events Board, Mecklenburg Republican Party, 1980-83.

**Literary Works:** Editor: *ACC Basketball Handbook*, 1974-; *NCSU National Championship*, 1983; *ESPN Sports Almanac*, 1983; *UNC National Championship*, 1982, *ACC Basketball Trivia Trip*.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

**Family:** Married, Dorothy Tull of Charlotte, October 8, 1983. Children: Charles Ivan, IV.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Finance; Insurance; Judiciary IV, Manufacturers and Labor; Public Utilities; Small Business.

**WENDELL HOLMES MURPHY**

(Democrat - Duplin County)

(Tenth Representative District - Duplin and Jones Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Rose Hill, September 23, 1938, to Holmes and Lois (King) Murphy.

**Education:** Rose Hill High School, 1956; NC State University, B.S. (Agricultural Education), 1960.

**Profession:** Farming and agri-business interests (President, Murphy Farms, Inc.).

**Organizations:** Former Vice-President and Director, NC Pork Producers Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, First Union National Bank; Director, NC State University Student Aid Association; Director, NCSU Alumni Association; Director, NC Biotechnology Center; Director, Rural Economic Development Center, Inc.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987.

**Honors:** NC Outstanding Pork Producer, 1980; Pork All American, 1975.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Rose Hill Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Linda Godwin, June, 1979. Children: Wendell H., Jr., Wendy Deanne, Cindy Hairr and Wesley Hairr.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government.

**Vice Chairman:** Corrections; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Employment Security.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Election Laws; Higher Education; Insurance; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Economic Growth.



### MARTIN L. NESBITT, JR.

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

(Fifty-first Representative District - Buncombe, Henderson (part) and Transylvania Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, September 25, 1946, to Martin L. and Mary (Cordell) Nesbitt, Sr.

**Education:** Reynolds High School, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1973, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Buncombe County and NC State Bar Associations.

**Boards and Commissions:** NC Capital Planning Commission; Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations; former member, NC 2000 Commission; Director, The Mediation Center; Director, Buncombe Alternatives.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, (appointed to fill unexpired term created by the death of Mary C. Nesbitt), 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; State Federal Assembly Committee on Government Operations and Regulations, National Conference of State Legislatures; Director, Buncombe County Democratic Men's Club.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

**Family:** Married, Deanne Sellers, September 28, 1979. Children: William Martin and Chad Sellers.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget-Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Insurance; Judiciary IV.

**Member:** Appropriations Base Budget-Education; Constitution Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice; Health; Natural and Economic Resources; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the House; Small Business; Water and Air Resources.



**EDD NYE**

(Democrat - Bladen County)

(Twelfth Representative District - Bladen, Pender (part) and Sampson Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Gulf, Chatham County, to Joseph Burke and Vera (Johnson) Nye.

**Education:** Clarkton High School; Southeastern Community College; NCSU.

**Profession:** Insurance executive.

**Organizations:** Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce; Bladen Masonic Lodge; former member, Jaycees and Lions Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Former Trustee, Bladen Technical College.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-; NC Senate, 1975-76.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1952-56.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church; Board of Deacons. Former member: Bladen Baptist Association (Moderator) and NC Baptist State Convention.

**Family:** Married, Peggy McKee of Clarkton, January 9, 1955. Children: Shannon, Edward and Allison.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement; Wildlife Resources; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Courts and Administration of Justice; Education; Public Utilities; Transportation; Constitutional Amendments; Election Laws; Rules and Operation of the House.

**CHARLES DONALD OWENS**

(Democrat - Rutherford County)

(Forty-eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Forest City, Rutherford County, June 6, 1925, to Charles Lee and Fessie (Green) Owens.

**Education:** Appalachian State University, 1949, B.S.

**Profession:** Business executive (real estate, land development and auctions).

**Organizations:** Kiwanis Club (former President)

**Boards and Commissions:** Trustee, Appalachian State University, 1979-82.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Mayor and City Council, Town of Forest City; Chairman, County Democrats, 1972-76.

**Military Service:** Served, US Marine Corps, 1943-45 (PFC).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church; Director, Building Fund; lay leader; Methodist Church, International Development.

**Family:** Married, Edna Ogle, May 20, 1950. Child: Charles D., Jr.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Vice Chairman:** Local Government I; Water and Air Resources; Finance.

**Member:** Education; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources; State Properties; Governmental Ethics; Law Enforcement; State Government.

**HARRY EUGENE PAYNE, JR.**

(Democrat - New Hanover County)

(Thirteenth Representative District - New Hanover (part) County - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 11, 1952, to Harry Eugene and Margaret (Tucker) Payne.

**Education:** New Hanover High School, 1967-70; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970-74, A.B. (Political Science, Psychology); Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1974-77, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (private practice).

**Organizations:** New Hanover County, NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

**Boards and Commissions:** Offender Aid and Restoration Child Advocacy Commission.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Grace United Methodist Church.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Constitutional Amendments.

**Vice Chairman:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Insurance.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Judiciary III; Manufacturers and Labor; Pensions and Retirement; State Government; State Properties.



## BEVERLY MOORE PERDUE

(Democrat-Craven County)

Third Representative District-Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Grundy, Virginia, January 14, 1947, to Alfred P. and Irene E. (Morefield) Moore.

**Education:** Grundy High School, 1965; University of Kentucky, 1969, (B.S. in History); University of Florida, M.Ed. Community College Administration, 1974; University of Florida, 1976 (PhD in Administration); Fellow; University of Florida Center of Gerontology Geriatrics Specialist.

**Professional Background:** Former Director, Geriatric Services, Craven County Hospital; Consultant, Robert W. Johnson Foundation; Neuse River Council of Governments; Director of Human Services; Gerontology Society; National Council on Aging; American Hospital Association.

**Organizations:** Chamber of Commerce; Committee of 100; Historical Society; Arts Council; A.B.C. Board, Chairman, 1983-86; Chairman, United Way, 1985.

**Boards:** Member, N.C.N.B. Board; Member, United Way Board; Craven County Home Health Hospice Board; Council on Women; Social Services Board, Chairman, 1979-85.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Craven County Democratic Party, Precinct Chairman, Treasurer, First Vice-President; N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church; Bible School, Co Principal, 1981; Sunday School, Teacher; Bible School, Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Gary R. Perdue, Sr., from Louisville, KY, 1970. Children: Garrett and Emmett.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Aging, Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Judiciary IV; Military and Veterans' Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources, Pensions and Retirement; Health; Transportation.



## COY CLARENCE PRIVETTE

(Republican - Cabarrus County)

(Thirty-fourth Representative District - Cabarrus, Stanly and Union Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Statesville, Iredell County, January 31, 1933, to Clarence and Carrie (Harmon) Privette.

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1955, B.A.; Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1958, M.Div.; School of Pastoral Care, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Walter Reed Army Medical Center, clinical pastoral studies; US Army Command and Staff College.

**Profession:** Executive Director, Christian Action League of NC, Inc.

**Associations:** Kannapolis Chamber of Commerce. Stanly Co. CC; Union-Monroe C.C.

**Boards and Commissions:** American Council on Alcoholic Problems, Inc.; Board of Ministers, Gardner-Webb College; Committee of Ministers, Campbell University; National Leadership Team, National Consultation on Pornography; Trustee, Wingate College, 1963-66, 1973-76, 1977-81.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Reserves, 1953-. Holds Rank of Colonel.

**Honors:** Alumnus of the Year, Men's Residence Council, Wake Forest University, 1977; Man of the Year, NC Baptist Men, 1974; Kannapolis Young Man of the Year, 1966; Student Body President, Wake Forest University, 1954-55; Omnicron Delta Kappa.

**Literary Works:** Editor, *Tomorrow*, a monthly journal concerning moral and ethical issues.

**Religious Activities:** Member, North Kannapolis Baptist Church, Kannapolis, pastor, 1962-76. Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention; Baptist State Convention (President, 1975-77; First Vice President, 1973-75); Moderator, Cabarrus Baptist Association, 1968; President, Kannapolis Ministerial Association, 1965.

**Family:** Married, Betty Frances Shoaf of Kannapolis, June 21, 1958. Children: Denise Elaine, Lori Elizabeth, Amy Lynn and Melanie Ann.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Human Resources; Judiciary I; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Health; Highway Safety; Law Enforcement; Mental Health.



## JOSEPH BRYANT RAYNOR, JR.

(Democrat-Cumberland County)

Fifteenth Representative District: Cumberland (part) County

**Early Years:** Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, January 26, 1923, to Joseph Bryant and Beatrice (Owen) Raynor, Sr.

**Education:** Haymont Grade School, 1929-32; Seventy-First Elementary School, 1933-36; Graduated, Seventy-First High School, 1940; Electronic and Engineering School, 1944; Certified Hypnosis Investigator; Law Enforcement Institute of Hypnosis.

**Professional Background:** Owner, Raynor Supply Company.

**Organizations:** Member, Seventy-First Ruritan Club; Member, Cumberland County Young Democrats Club; Member, Cumberland County Mental Health Association; Member and Past President, Carousel Club; Member, Cumberland County Wildlife Association; Member, Knights of Pythias; Member, Loyal Order of the Moose, Member, Legion of the Moose; Member, Ancient Mystic Order of Bagment of Bagdad; Vice President, TIHE (The Study of Human Ecology); Member, United Brotherhood of Magicians; Member, Society of Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis; Former Member, Fayetteville Exchange Club; Fayetteville Optimist Club; Grand Counselor, United Commercial Travelers of America; Former President, Cumberland County Chapter of the N.C. Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

**Boards:** Board of Directors, Cumberland County Cancer Society; Chairman, Governor's Advisory Commission of Military Affairs; Former Member, Legislative Ethics Committee; Criminal Standards and Judicial Committee; Mental Retardation Study Commission; Mental Health Study commission; Board of Directors, Miss United Teenager; Legislative Serices Commission and Commission on Exceptional Children; Study Commission on Alcoholism; Commission on Migrant Workers.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; served 1965-66, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1987-, N.C. Senate, 1972, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Law Enforcement,Vice Chairman: Alcoholic Beverage Control.

**Vice Chairman:** Health.

**Member:** Aging; Finance; Judiciary II; Manufacturers and Labor; Mental Health; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Rules and Operation of the House.



## EDWARD DAVID REDWINE

(Democrat - Brunswick County)

(Fourteenth Representative District - Brunswick, New Hanover (part) and Pender (part) Counties - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 12, 1947, to Edward Henry and Doris (Frink) Redwine.

**Education:** Shallotte High School, 1965; ECU, 1972, A.B. (Political Science, History).

**Profession:** Vice President and partner, Coastal Insurance and Realty, Inc.

**Organizations:** Independent Insurance Agents of NC; Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents; South Brunswick Chamber of Commerce (President and Director, 1976-82); Shallotte Lions Club; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Council, BSA; Mason, 1976; Shrine Sudane Temple, 1976.

**Boards and Commissions:** NC Student Legislative Advisory Council; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Substance Abuse; Vice Chairman, Brunswick County Parks and Recreation; NC Battleship Memorial Commission, 1982-83; Trustee, Brunswick Technical College, 1982.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Executive Board, 7th Congressional District; Brunswick County Democratic Party (Chairman, 1979-82; Treasurer, 1976; Young Democrats of Brunswick County (President, 1978).

**Honors:** Young Agent of the Year, 1984; Mr. Chairman Award, IIANC, 1982; *Who's Who in American Politics*, 1982; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Shallotte Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Margaret Penelope Taylor of Monroe, September 23, 1972. Children: Erin Elizabeth and Amanda Fletcher, David Austin.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Alcoholic Beverage Control.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Marine Fisheries; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Public Utilities; Insurance; Judiciary III; Manufacturers and Labor.





## FRANK EDWIN RHODES

(Republican - Forsyth County)

(Thirty-ninth Representative District - Forsyth, (part) County - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2, 1914, to Frank and Alberta (Stoddard) Rhodes.

**Education:** Columbia University (Advertising and Management); Rutgers University (Sales Management).

**Profession:** Retired real estate executive (former President, Frank E. Rhodes, Inc.).

**Organizations:** Winston-Salem Board of Realtors; NC Association of Realtors; National Association of Realtors; Winston-Salem Kiwanis Club; Salem Masonic Lodge 289; Oasis Shrine Temple; Winston-Salem Shrine.

**Boards and Commissions:** Forsyth Zoning Board of Adjustment, 1969-75 (Chairman, 1972-75).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1944-45; OCS; Infantry; Expert Infantryman; Expert Sharpshooter; Good Conduct Medal.

**Honors:** Realtor of the Year, 1968.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Centenary United Methodist Church, Winston-Salem; Administrative Board.

**Family:** Married, Fernande Gagne of Quebec City, Canada, July 1, 1960. Children: Ruthann, Frank, III, Tina and Nelson.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Corrections; Education; Higher Education; Mental Health; Natural and Economic Resources; Aging; Finance; Judiciary III.



### JOHNATHAN LABAN RHYNE, JR.

(Republican - Lincoln County)

(Forty-fourth Representative District - Gaston and Lincoln Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, June 6, 1955, to Johnathan L. and Marian Lavinia (Stowe) Rhyne, Sr.

**Education:** Lincolnton High School, 1973; Davidson College, 1977, B.A. (Sociology); Campbell University, School of Law, 1981, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (partner, firm of Jonas, Jonas and Rhyne); Secretary, Lincoln Bank of NC.

**Organizations:** Lincoln County, NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; Secretary-Treasurer, Judicial District 27B, 1984; Director, Lincoln Apple Festival Committee.

**Boards and Commissions:** N.C. Courts Commission (1985-), Chairman (1986-); Former Director, Lincoln Arts Council.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Lincoln County Republican Party (Secretary, 1984).

**Honors:** I. Beverly Lake Constitutional Law Scholar, Campbell University.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Lincolnton; Board of Deacons, 1971-73, 1982-84 (Chairman, 1984). Elder (1985-)

**Family:** Married, Martha Jane Cameron of Dunn, August 2, 1980.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Courts and Administration of Justice; Finance; Governmental Ethics; Higher Education; Judiciary I; Constitutional Amendments; Small Business; Wildlife Resources.



## RICHARD EUGENE ROGERS

(Democrat-Martin County)

Sixth Representative District-Bertie (part), Hertford (part), Martin (part), and Pitt (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Williamston, Martin County, December 12, 1929, to Javan and Effie (Green) Rogers (both deceased).

**Education:** Bear Grass High School, 1943-45; Williamston High School, 1945-46; Oak Ridge Military Institution, 1946-47; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1955, B.S., Masters Education, 1957.

**Professional Background:** Superintendent Matron, County Schools, 1965-85 (retired); Farming; Insurance; Real Estate; N.C. Association of School Administrations; Martin County Chamber of Commerce.

**Organizations:** President, Williamston Kiwanis Club, 1982; Local District Committee, BSA, 1965-85; St. Pauls Jaycees, 1959-63 (President, 1962).

**Boards:** District Committee, Boy Scouts of America, 1986; Board of Directors, East-Carolina Vocational Center, 1980-85; Board of Directors, W.C. High School Athletic Association, 1981-84; Board of Health, Martin Washington, Tyrrell District, 1965-84; Board of Directors, N.C. Superintendents Division, NCAE, 1975-78.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Coast Guard, 1950-53; Honorable Discharge.

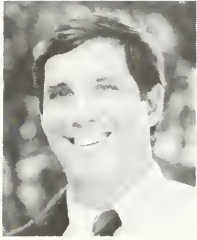
**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award; Boss of the Year Award; Superintendent Contributing Most to Athletics, Region I.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Memorial Baptist Church; Board of Deacons, 1966-70, 1972-76, 1978-82, 1984-present.

**Family:** Married, Jean Carole Griffin, of Williamston, August 18, 1956. Children: Jeanette, Laura and Richard.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget-Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Education; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Cultural Resources; Higher Education; Housing; Insurance; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**FRANK JULIAN SIZEMORE, III**

(Republican - Guilford County)

(Twenty-seventh Representative District - Guilford (part) County - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in High Point, Guilford County, July 25, 1946, to Frank Julian and Jane (Cameron) Sizemore, Jr.

**Education:** Ferndale Junior High School, 1958-61; Central High School, 1964; Duke University, 1968, B.A.; Duke University, 1971, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (partner, firm of Smith, Helms, Mullin, and Moore).

**Organizations:** Greensboro, NC, DC and American Bar Associations (Litigation Section, Environmental Law Subsection, Forum Committee on Health Law, and Natural Resources Section of American Bar Association); Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Christian Legal Society; Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Council of Community Development.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Special Assistant, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and General Counsel, US Environmental Protection Agency.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro; Board of Deacons, 1984-85.

**Family:** Married, Laura C. Frazier of Greensboro, May 26, 1979. Children: Sara Frazier, Anna Laura and Frank Julian IV.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Education; Higher Education; Constitutional Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice; Governmental Ethics; Judiciary I; Law Enforcement; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## MARGARET "PEGGY" ANN STAMEY

(Democrat - Wake County)

(Sixty-third Representative District - Wake (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, March 17, 1932, to Chester Franklin and Sudie (Aiken) McIntosh.

**Education:** Plonk School of Creative Arts, 1948-51; Brevard College, 1951-53; University of Maryland, 1958-59 (Political Science); Fridan School of Data Systems, 1959-60; Brevard College 1951-53.

**Profession:** Legislator; Fishery consultant (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Chairman, 1980).

**Organizations:** Triangle International Trade Association; Triangle Kidney Foundation; NC Museum of History Associates; Cary Chamber of Commerce; Women in State Government. Cary Woman's Club, N.C. Kidney Foundation, N.C. Museum of History Associates, Cary Chamber of Commerce, Women in State Government.

**Boards and Commissions:** National Coalition for Conservation of Marine Resources, 1979-; US Advisor, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, 1980-; Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission; charter member, NC Child Advocacy Council; Chairman, SAF, 1980. Capital Planning Commission Gov's Council on Physical Fitness, Governmental Operations Committee of the N.C. General Assembly.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; National Association of Women Legislators; Women's Forum; Chairman, Democratic Women of Wake County, YDC, 1977-79; Wake County Democratic Party (Chairman, 1977; Vice Chairman, 1972-76); national committeewomen, YDC, 1968; former committeewoman, National Democratic Committee.

**Honors:** Citation, Wake County SPCA, 1984; Thad Eure Award, 1978; NC Democratic Party Appreciation Award, 1977; Citation, Kidney Foundation, 1977; Jim Hunt Campaign Award, 1976; Outstanding Young Democrat, NC Young Democrats Club, 1968.

**Religious Activities:** Member, White Plains Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, James H. Stamey, January 3, 1953. Children: Dianna Dee Stamey-Fulmer, James Franklin, Susan Alice and Melissa Jane (Stamey) Lennon.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** State Personnel.

**Vice Chairman:** Marine Fisheries; Corporations.

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Education; Finance; Judiciary III; Rules and Operation of the House; State Properties; Water and Air Resources.

**EDGAR VANCE STARNES****(Republican-Caldwell County)**

Forty-Sixth Representative District-Alexander (part), Avery Burke (part), Caldwell, Mitchell, and Watauga (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Hickory, Catawba County, September 3, 1956, to Ray Coolidge and Sarah (Capshaw) Starnes.

**Education:** Granite Falls Public Schools, Graduated, 1974; Carson-Newman College, 1978 (B.A. in History, Minors in Spanish and Religion), Graduated Cum Laude.

**Professional Background:** Dairy Farmer; Caldwell County Farm Bureau; Coble Dairy Young Cooperators, Board of Directors; Boards: Former Member, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) State Committee, 1981-84 (appointed by Secretary of Agriculture, John R. Block-was youngest person in the agency's history to serve in this capacity).

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Caldwell County Young Republican, Chairman, 1979-81; Young Republican State Board of Directors Archives Chairman, 1980; Tenth District Director, 1981; Caldwell County Republican Executive Committee, 1979-present.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Poovey's Grove Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Deacon; Chairman, 1983-86; Missions Committee; Pulpit Committee; Baptist Lay Witnessing Foundation.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Agriculture; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Manufacturers and Labor; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Finance; Transportation.

**TIMOTHY NORTON TALLENT****(Republican - Cabarrus County)**

(Thirty-fourth Representative District - Cabarrus, Stanly and Union Counties - Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, November 9, 1949, to Johnny and Margaret (Weaver) Tallent.

**Education:** Concord High School; University of South Carolina.

**Profession:** Secretary, Zion Music Service, Inc.

**Organizations:** Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Gideons (former President); President, Christian Businessmen.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Honors:** Outstanding Lay Person of Cabarrus County.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Concord Bible Church, Concord.

**Family:** Married, Dianne Cox of Concord, August 3, 1974. Children: Angela.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Children and Youth; Corporations; Finance; Highway Safety; Public Utilities; Rules and Operations of the House; and State Properties.



**JOHN L. TART**

(Democrat-Wayne County)

Eleventh Representative District-Wayne County

**Early Years:** Born in Grantham, Wayne County, October 30, 1927, to Lisker and Minnie Mae (Denning) Tart.

**Education:** Grantham High School, 1944; N.C. State, 1950, B.S., Agriculture Education; N.C. State, 1956, M.S., Agriculture Education; N.C. State, 1969, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** Teacher, Wayne County Schools; Teacher, Mount Olive College; President, Johnson Technical College; Farmer.

**Organizations:** Mill Creek Masonic Lodge; Farm Bureau; Grange; Wayne County Industrial Commission; Former President, Wayne County Unit, American Cancer Society; Former, Master Masonic Lodge; Former President, N.C. Pork Producer Association; Former, Secretary-Treasurer N.C. Hampshire Breeders Association.

**Boards:** Former, N.C. State Board of Education; Former, Local Government Commission.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Wayne County President, Y.D.C.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Selah Christian Church; Elder; Sunday School Teacher; Lay Speaker.

**Family:** Married, Marjorie Stevens, from Grantham, December 18, 1948. Children: John, Denny, and Dianne.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Corrections; Law Enforcement; Military and Veterans' Affairs, Higher Education; Highway Safety; Human Resources; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



## RAYMOND MARKHAM THOMPSON, SR.

(Democrat-Chowan County)

First Representative District-Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates (part), Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Weeksville, Pasquotank County, September 17, 1925, to Wallace L. and Minnie (Markham) Thompson, Sr.

**Education:** Elizabeth City High School, 1939-43; North Carolina State University, 1950 (B.S. in Agricultural Education).

**Professional Background:** Taught Vocational Agriculture, 1950-51; Assistant County Agent, 1951-54; County Agent, 1954-70; County Extension Chairman, 1970-81; Consultant with Peoples Bank, 1981-83; Manager, Chowan Storage, 1983.

**Organizations:** County Agents Association; Epsilon Sigma Phi; Hertford Lions Club; Edenton Lions Club; American Legion Post (40); V.F.W.; Unanimity Lodge No. 7 (Masonic Order); Ruritan, 1954-70.

**Boards:** Peoples Bank Board, 1975; Chowan Hospital Board, 1977-82; Chowan Planning Board, 1970; Chairman, Finance Committee, 1980-82.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives.

**Military:** Served, United States Coast Guard, Signalman, third class, 1943-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Edenton United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1972-83.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Pemberton Thompson of Raleigh, June 9, 1949. Children: Raymond, Gayle, and Sharon.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Aging; Agriculture; Cultural Resources; Law Enforcement; Marine Fisheries; Natural and Economic Resources; Finance; Health; Transportation.

**SHARON A. THOMPSON****(Democrat-Durham County)**

Sixty-Eighth Representative District-Durham (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on May 31, 1948, to Russell E. and Elma (Andreasen) Thompson.

**Education:** Michigan State University, 1970, B.S. (in retailing); Antioch School of Law, 1976, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Board of Governors; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, Governing Board and President-Elect; N.C. Bar Association Member, Family Law and Real Property Sections.

**Organizations:** Hayti Development Corporation, Board of Directors, Treasurer, 1984-present; Former Member, Durham Dispute Settlement Center, Board of Directors, 1983-84.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; Democratic State Executive Committee, 1985-86.

**Honors:** Recipient of M.S. Foundation Grant, 1979; Who's Who in American Law, 4th Ed.; Received Citation for Architectural Conservation for Rehabilitation of Office Building from Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1983.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Manufacturers and Labor; Rules and Operation of the House; Employment Security; Finance; Housing; Judiciary II; and Water and Air Resources.



## JAMES PAUL TYNDALL

(Democrat-Onslow County)

Fourth Representative District-Carteret and Onslow Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Arapahoe, Pamlico County, March 28, 1914, to James A. and Fannie P. Tyndall.

**Education:** Arapahoe High School, 1929; Washington Collegiate Institute, 1930; Rutherford Junior College, 1932; Atlantic Christian College, 1936, A.B.; ECU, 1958, M.A.

**Professional Background:** Retired educator (former teacher, coach, principal, assistant superintendent, superintendent and Board of Education member, total 46 years).

**Organizations:** NCAE; NEA; AASA; life member, N.C. Division of Principals; life member, N.C. Division of Superintendents; Kiwanis Club, 1962-72.

**Boards:** Legislative Committee, State School Boards Association; State Chairman, Legislative Committee, N.C. Retired School Personnel; Board of Directors, N.C. Retired Government Employees; Onslow County Board of Health, 1963-72; Onslow County Hospital Board, 1957-72.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Onslow County Board of Education, three terms; Federal Lobbyist for Military Impacted School Systems in N.C. (10 years).

**Honors:** Community Man Award, Jacksonville Jaycees, 1971; Today's Outstanding N.C. Citizen, WNCT-TV, 1969; American Educator Award, Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, 1969.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Trinity United Methodist; Sunday School teacher, 8 years.

**Family:** Married, Eunice Wilson, June 23, 1979; four children.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Wildlife Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** Military and Veteran's Affairs.

**Vice Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement.

**Member:** Constitutional Amendments; Education; Marine Fisheries; Mental Health; Public Utilities; Finance.



## LOIS SIMMONS WALKER

(Republican - Iredell County)

(Forty-second Representative District - Iredell (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born in Mount Airy, Surry County, August 8, 1930, to John Alexander and Flossie (Burge) Simmons.

**Education:** Pilot Mountain High School, 1947; Appalachian State University, 1951, B.S.; Duke University, graduate studies, 1956; Appalachian State University, 1978, M.A.

**Profession:** Teacher, athletic director and counselor, Statesville Senior High School.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Organizations:** NCAE; NAE; American Association of Physical Education, Health and Recreation; NC Personnel and Guidance Association; NC School Counselors Association; Statesville Tennis Team, 1978-84; Sir Walnut Cabinet; Statesville Woman's Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** County Chairman, Western Statesville Recreation Commission, 1958-72; former Secretary and Vice President, Statesville Recreation Commission.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Statesville; President, Sunday School; Vice President, choir.

**Family:** Married, William L. Walker, PhD. of Statesville, June 28, 1951. Children: Bo and Enid; Grandchildren: Alex and Tracy.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education; Election Laws; Governmental Ethics; Marine Fisheries; State Personnel; Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf; Rules and Operation of the House; Wildlife Resources.

**EDWARD ALEXANDER WARNER, JR.**

(Democrat-Cumberland County)

Fifteenth Representative District-Cumberland (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, November 11, 1942, to Edward A. and Mae Pearl (Green) Warner, Sr. Education: Campbell College, 1965, A.B. English; East Carolina University, 1973, M.A.ed.

**Professional Background:** Countryside Furniture Company, Inc. Board of Directors, President.

**Organizations:** Lebanon Lodge, No. 391, A.F. and AM; Phi Delta Kappa.

**Boards:** Cumberland County Board of Education.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House of Representatives; Cumberland County Board of Education.

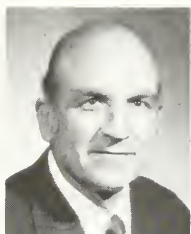
**Honors:** Jaycees Man of the Year, 1987; Fayetteville State University School of Education Award; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1977.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Faymont Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Jacquelyn Fredda Smith, of Anderson, on October 13, 1979. Children: Edward and Molly, Alexa.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Education; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Finance; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Human Resources; Water and Air Resources.

**EDWARD NELSON WARREN**

(Democrat-Pitt County)

Ninth Representative District-Greene and Pitt (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 29, 1926, to Elmer Edward and Daisy (Cox) Warren.

**Education:** Campbell University, A.A.; Atlantic Christian College, A.B.; East Carolina University, M.A.; Duke University, doctoral program.

**Professional Background:** Investor, Farmer, Real Estate.

**Organizations:** Greenville Rotary Club (Paul Harris Fellow), Trustee Salvation Army, Pitt County Heart Association (Former Chairman), Board of Directors Greenville Chamber of Commerce, United Fund Board, Greenville Golf and Country Club. (Former President).

**Boards:** Former Chairman Board of Trustees, Pitt County Memorial Hospital, Former Chairman, Pitt County Health Board, Pitt County Airport Authority.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present (4 terms). Former Chairman, Pitt County Board of County Commissioners.

**Military Service:** United States Air Force.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Christian Church; Former Deacon; Finance Committee.

**Family:** Married, Joan Braswell.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations Base Budget-Education.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations-Base Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Election Laws.

**Vice Chairman:** Appropriations Expansion Budget.

**Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations Expansion Budget-Education; Banks And Thrift Institutions; Constitutional Amendments; Corrections; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Higher Education.





**RAYMOND ALLAN WARREN**  
 (Republican - Mecklenburg County)

(Thiry-sixth Representative District - Mecklenburg (part) County - One Representative.)

**Early Years:** Born June 7, 1957, to Charles Allen and Edith Ann (Thomas) Warren (now Edith A. Brotherton).

**Education:** Independence High School, 1975; UNC-Wilmington, 1979, B.A., *cum laude* (History); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1983, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney, real estate broker, writer.

**Organizations:** Mecklenburg County and NC Bar; charter member and former Director, Mint Hill Civitan Club; Member, Mint Hill Business Association. Former member: Christian Legal Society; Unversity Theatre, UNC-Wilmington; UNC-Wilmington College Republicans (President, 1975-79).

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; (House Minority Whip, 1987).

**Honors:** Who's Who Among University and College Students, 1977-79; Big Man on Campus, Alpha Phi Omega, 1979.

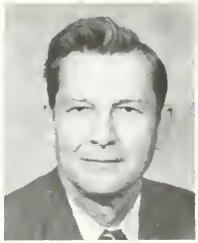
**Literary Works:** Co-founder and editor, *The Carolina Free Press*, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982-83; columnist, *Seahawk*, UNC-Wilmington, 1975-79.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. John Neuman Catholic Church, Charlotte.

**Family:** Single.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Member:** Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Constitutional Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice; Election Laws; Judiciary II; Local Government II; Natural and Economic Resources; State Personnel.

**WILLIAM THOMAS WATKINS****(Democrat - Granville County)**

(Twenty-second Representative District - Caswell, Granville, Halifax (part), Person, Vance and Warren Counties - Three Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Granville County, July 1, 1921, to John Stradley and Belle (Norwood) Watkins.

**Education:** Oak Hill High School, 1927-39; Mars Hill Junior College, 1942; Wake Forest College, 1939-41, 1946-48, 1949, B.S.; Wake Forest Law School, 1949-52, LL.B.

**Profession:** Attorney. (Attorney, Granville County, 1955-68).

**Organizations:** : Granville County, 9th Judicial District and NC Bar Associations; Pi Kappa Alpha.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1942-46 (Staff Sergeant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Oxford Baptist Church, Oxford; former Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married, Louie Marie Best, November 18, 1944. Children: Alma Marie (Watkins) Brown and Annabell (Watkins) Barker.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Appropriations-Expansion Budget.

**Vice Chairman:** Election Laws.

**Member:** Appropriations-Base Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Courts and Administration of Justice; Judiciary IV; Rules and Operation of the House; Law Enforcement; State Personnel; Transportation.

**DENNIS ALVIN WICKER**

(Democrat - Lee County)

(Nineteenth Representative District - Harnett and Lee Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Sanford, Lee County, June 14, 1952, to J. Shelton and Clarice (Burns) Wicker.

**Education:** UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, B.A.; Wake Forest University, 1978, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (firm of Love and Wicker, P.A.).

**Organizations:** NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; Academy of Trial Lawyers; Rotary Club.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Luke Methodist Church, Sanford; Administrative Board.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Chairman:** Judiciary IV.

**Vice Chairman:** Courts and Administration of Justice. Government Ethics.

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitutional Amendments; Finance; Insurance; Small Business; State Personnel.

**WADE FRANKLIN WILMOTH**

(Democrat-Watauga County)

Fortieth Representative District-Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes (part), Surry, and Watauga (part) Counties.

**Early Years:** Born in Dobson, Surry County, November 14, 1934, to Jennings and Lillie Mae (Campbell) Wilmoth.

**Education:** Dobson High School, 1953; Appalachian State University, 1956, B.S.

**Professional Background:** Owner, Wade Wilmoth Realty; Realtor; Director of First Union National Bank, 1972 to present; State Director of the N.C. Realtors Associations, 1986.

**Organizations:** Appalachian State University, Chancellors Committee, 1983-86; Honorary Director, Boone Area Chamber of Commerce; Hound Ears Club; Former President, Boone Jaycees, 1970-71; United Way, 1969; Watauga County Heart Association, 1982-84; Chairman of the Board of Northwest N.C. Development Association.

**Political Activities:** N.C. House Representative; Boone City Council (1 term); Mayor of Boone (2 terms).

**Political Career Achievements:** Three key achievements made in Boone: City Management form of government; seven million dollar Water Referendum passed; sewer capacity plant was added to double the former capacity.

**Military:** Served, U.S. Army, PFC, 1958-59; Good Conduct Medal, Marksman.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Gloria Sue Watts, of Lenoir, November 5, 1960. Children: Greg and April.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Local Government I; Natural and Economic Resources; Rules and Operation of the House; Small Business; Election Laws; Finance; Higher Education; State Properties; Transportation.

**WALTER HAROLD WINDLEY, III**

(Republican - Gaston County)

(Forty-fourth Representative District - Gaston and Lincoln Counties -  
Four Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Columbia, South Carolina, December 15, 1955, to Walter Harold and Betty Lou (Elmore) Windley, Jr.

**Education:** Ashbrook High School, 1974; Appalachian State University, 1978, B.S. (Business Administration, Economics); Appalachian State University, 1979, M.B.A.

**Profession:** Vice President, W.J. Barlowe Tank Services, Inc.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Family:** Married, Debra Lynn Ramsey of Morganton, June 2, 1979. Children: Walter Harold, IV, Amanda Michelle and William Davenport.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

**Member:** Constitutional Amendments; Finance; Judiciary II; Courts and Administration of Justice; Election Laws; Governmental Ethics; Highway Safety; Judiciary II; Transportation.



## BETTY HUTCHINSON WISER

(Democrat-Wake County)

Sixty-fourth Representative District-Wake (part) County.

**Early Years:** Born in Shelby, Ohio, May 12, 1931, to Roscoe David and Mary Louise (Stine) Hutchinson.

**Education:** College of Wooster, 1949-50; Ohio State University, 1954, B.S., 1958, M.S. (Home Economics) NCSU, 1961, M.S. (Sociology); Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California; NCSU, 1982, Ed.D. (Adult Education).

**Profession:** President, Retirement Planning Associates, Inc.; Executive Director, Wake County Council on Aging, Inc., 1975-81; Director and founder, Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Raleigh-Wake County, 1973-74; Director, Volunteer Training and Volunteer Services projects, 1970-75, N.C. State University, 1961-69; former high school and nursery school teacher; home economist, International Voluntary Services, Iraq, 1955-57.

**Organizations:** League of Women Voters of N.C., former State President; National Association of Women Business Owners; American Business Women Association; American Association of University Women; Older Women's League; N.C. Adult Education Association; N.C. Association of Aging; Zonta Club of Raleigh (former President); Delta Kappa Gamma International (former President); Phi Kappa Phi.

**Boards:** Director, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; N.C. Council on the Status of Women, 1977-81; N.C. Conference for Social Services, Director, 1980-83; N.C. Council of Women's Organizations, President, 1977-79; Convenor, Women's Forum of N.C.; North Carolina Family Life Council, 1986.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-; Democratic Women of Wake County; Wake County unity Campaign Committee, 1982; Chairman, Wake County Precinct #2, 1982-84.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Unitarian Church, Raleigh; former Secretary and Program Chairman on Board.

**Family:** Married, Edward H. Wiser of Raleigh, December 21, 1957. Children: Carla and Conrad.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Pensions and Retirement.

**Member:** Cultural Resources; Local Government I; Employment Security; Finance; Judiciary III; State Government; State Personnel.



## BARNEY PAUL WOODARD

(Democrat - Johnston County)

(Twentieth Representative District - Franklin and Johnston Counties - Two Representatives.)

**Early Years:** Born in Princeton, November 23, 1914, to John Richard and Elizabeth (wall) Woodard.

**Education:** Princeton High School; UNC -Chapel Hill, 1938, Pharmacy degree.

**Profession:** Pharmacist; (owner, Woodard Pharmacy).

**Organizations:** National Association of Retail Druggists; Princeton Lions Club (former President); Johnston County Shrine Club; Johnston County Mental Health Association; Johnston County Drug Club; keep Johnston County Beautiful; NC Pharmaceutical Association, 1978; Fund Chairman, Mental Helath Association, 1971-72; Chairman, Princeton School Advisory Committee, 1969-71.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-.

**Honors:** Bowl of Hygea Award for outstanding Community Service in Pharmacy, 1978.

**Religious Activities:** Member, United Methodist Church; Trustee, Administrative Board; teacher, 1969-71.

**Family:** Married, Annie Louise Sugg, September 6, 1941. Children: Barney Paul, Jr., Dianne Louise (Woodard) Taylor, Michael Sugg and Joy (woodard) McLeod.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Chairman:** Human Resources.

**Vice Chairman:** State Personnel; Highway Safety.

**Member:** Aging; Agriculture; Appropriations-Base Budget; Appropriations-Expansion Budget; Health; Judiciary II; State Government; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education.





## RICHARD WRIGHT

(Democrat-Columbus County)

Fifteenth Representative District-Columbus County.

**Early Years:** Born in Loris, South Carolina, October 8, 1944, to Ottis R. and Olive (Battle) Wright.

**Education:** Tabor City High School, 1963; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967, A.B. (Political Science); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1971, J.D.

**Profession:** Attorney (firm of McGougan, Wright and Worley); farmer; rental properties owner.

**Organizations:** Columbus County, 13th Judicial District and N.C. Bar Associations; Columbus County Farm Bureau; Director, Columbus County Mental Health Association; Southeastern Oratorio Society; Columbus County Young Farmers Association; President, Columbus County UNC Alumni Association; Civitan Club; Sampson and Columbus Historical Societies; S.C. Genealogy Society; Columbus Cotillion.

**Boards:** Columbus Committee of 100; Board of Vistors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983-; Columbus County Arts Council; Director, STRIKE AT THE WIND, 1979-87, Trustee, N.C. Art Museum, 1980-82; N.C. Commission on Criminal Justice Training and Education Standards, 1979-82; N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Systems Council, 1977-79; State Archaeology Commission, 1975-77; former President, Columbus County Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee. Director, Columbus County Economic Development Commission; Tabor City Commission of 100.

**Political Activities:** Member, N.C. House of Representatives; 1975-present (6 terms); State Democratic Executive Committee, 1977, presidential elector, 1976.

**Honors:** Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Old Well; Society of Janus.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church; Council on Ministries and Administrative Board; youth coordinator and UMYF counselor, Chairman Church Finance.

**Family:** Married, Jenny McKinnon. Children: Elizabeth and Sarah.

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Vice Chairman:** Courts and Administration of Justice.

**Vice Chairman:** Rules and Operation of the House.

**Member:** Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitutional Amendments; Economic Growth; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Finance.



### GRACE AVERETTE COLLINS

Principal Clerk

North Carolina House of Representatives

**Early Years:** Born in Fuquay-Varina, Wake County, to Alonzo Deams and Minnie Lee (Helms) Averette.

**Education:** Fuquay-Varina High School, 1949; Kings Business College, 1951; additional studies, Raleigh School of Commerce and Hardbarger Business College.

**Profession:** Principal Clerk, NC House of Representatives, 1974-; General Assembly staff, 1969-73.

**Organizations:** Executive Committee, National Conference of State Legislators; Executive Nominating Committee, NCSL; Legislative Management Committee, NCSL. Assembly on the Legislature; Chairman, all standing committees, American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (President, 1981-82; Vice President, 1980-81; Secretary-Treasurer, 1979-80).

**Political Activities:** Principal Clerk, NC House of Representatives, 1974, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-; Chairman, Middle Creek-Fuquay Precinct, 1971-73; First Vice Chairman, Middle Creek-Fuquay Precinct, 1969-71.

**Honors:** *Who's Who in State Government*, 1976; Outstanding Leadership Award, American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries, 1975 and 1976.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Fuquay-Varina Methodist Church; Board of Mission; Chancel Choir; former Sunday School teacher.

**Family:** Married, John Nolan Collins, October 4, 1952. Children: John N., Jr., Joseph A., James D. and Laurie E.

(Note: Presumably McDowell will be appointed to fill vacancies on the same committees on which Jordan served; however, this decision lies with the Lieutenant Governor.)

## OCCUPATIONS LIST

### 1987 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Agri-Business**

Brown, John W. (livestock)  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Starnes, Edgar V. (dairyman)  
 Warren, Edward N. (warehouse)

**Attorney**

Alexander, William G.  
 Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Cromer, Charles M.  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Hall, A. M.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 Kennedy, Annie Brown  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Michaux, H. M., Jr.  
 Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr.  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Thompson, Sharon A.  
 Warren, Raymond A.  
 Watkins, William T.  
 Wicker, Dennis A.  
 Wright, Richard

**Auctioneer**

DeVane, Daniel H.

**Small Business**

Anderson, Gerald L. (forestry)  
 Brannan, George W. (nurseryman)  
 Etheridge, Bobby R. (radio-TV station)  
 Gist, Herman C. (food products)  
 Grady, Robert  
 Hall, A. M. (durg store)  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Locks, Sidney A. (day care)  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr. (automotive supplies)

Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.  
 Windley, W. H., III (tank services)  
 Wiser, Betty H. (retirement planning)  
 Woodard, Barney Paul (pharmacy)

**Consultant**

Jones, Walter B., Jr. (business)

**Corporate Executive**

Beall, Charles M.  
 Boyd, William T. (contractor)  
 Brubaker, Harold J. (investments)  
 Chalk, Richard E. (wood products)  
 Craven, James M.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr. (investments)  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 Fletcher, Ray C. (automotive)  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Hightower, Foyle R. (fuel dealerships)  
 Huffman, Doris R. (building supplies)  
 Hughes, James F. (motel/ hotel)  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan (publisher)  
 Tallent, Timothy N.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr. (furniture)

**Dentist**

Hunt, John J.

**Educator**

Brown, Brewster (college administration)  
 Burke, Logan  
 Cochran, Betsy L.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Diamont, David Hunter (coach)  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A. (former)  
 Greenwood, Gordon H. (college administration)  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Keese-Forrester, Margaret (former)  
 Lineberry, Albert S.  
 Tart, John L.  
 Walker, Lois S. (guidance)  
 Wiser, Betty H. (former)

**Engineer**

Bowman, J. Fred  
Ethridge, W. Bruce (power company)

**Executive Director, Non Profit  
Organization**

Privette, Coy C.

**Farmer**

Brown, John W.  
Etheridge, Bobby R.  
Hall, Marshall

Hunt, John J., Jr.  
James, Vernon G.  
Lutz, Edith L.  
McAlister, Robert L.  
McLaughlin, John B.  
Murphy, Wendell H.  
Tart, John L.  
Warren, Edward N.  
Wright, Richard

**Funeral Business**

Bumgardner, David W.

**1987 HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****AGING**

Chairman: Edwards, C. R.  
 Vice Chairman: Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Vice Chairman: Hall, Alexander M.  
 Vice Chairman: Locks, Sidney A.  
 Vice Chairman: Wiser, Betsy H.

Alexander, William G.  
 Bowen, Edward C.  
 Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Foster, Jo Graham  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Brown, John Walter  
 Burke, Logan  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Rhodes, Frank E.

Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.

**AGRICULTURE**

Chairman: James, Vernon G.  
 Vice Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Vice Chairman: Barnes, Anne C.  
 Vice Chairman: Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Vice Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Lutz, Edith L.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Brown, Brewster W.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Redwine, E. David  
 Tart, John L.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

Beall, Charles M.  
 Brown, John Walter  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Mavretic, Joseph L.  
 Rogers, Richard E.  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.

Brawley, C. Robert  
 Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Starnes, Edgar V.  
 Warren, Edward N.

**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL**

Chairman: Redwine, E. David  
 Vice Chairman: Gist, Herman C.  
 Vice Chairman: Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.,

Beard, Rayford D.  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan

Chapin, Howard B.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Privette, Coy C.

Craven, James M.  
 Hall, Alexander M.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.

**APPROPRIATIONS-BASE BUDGET**

Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Vice Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Vice Chairman: Etheridge, W. Bruce  
 Vice Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.  
 Vice Chairman: Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Vice Chairman: Nye, Edd  
 Vice Chairman: Colton, Marie W.  
 Vice Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.  
 Vice Chairman: Locks, Sidney A.  
 Vice Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Vice Chairman: Warren, Edward N.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Bowen, Edward C.  
 Burke, Logan  
 Cochrane, Betsy I.  
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Foster, Jo Graham  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Hunt, Jack  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Kennedy, Annie B.  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Warren, Raymond

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Beall, Charles M.  
 Brown, Brewster W.  
 Chalk, Richard F.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Cromer, Charles E.  
 DeVane, Daniel H.  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Redwine, F. David  
 Tart, John L.  
 Watkins, William T.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Beard, Rayford Donald  
 Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Chapin, Howard B.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Diamont, David H.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Hasty, John C.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Lutz, Edith L.  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Rogers, Richard E.  
 Walker, Lois S.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

**APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE  
ON EDUCATION**

Chairman: Warren, Edward N.  
 Vice Chairman: Foster, Joe Graham  
 Vice Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III

Chalk, Richard E.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Tart, John L.

Chapin, Howard B.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Rogers, Richard E.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

**APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE  
ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

Chairman: Murphy, Wendell H.  
Vice Chairman: Barnhill, Howard C.

Beall, Charles M.	Brown, Brewster W.	Cooper, Roy A., III
Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.	Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.	Holmes, George M.
Huffman, Doris R.	Hunter, Robert C.	Ligon, Bradford D.
Warren, Raymond		

**APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE  
ON HUMAN RESOURCES**

Chairman: Locks, Sidney A.  
Vice Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.  
Vice Chairman: Kennedy, Annie B.

Burke, Logan	Crawford, James W., Jr.	Cromer, Charles L.
Diamont, David H.	Duncan, Ann Q.	Etheridge, Larry E.
Fletcher, Ray C.	Jeralds, Luther R.	Lutz, Edith L.
Nye, Edd	Perdue, Beverly M.	

**APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET-COMMITTEE  
ON JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY**

Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.  
Vice Chairman: Hunt, Jack

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.	Beard, Rayford D.	Brubaker, Harold J.
Decker, Michael	Devane, Daniel H.	Freeman, William M.
Gist, Herman C.	Holt, Bertha M.	Isenhower, W. Stine
Justus, Larry T.		

**APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET-NATURAL  
AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

Chairman: Colton, Marie W.  
Vice Chairman: McLaughlin, John B.  
Vice Chairman: Redwine, E. David

Abernethy, J. Vernon	Bowen, Edward C.	Cochrane, Betsy L.
Dawkins, Donald M.	Esposito, Theresa H.	Ethridge, W. Bruce
Hasty, John C.	James, Vernon G.	Payne, Harry E., Jr.
Walker, Lois S.		



**APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET**

Chairman: Watkins, William L.  
 Vice Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Vice Chairman: Ethridge, Bruce W.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.  
 Vice Chairman: Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Vice Chairman: Nye, Fdd  
 Vice Chairman: Colton, Marie W.  
 Vice Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.  
 Vice Chairman: Locks, Sidney A.  
 Vice Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Vice Chairman: Warren, Edward N.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Bowen, Edward C.  
 Burke, Logan  
 Cochrane, Betsy L.  
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Lutz, Edith L.  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Rogers, Richard E.  
 Walker, Lois S.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr  
 Beall, Charles M.  
 Brown, Brewster W.  
 Chalk, Richard E.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Cromer, Charles L.  
 Devane, Daniel H.  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Espostio, Theresa H.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Hasty, John C.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Kennedy, Annie Brown  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Warren, Raymond

Barnes, Ann C.  
 Beard, Rayford, D.  
 Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Chapin, Howard B.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Diamont, David H.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Foster, Jo G.  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Hunt, Jack  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Redwine, E. David  
 Tart, John L.  
 Woodard, Barney

**APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMISSION  
ON EDUCATION**

Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Vice Chairman: Foster, Jo Graham  
 Vice Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.,  
 Tart, John L.

Chalk, Richard E.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Rogers, Richard E.  
 Warren, Edward N.

Chapin, Howard B.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Woodard, Barney P.

**APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE  
ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.  
 Vice Chairman: Barnhill, Howard C.

Beall, Charles M.  
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 Warren, Raymond

Brown, Brewster W.  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.

Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.

## APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Nye, Edd  
Vice Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.  
Vice Chairman: Kennedy, Annie B.

Burke, Logan  
Diamont, David H.  
Fletcher, Ray C.  
Lutz, Edith L.

Crawford, James W., Jr.  
Duncan, Ann Q.  
Jeralds, Luther R.  
Perdue, Beverly M.

Cromer, Charles L.  
Etheridge, Larry E.  
Locks, Sidney A.

## APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET-JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.  
Vice Chairman: Hunt, Jack

Anderson, Gerald L.  
Brubaker, Harold J.  
Freeman, William M.  
Justus, Larry T.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
Decker, Michael  
Gist, Herman C.

Beard, Rayford D.  
Devane, Daniel H.  
Isenhower, W. Stine

## APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET-NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman: Ethridge, W. Bruce  
Vice Chairman: McLaughlin, John B.  
Vice Chairman: Redwine, E. David

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
Colton, Marie W.  
Hasty, John C.  
Walker, Lois S.

Bowen, Edward C.  
Dawkins, Donald M.  
James, Vernon G.

Cochrane, Betsy L.  
Esposito, Theresa. H.  
Payne, Harry E., Jr.

## BANKS AND THRIFT INSTITUTIONS

Chairman: Fletcher, Ray C.  
Vice Chairman: Diamont, David H.  
Vice Chairman: Hasty, John C.  
Vice Chairman: Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
Vice Chairman: Jeralds, Luther R.  
Vice Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.

Beard, Rayford D.  
Brubaker, Harold J.  
Etheridge, Larry E.  
Grady, Robert  
Holmes, George M.  
Murphy, Wendell H.  
Stamey, Margaret  
Thompson, Sharon A.  
Wright, Richard

Bowman, J. Fred  
Cochrane, Betsy L.  
Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
Gist, Herman C.  
Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
Redwine, E. David  
Starnes, Edgar V.  
Warren, Edward N.

Brannan, George W.  
Dawkins, Donald M.  
Foster, Jo G.  
Hall, Alexander M.  
Mothershead, C. Ivan  
Rogers, Richard E.  
Tallent, Timothy N.  
Wicker, Dennis A.

**CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Vice Chairman: Holroyd, Casper  
 Vice Chairman: Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Keese-Forrester, Margaret P.

Colton, Marie W.  
 Edwards, C. R.  
 Jeralds, Luther R.

Cochrane, Betsy L.  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Lutz, Edith L.

Cromer, Charles L.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.

**COMMISSIONS AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF**

Chairman: Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Fletcher, Ray C.

Brown, Brewster W.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Fussell, Aaron F.  
 Starnes, Edgar V.

Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Hughes, James F.  
 Walker, Lois S.

Chapin, Howard B.  
 Etheridge, Larry T.  
 Kerr, John H., III

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Vice Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.  
 Vice Chairman: James, Vernon G.  
 Vice Chairman: Jeralds, Luther R.

Beall, Charles M.  
 Craven, James M.  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Hunt, Jack  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.  
 Warren, Edward N.  
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 McAlister, Robert I.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Warren, Raymond  
 Windley, Walter H.

Brannan, George W.  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Mavretic, Josephus I.  
 Nye, Edd  
 Tyndall, J. Paul  
 Watkins, William L.  
 Wright, Richard

**CORPORATIONS**

Chairman: Hasty, John C.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowman, J. Fred  
 Vice Chairman: Stamey, Margaret

Brawley, C. Robert  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Hunter, Robert C.

Chalk, Richard E.  
 Hall, Alexander M.  
 Miller, George W., Jr.

Church, John T.  
 Hultman, Doris R.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.

**CORRECTIONS**

Chairman: Barnes, Anne C.  
 Vice Chairman: Beard, Rayford D.  
 Vice Chairman: Chapin, Howard B.  
 Vice Chairman: Murphy, Wendell H.

Alexander, William G.  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Rhodes, Frank E.

Brown, Brewster W.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Tart, John L.

Craven, James M.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Warren, Edward N.

**COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

Chairman: Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Vice Chairman: Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.  
 Vice Chairman: Wright, Richard

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Hardaway Thomas C.  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Nye, Edd  
 Warren, Raymond

Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.  
 Watkins, William T.

Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Hall, Alexander M.  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Kennedy, Annie B.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Windley, Walter H.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Chairman: Holroyd, Casper W.  
 Vice Chairman: Colton, Marie W.  
 Vice Chairman: Jarrell, Mary L.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Rogers, Richard E.

Alexander, William G.  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.

Chalk, Richard E.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Wiser, Betsy H.

**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Chairman: Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Vice Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Brown, Brewster W.  
 Hege, Jo H., Jr.  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Murphy, Wendell H.

Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Wright, Richard

Beall, Charles M.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Lilley, Daniel T.

**EDUCATION**

Chairman: Fussell, Aaron F.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowman, J. Fred  
 Vice Chairman: Brannan, George W.  
 Vice Chairman: Chapin, Howard B.  
 Vice Chairman: Diamont, David H.  
 Vice Chairman: Jarrell, Mary  
 Vice Chairman: McLaughlin, John B.

Alexander, William G.  
 Blue, Daniel F., Jr.  
 Burke, Logan  
 Craven, James M.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Kessee-Forrester, Margaret  
 Nye, Edd  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Walker, Lois S.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Bowen, Edward C.  
 Chalk, Richard E.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Hightower Foyle, Jr.  
 Isenhower, Stine W.  
 Lineberry, Alberts  
 Owens, Charles D.  
 Stamey, Margaret  
 Warner, Alex

Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Boyd, William T.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Etheridge, W. Bruce  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Holroyd, Casper W.  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Rhoades, Frank E.  
 Tyndall, James Paul

**ELECTION LAWS**

Chairman: Beall, Charles M.  
 Vice Chairman: Blue, Daniel F., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: McLaughlin, John B.  
 Vice Chairman: Warren, Edward N.  
 Vice Chairman: Watkins, William T.

Brannan, George W.  
 Cromer, Charles L.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 Kessee-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Nye, Edd  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Walker, Lois S.  
 Windley, Walker H.

Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Warren, Raymond

**EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowman, J. Fred  
 Vice Chairman: Murphy, Wendell H.

Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.

Decker, Michael  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.

DeVane, Daniel H.  
 Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Wiser, Betsy H.

## FINANCE

Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Brannon, George W.  
 Vice Chairman: Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Church, John T.  
 Vice Chairman: Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Vice Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.  
 Vice Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Vice Chairman: Owens, Charles D.

Alexander, William G.  
 Boyd, William T.  
 Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Stamey, Margaret  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.  
 Windley, Walter H.

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Brawley, C. Robert  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Holroyd, Casper  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan  
 Rhodes, Frank E.  
 Starnes, Edgar V.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.  
 Wicker, Dennis A.  
 Wiser, Betsy H.

Bowman, J. Fred  
 Brown, John Walter  
 Craven, James M.  
 Grady, Robert  
 Hall, Alexander M.  
 Hughes, James F.  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Privette, Coy C.  
 Rhyne Johnathan L., Jr.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.  
 Tyndall, J. Paul  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.  
 Wright, Richard

## GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Chairman: Foster, Jo Graham  
 Vice Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.

Beard, Rayford D.  
 Ethridge, W. Bruce  
 Kennedy, Annie B.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.  
 Windley, Walter H.

Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Locks, Sidney A.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III

Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Owens, Charles D.  
 Walker, Lois J.

## HEALTH

Chairman: Brannan, George W.  
 Vice Chairman: DeVane, Daniel H.  
 Vice Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Brubaker, Harold L.  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.

Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Cromer, Charles L.  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Locks, Sidney A.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Watkins, William T.

Burke, Logan  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Privette, Coy C.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Vice Chairman: Church, John L.  
 Vice Chairman: Edwards, C.R.

Burke, Logan  
 Cochrane, Betsy I.  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Fussell, Aaron L.  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Roger, Richard F.  
 Tart, John L.  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

Chapin, Howard B.  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.

Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Diamont, David H.  
 Foster, Jo Graham  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Rhodes, Frank E.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III  
 Warren, Edward N.

**HIGHWAY SAFETY**

Chairman: Gist, Herman C.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowen, Edward C.  
 Vice Chairman: Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Vice Chairman: Woodard, Barney P.

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Hall, Alexander M.  
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.  
 Windley, Walter H.

Church, John T.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Holroyd, Casper  
 Locks, Sidney A.  
 Tart, John L.

Colton, Marie W.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Privette, Coy C.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.,

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

Chairman: Woodard, Barney P.  
 Vice Chairman: Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Vice Chairman: Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Vice Chairman: Jones, Walter B., Jr.

Boyd, William T.  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Ethridge, W. Bruce  
 Locks, Sidney A.  
 Owens, Charles D.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.

Burke, Logan  
 Decker, Michael  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Lutz, Edith L.  
 Privette, Coy C.

Cromer, Charles L.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Tart, John L.

**HOUSING**

Chairman: Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Wiser, Betsy H.

Boyd, William T.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Rogers, Richard F.

Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.

Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Edwards, C.R.  
 Hardaway, Thomas C.



**INSURANCE**

Chairman: Beard, Rayford D.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Vice Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Vice Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.

Alexander, William G.  
 Brawley, C. Robert  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.,  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Lutz, Edith L.  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan  
 Rogers, Richard E.

Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Hasty, John C.  
 Hughest, James F.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Isenhower, W. Stine  
 Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Redwine, E. David

**JUDICIARY I**

Chairman: Wright, Richard  
 Vice Chairman: Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Vice Chairman: DeVane, Daniel H.  
 Vice Chairman: Michaux, Henry M., Jr.

Church, John T.  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.

Cochrane, Betsy L.  
 Kennedy, Annie B.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III

Hughes, James F.  
 Privette, Coy C.

**JUDICIARY II**

Chairman: Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Hall, Alexander M.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Hasty, John C.  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Warren, Raymond

Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Windley, Walter H.

Hardaway, Thomas C.  
 Huffman, Doris R.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

**JUDICIARY III**

Chairman: Hackney, Joe  
 Vice Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.  
 Vice Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Chalk, Richard E.  
 Holroyd, Cosper  
 Redwine, E. David  
 Wisner, Betsy H.

Alexander, William G.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Kerr, John H., III  
 Rhodes, Frank E.

Boyd, William T.  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Stamey, Margaret

**JUDICIARY IV**

Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.  
 Vice Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.

Beard, Rayford D.	Colton, Marie W.	Cromer, Charles L.
Esposito, Theresa H.	Holmes, George M.	Hunt, Jack
Hunt, R. Samuel, III	Mothershead, C. Ivan	Perdue, Beverly M.
Watkins, William T.		

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Chairman: Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowen, Edward C.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunt, Jack  
 Vice Chairman: Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.

Brannan, George W.	Boyd, William T.	Bumgardner, David W., Jr.
Decker, Michael	DeVane, Daniel H.	Esposito, Theresa H.
Isenhower, W. Stine	Owens, Charles D.	Privette, Coy C.
Sizemore, Frank J., III	Tart, John L.	Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.
Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.	Watkins, William T.	

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT I**

Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.  
 Vice Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Vice Chairman: Owens, Charles D.

Brannan, George W.	Brown, Brewster W.	Buchanan, Charles F.
Chalk, Richard E.	Crawford, James W., Jr.	Cromer, Charles L.
Edwards, C.R.	Fletcher, Ray C.	Grimmer, Harry C.
Huffman, Doris R.	Wilmoth, Wade F.	Wiser, Betsy H.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT II**

Chairman: Lutz, Edith L.  
 Vice Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Vice Chairman: Jarrell, Mary

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.	Church, John T.	Colton, Marie W.
Gardner, Charlotte A.	Hasty, John C.	Hunt, R. Samuel, III
Isenhower, W. Stine	Jones, Walter B., Jr.	Kennedy, Annie B.
Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.	Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.	McLaughlin, John B.
Warren, Raymond		

**MAUFACTURERS AND LABOR**

Chairman: Kennedy, Annie B.  
 Vice Chairman: Barnes, Anne C.  
 Vice Chairman: Beall, Charles M.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Bowman, Edward C.  
 Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan  
 Redwine, E. David

Alexander, William G.  
 Brawley C. Robert  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Hasty, John C.  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.  
 Starnes, Edgar V.

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Fitch, Milton F., Jr.  
 Holmes, George M.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.

**MARINE FISHERIES**

Chairman: Chapin, Howard B.  
 Vice Chairman: Redwine, E. David  
 Vice Chairman: Stamey, Margaret

Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Grady, Robert  
 Tyndall, J. Paul

Duncan, Ann Q.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Walker, Lois S.

Etheridge, W. Bruce  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.

**MENTAL HEALTH**

Chairman: Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Beard, Rayford Donald  
 Vice Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Vice Chairman: Locks, Sidney A.  
 Vice Chairman: Lutz, Edith H.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Brawley, C. Robert  
 Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Rhodes, Frank E.

Barnhill, Howard C.  
 Brown, Brewster W.  
 Gardner, Charlotte A.  
 Keese-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Privette, Coy C.  
 Tyndall, J. Paul

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Cromer, Charles L.  
 Holt, Bertha M.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.

**MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS**

Chairman: Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Vice Chairman: Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Vice Chairman: Foster, Jo Graham  
 Vice Chairman: Tyndall, J. Paul

Brown, John Walter  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Privette, Coy C.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.

Craven, James M.  
 Esposito, Theresa H.  
 Hunt, Jack  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Raynor, Joseph B., Jr.  
 Wright, Richard

Cunningham, W. Pete  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Tart, John L.

**NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

Chairman: Diamont, David H.  
 Vice Chairman: Anderson, Gerald I.  
 Vice Chairman: Etheridge, W. Bruce

Buchanan, Charles F.	Bumgardner, David W., Jr.	Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
Etheridge, Larry F.	Grady, Robert	Grimmer, Harry C.
Hackney, Joe	Holt, Bertha M.	Huffman, Doris R.
James, Vernon G.	Jarrell, Mary	Mavretic, Josephus L.
Nesbitt, Martin F.	Owens, Charles D.	Perdue, Beverly M.
Rhodes, Frank F.	Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.	Warren, Raymond
Wilmoth, Wade F.		

**PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT**

Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Vice Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Vice Chairman: Nye, Edd  
 Vice Chairman: Tyndall, J. Paul  
 Vice Chairman: Wiser, Betsy H.

Abernethy, J. Vernon	Craven, James M.	DeVane, Daniel H.
Duncan, Ann Q.	Foster, Jo Graham	Freeman, William M.
Grady, Robert	Holroyd, Casper	Hughes, James F.
Hunter, Robert C.	Ligon, Bradford V.	Nesbitt, Martin L.
Payne, Harry E., Jr.	Perdue, Beverly M.	Warren, Edward N.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES**

Chairman: Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Holmes, George M.  
 Vice Chairman: James, Vernon G.  
 Vice Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Vice Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.

Anderson, Gerald I.	Bowen, Edward C.	Burke, Logan
Church, John T.	Cochrane, Betsy L.	Etheridge, Bobby R.
Hardaway, Thomas C.	Hasty, John C.	Hege, Joe H., Jr.
Hughes, James F.	Hunt, R. Samuel, III	Mothershead, C. Ivan
Nye, Edd	Redwine, E. David	Starnes, Edgar V.
Tallent, Timothy N.	Tyndall, J. Paul	Warren, Edward N.

**RULES AND OPERATION OF THE HOUSE**

Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.  
 Vice Chairman: Blue, Daniel T., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Hackney, Joe  
 Vice Chairman: Hunt, John J.  
 Vice Chairman: Wright, Richard

Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Cochrane, Betsy L.  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Grady, Robert  
 Jeralds, Luther R.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Stamey, Margaret  
 Thompson, Sharon A.  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

Barnes, Anne C.  
 Chalk, Richard E.  
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Ethridge, W. Bruce  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Nye, Edd  
 Starnes, Edgar V.  
 Walker, Lois S.

Beall, Charles M.  
 Church, John T.  
 Diamont, David H.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Raynor, Joseph B. Jr.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.  
 Watkins, William T.

**SMALL BUSINESS**

Chairman: Hall, Alexander M.  
 Vice Chairman: Gist, Herman C.  
 Vice Chairman: Hunt, R. Samuel, III

Alexander, William G.  
 Chalk, Richard E.  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Lineberry, Albert S., Sr.  
 Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.,

Barbee, Bobby H., Sr.  
 Easterling, Ruth M.  
 Grimmer, Harry C.  
 Jarrell, Mary  
 Mothershead, C. Ivan  
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Bowman, J. Fred  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Hunt, John J.  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

**STATE GOVERNMENT**

Chairman: Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Beall, Charles M.  
 Vice Chairman: Hasty, John C.

Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Burke, Logan  
 Etheridge, Larry E.  
 Grady, Robert  
 Hunt, R. Samuel, III  
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.

Brown, John W.  
 Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 McLaughlin, John B.  
 Woodard, Barney P.

Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 Hughes, James F.  
 Owens, Charles D.  
 Wiser, Betsy H.

**STATE PERSONNEL**

Chairman: Stamey, Margaret  
 Vice Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.  
 Vice Chairman: Woodard, Barney P.

Buchanan, Charles F.  
 Fussell, Aaron E.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Warren, Raymond  
 Wiser, Betsy H.

Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Lutz, Edith L.  
 Watkins, William T.

Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr.  
 Walker, Lois S.  
 Wicker, Dennis A.

**STATE PROPERTIES**

Chairman: Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Vice Chairman: Bowen, Edward C.  
 Vice Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.

Bowman, J. Fred  
 Etheridge, Larry F.  
 Michaux, Henry M., Jr.  
 Stamey, Margaret

Brawley, C. Robert  
 Greenwood, Gordon H.  
 Owens, Charles D.  
 Tallent, Timothy N.

Diamont, David H.  
 Hullman, Doris R.  
 Payne, Harry F., Jr.  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Chairman: Church, John T.  
 Vice Chairman: Brown, John Walter  
 Vice Chairman: Bumgardner, David W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.

Anderson, Gerald L.  
 Boyd, William T.  
 Cromer, Charles L.  
 Fletcher, Ray C.  
 Hunt, John T.  
 James, Vernon G.  
 Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Starnes, Edgar V.  
 Wilmoth, Wade F.

Beall, Charles M.  
 Brawley, C. Robert  
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.  
 Freeman, William M.  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Justus, Larry T.  
 Nye, Fdd  
 Thompson, Raymond M., Sr.  
 Windley, Walter H.

Bowen, Edward C.  
 Chapin, Howard B.  
 Etheridge, Bobby R.  
 Hughes, James F.  
 Hunter, Robert C.  
 McAlister, Robert L.  
 Perdue, Beverly M.  
 Watkins, William T.

**UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Crawford, James W., Jr.  
 Vice Chairman: Kennedy, Annie B.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Church, John T.  
 Gist, Herman C.  
 Hege, Joe H., Jr.  
 Murphy, Wendell H.  
 Tart, John L.

Burke, Logan  
 Cochrane, Betsy L.  
 Grady, Robert  
 Locks, Sidney A.  
 Rogers, Richard E.

Brubaker, Harold J.  
 Foster, Jo Graham  
 Hackney, Joe  
 Miller, George W., Jr.  
 Sizemore, Frank J., III

**WATER AND AIR RESOURCES**

Chairman: DeVane, Daniel H.  
 Vice Chairman: Duncan, Ann Q.  
 Vice Chairman: Hackney, Joe  
 Vice Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.  
 Vice Chairman: Owens, Charles D.  
 Vice Chairman: Holroyd, Casper W.

Abernethy, J. Vernon  
 Brown, John Walter  
 Dawkins, Donald M.  
 Etheridge, W. Bruce  
 Hunt, Judy F.  
 Ligon, Bradford V.  
 Stamey, Margaret

Beall, Charles M.  
 Colton, Marie W.  
 Decker, Michael  
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.  
 Mavretic, Josephus L.  
 Thompson, Sharon A.

Boyd, William T.  
 Cooper, Roy A., III  
 Diamont, David H.  
 Hunt, John J.  
 Kennedy, Annie B.  
 Nesbitt, Martin L.  
 Warner, E. Alexander, Jr.

**WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

Chairman: Tyndall, J. Paul

Vice Chairman: Colton, Marie W.

Vice Chairman: Nye, Edd

Bowen, Edward C.  
Craven, James M.  
Hightower, Foyle, Jr.  
Walker, Lois S.

Brown, Brewster W.  
Devane, Daniel H.  
Lilley, Daniel T.

Brown, John Walter  
Hardaway, Thomas C.  
Rhyne, Johnathan L., Jr.



**RULES OF THE  
1987 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
(HOUSE RESOLUTION 5)**

**I. Order of Business**

**RULE 1. *Convening Hour.*** The House shall convene each legislative day at the hour fixed by the House. In the event the House adjourns on the preceding legislative day without having fixed an hour for reconvening, the House shall convene on the next legislative day at 1:30 p.m.

**RULE 2. *Opening the Session.*** At the convening hour on each legislative day the Speaker shall call the members to order and shall have the session opened with prayer.

**RULE 3. *Quorum.*** (a) A quorum consists of a majority of the qualified members of the House.

(b) Should the point of a quorum be raised, the doors shall be closed and the Clerk shall call the roll of the House, after which the names of those not responding shall again be called. In the absence of a quorum, fifteen members are authorized to compel the attendance of absent members and may order that absentees for whom no sufficient excuses are made be taken into custody wherever they may be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

**RULE 4. *Approval of Journal.*** (a) The Committee on Rules and Operation of the House shall cause the Journal of the House to be examined daily before the hour of convening to determine if the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

(b) Immediately following the opening prayer and upon appearance of a quorum, the Speaker shall call for the Journal report by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House or by a Representative designated by the Chairman as to whether the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded. Without objection, the Speaker shall cause the Journal to stand approved.

**RULE 5. *Order of Business of the Day.*** After the approval of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House;
- (2) Reports of standing committees;
- (3) Reports of select committees;
- (4) First reading and reference to committee of bills and resolutions;
- (5) Messages from the Senate;
- (6) Concurrence with Senate amendments or Senate committee substitutes;
- (7) The unfinished business of the preceding day;
- (8) Calendar (each category in accordance with Rule 40):
  - (a) Local bills (roll call) third reading
  - (b) Local bills (roll call) second reading
  - (c) Local bills third reading
  - (d) Local bills second reading
  - (e) Public bills (roll call) third reading
  - (f) Public bills (roll call) second reading

- (g) Public bills and resolutions, third reading
- (h) Public bills and resolutions, second reading;
- (9) Reading of Notices and Announcements; but messages and motions to elect officers shall always be in order.

## II. Conduct of Debate

**RULE 6. *Duties and Powers of the Speaker.*** — The Speaker shall have general direction of the Hall. He may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in the case of sickness or by leave of the House.

**RULE 7. *Obtaining Floor.*** — (a) When any member desires recognition for any purpose, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker. No member shall proceed until recognized by the Speaker.

(b) When a member desires to interrupt a member having the floor, he shall first obtain recognition by the Speaker and permission of the member occupying the floor, and when such recognition and permission have been obtained, he may propound a question to the member occupying the floor; but he shall not otherwise interrupt the member having the floor, except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule; and the Speaker shall, without the point of order being raised, enforce this rule.

(c) A member who has obtained the floor may be interrupted only for the following reasons:

- (1) a request that the member speaking yield for a question,
- (2) a point of order,
- (3) a parliamentary inquiry, or
- (4) a question of privilege.

**RULE 8. *Questions of Privilege.*** — Upon recognition by the Speaker for that purpose, any member may speak to a question of privilege for a time not to exceed three (3) minutes. Questions of privilege shall be first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of members, individually, in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn. Privilege may not be used to explain a vote or debate a bill. The Speaker shall determine if the question is one of privilege and shall, without the point of order being raised, enforce this rule.

**RULE 9. *Points of Order.*** — (a) The Speaker shall decide questions of order and may speak to points of order in preference to other members arising from their seats for that purpose. Any member may appeal from the ruling of the Chair on questions of order; on such appeal no member may speak more than once, unless by leave of the House. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present shall be necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

(b) When the Speaker calls a member to order, the member shall take his seat except that a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands. If the member appeals from the ruling of the Chair and the decision by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, requires it, he shall be liable to censure by the House.

**RULE 10. *Limitations on Debate.*** — (a) No member shall speak on, debate, or solicit cosponsors for, a bill or resolution at its first reading.

(b) No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than 30 minutes for the first speech and 15 minutes for the second speech; nor shall he speak more than twice upon an amendment or motion to reconsider, commit, appeal or postpone, and then not longer than 10 minutes, for the first speech and five minutes for the second speech.

(c) A member may speak only once and for not more than 20 minutes on the question of the adoption of a minority report.

(d) The House, by consent of a majority of the members present, may suspend the operation of subsections (b) and (c) of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House.

**RULE 11. *Reading of Papers.*** When there is a call for the reading of the text of a paper which has been presented to the House, and there is objection to such reading, the question shall be determined by a majority vote of the members of the House present. Except for protests permitted by the Constitution, no member may have material printed in the Journal until said material has been presented to the House and the printing approved by the House, and said material shall not exceed 1,000 words.

**RULE 12. *General Decorum.*** — (a) The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum.

(b) Decency of speech shall be observed and disrespect to personalities carefully avoided.

(c) When the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or cross the House, nor when a member is speaking, engage in disruptive discourse or pass between the member and the Chair.

(d) Food or beverages shall not be permitted on the floor of the House.

(e) The reading of newspapers shall not be permitted on the floor of the House while the House is in session.

(f) Smoking or the consumption of food or beverages shall not be permitted in the galleries at any time.

(g) Special recitals, performances by musicians or other groups shall not be permitted on the floor of the House and special guests of members of the House shall not be permitted on the floor of the House.

(h) Members shall observe appropriate attire, coat and tie for male members and dignified dress for female members.

### III. Motions

**RULE 13. *Motions Generally.*** — (a) Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

(b) When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

(c) After a motion has been stated by the Speaker or read by the Speaker or Clerk, it shall be in the possession of the House; but it may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be in possession of the House and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

**RULE 14. *Motions, Order of Precedence.*** — When there are motions before the House, the order of precedence is as follows:

To adjourn

To lay on the table

To postpone indefinitely  
To reconsider  
Previous question  
To postpone to a day certain  
To re-refer  
To amend an amendment  
To amend  
To substitute  
To pass the bill

No motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to make a particular amendment, being decided, shall be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

**RULE 15. *Motion to Adjourn.*** — (a) A motion to adjourn shall be seconded before the motion is put to the vote of the House.

(b) A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate, and shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some other business of the House has intervened.

**RULE 16. *Motion to Table.*** — (a) A motion to table shall be seconded before the motion is put to the vote of the House and is in order except when a motion to adjourn is before the House.

(b) A motion to table shall be decided without debate.

(c) A motion to table a bill shall constitute a motion to table the bill and all amendments thereto.

(d) When the question before the House is the adoption of an amendment to a bill or resolution, a motion to table the bill is not in order, and a motion to table an amendment applies to the amendment only, and the motion may not expressly or by implication or construction be expanded to include a motion to table the bill also.

(e) When a question has been tabled, it shall not thereafter be considered except on motion to reconsider under Rule 18, or to remove from the table approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

**RULE 17. *Motion to Postpone Indefinitely.*** — A motion to postpone indefinitely is in order except when a motion to adjourn or to lay on the table is before the House. However, after one motion to postpone indefinitely has been decided, another motion to postpone indefinitely shall not be allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it shall not thereafter be considered except on motion to reconsider under Rule 18, or to place on the favorable calendar approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

**RULE 18. *Motion to Reconsider.*** — (a) When a question has been decided, it is in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding legislative day; provided that if the vote by which the motion was originally decided was taken by a recorded vote, only a member of the majority may move for reconsideration.

(b) A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider a vote upon a motion to table, a motion to postpone indefinitely, a motion to remove a bill from the unfavorable calendar, a motion that a bill be read twice on the same day, or a motion to remove from the table, which shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

**RULE 19. *Previous Question.*** (a) The previous question may be called only by the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, by the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or by the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House or taken up for consideration.

(b) The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?" When the call for the previous question has been decided in the affirmative by a majority vote of the House, the "main question" is on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration.

(c) The call for the previous question shall preclude all motions, amendments and debate, except the motion to adjourn or motion to table or motion to postpone indefinitely made prior to the determination of the previous question.

(d) If the previous question is decided in the negative, the main question remains under debate.

#### IV. Voting

**RULE 20. *Use of Electronic Voting System.*** (a) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal:

- (1) All questions on which the Constitution of North Carolina requires that the ayes and noes be taken and recorded on the Journal.
- (2) All measures affecting a fee imposed by the State or any subdivision thereof.
- (3) All questions on which a call for the ayes and noes under Rule 24(a) has been sustained.
- (4) Both second and third readings of bills proposing amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina or ratifying resolutions amending the Constitution of the United States.

(b) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system:

- (1) Second reading of all public bills, all amendments to public bills offered after second reading, third reading if a public bill was amended after second reading or if the reading occurs on a day or days following the second reading, all conference reports on public bills, all motions to lay public bills on the table, and all motions to postpone public bills indefinitely.
- (2) Upon a call for division.
- (3) Any other question upon direction of the Speaker or upon motion of any member supported by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present.

(c) When the electronic voting system is used, twenty seconds shall be allowed for voting on the question before the House unless the Chair shall direct otherwise. The system shall be set to close automatically when that time has expired. After the system is closed, the Speaker may allow any member to vote until he orders the system locked. Once the system is locked, the vote shall be recorded and printed.

(d) The voting station at each member's desk in the Chamber shall be used only by the member to which the station is assigned. Under no circumstances shall any other person vote at a member's station. It is a breach of the ethical obligation of a member either to request that another person vote at the requesting member's station, or to

vote at another member's station. The Speaker shall enforce this rule without exception.

(e) When the electronic voting system is used, the Speaker shall state the question and shall then state substantially the following: "All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'; the Clerk will open the vote." After the allotted time for voting has elapsed, the Speaker shall say: "The Clerk will now lock the machine and record the vote." After the machine is locked and the vote recorded, the Speaker shall announce the vote and declare the result.

(f) One copy of the machine printout of the vote record of all votes taken on the electronic system shall be filed in the office of the Principal Clerk, and one copy shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection.

(g) When the Speaker ascertains that the electronic voting system is inoperative before a vote is taken or while a vote is being taken on the electronic system, he shall announce that fact to the House and any partial electronic system voting record shall be voided. In such a case, if the Constitution of North Carolina or the Rules of the House require a call of the ayes and noes, the Clerk shall call the roll of the House, and the ayes and noes shall be taken manually and shall be recorded on the Journal. All roll call votes shall be taken alphabetically. All other votes shall be taken by voice vote. If, after a vote is taken on the electronic system, it is discovered that a malfunction caused an error in the electronic system printout, the Speaker shall direct the Reading Clerk and the Principal Clerk to verify and correct the printout record and so advise the House.

(h) For the purpose of identifying motions on which the vote is taken on the electronic system, the motions are coded as follows:

- (1) To adjourn
- (2) To lay on the table
- (3) To postpone indefinitely
- (4) Previous question
- (5) To postpone to a day certain
- (6) To re-refer
- (7) To amend an amendment
- (8) To amend
- (9) To substitute
- (10) To reconsider
- (11) To concur or not concur
- (12) Miscellaneous

**RULE 21. *Voice Votes; Stating Questions.*** — (a) When the electronic voting system is not used, the Speaker shall rise and put a question.

(b) The question shall be put in this form, namely, "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say 'Aye'," and after the affirmation voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say 'No'".

**RULE 22. *Determining Questions.*** — (a) Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution of North Carolina or by these rules, all questions shall be determined by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

(b) No member may vote unless he is in the Chamber when the question is put. This subsection of this rule cannot be suspended.



**RULE 23. *Voting by Division.*** Any member may call for a division of the members upon the question before the result of the vote has been announced. Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall cause the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative to be determined. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member away from his seat shall be counted.

**RULE 24. *Roll Call Vote.*** — (a) Before a question is put, any member may call for the ayes and noes. If the call is sustained by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes upon a roll call vote.

(b) Every member who is in the Hall of the House when the question is put shall vote upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless excused pursuant to Rule 24.1A.

**RULE 24.1A. *Excuse From Deliberations and Voting on a Bill.*** — (a) Any member shall upon request be excused from the deliberations and voting on a particular bill, but to do so must make that request after the second reading of the bill and before any motion or vote on the bill or any amendment thereto. If the reason for the request arises at some point later in the proceedings, the request may be made at that time.

(b) The member may make a brief statement of the reasons for making that request. The member may send forward to the Principal Clerk, on a form provided by the Clerk, a concise statement of the reason for the request, and the Clerk shall include this statement in the Journal.

(c) The member so excused shall not debate the bill or any amendment to the bill, vote on the bill, offer or vote on any amendment to the bill, or offer or vote on any motion concerning the bill at that reading, any subsequent reading, or any subsequent consideration of the bill.

(d) A member may request that his excuse from deliberations on a particular bill be withdrawn.

**RULE 24.1B. *Division of Amendments.*** — Any member may call for an amendment to be divided into two or more amendments to be voted on separately, and the Speaker shall determine whether the amendment admits of such a division.

**RULE 25. *Voting by Speaker.*** — In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other instances he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie in which event he may vote, but in no instance may he vote twice on the same question.

## V. Committees

**RULE 26. *Committees Generally.*** — (a) All standing and select committees shall be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall appoint all standing committees at the beginning of the session.

(b) Ten legislative days after the Speaker makes his initial appointments to a standing or select committee, he shall not increase the membership of that committee, but may fill any vacancies which occur on that committee.

(c) The first member announced on each committee shall be Chairman, and where the Speaker so desires he may designate a cochairman and one or more vice chairmen.

(d) Either the Chairman or the Acting Chairman, designated by the Chairman or by the Speaker, and five other members of the committee, or a majority of the committee, whichever is fewer, shall constitute a quorum of that committee.

(e) In any joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees, the House Committee reserves the right to vote separately.



RULE 27. *List of Standing Committees.* — The standing committees are:

Aging.  
Agriculture.  
Alcoholic Beverage Control.  
Appropriations Base Budget.  
Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education.  
Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government.  
Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources.  
Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.  
Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.  
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.  
Banks and Thrift Institutions.  
Children and Youth.  
Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf.  
Constitutional Amendments.  
Corporations.  
Corrections.  
Courts and Administration of Justice.  
Cultural Resources.  
Economic Growth.  
Education.  
Election Laws.  
Employment Security.  
Finance.  
Governmental Ethics.  
Health.  
Higher Education.  
Highway Safety.  
Housing.  
Human Resources.  
Insurance.  
Judiciary No. I.  
Judiciary No. II.  
Judiciary No. III.  
Judiciary No. IV.  
Law Enforcement.  
Local Government No. I.  
Local Government No. II.  
Manufacturers and Labor.  
Marine Fisheries.  
Mental Health.  
Military and Veterans' Affairs.

Natural and Economic Resources.  
Pensions and Retirement (Refer to G.S. 120-111.1).  
Public Utilities.  
Rules and Operation of the House.  
Small Business.  
State Government.  
State Personnel.  
State Properties.  
Transportation.  
University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.  
Water and Air Resources.  
Wildlife Resources.

Redistricting Committee. — In the session next after the federal decennial census, the Speaker shall appoint a standing committee or committees on redistricting.

RULE 28. *Committee Meetings.* — (a) Standing committees and subcommittees of standing committees shall be furnished with suitable meeting places pursuant to a schedule adopted by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House. Select committees shall be furnished with suitable meeting places as their needs require by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the subsection (c) of this Rule, committees and subcommittees thereof shall permit other members of the General Assembly, the press, and the general public to attend all sessions of said committees or subcommittees.

(c) The Chairman or other presiding officer shall have general direction of the meeting place of the committee or subcommittee and, in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, or if the peace, good order, and proper conduct of the legislative business is hindered by any person or persons, the Chairman or presiding officer shall have power to exclude from the session any individual or individuals so hindering the legislative business or, if necessary, to order the meeting place cleared of all persons not members of the committee or subcommittee.

(d) Procedure in the committees shall be governed by the rules of the House, so far as the same may be applicable to such procedure. Before a question is put, any member may call for the ayes and noes. If the call is sustained by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes upon a roll call vote. All roll call votes shall be taken alphabetically.

(e) No committee or subcommittee shall meet on any day when the House shall not convene except by permission of the Speaker or by approval of the House by resolution adopted by a majority vote of the House.

(f) No committee or subcommittee shall meet during any session of the House and all committee and subcommittee meetings shall adjourn no later than 15 minutes preceding a regular session of the House.

(g) Any call or notice of a standing committee meeting between legislative sessions shall be mailed to each member of the committee by certified mail at least five days prior to such meeting.

\* (h) During committee meetings the Chairman may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie, in which event he may vote, but in no instance may the Chairman vote twice on the same question.

**RULE 29. *Notice of Committee Meetings and Committee Hearings***—Public notice of all standing committee meetings shall be given in the House. The Chairman of the committee shall notify or cause to be notified the sponsor of each bill which is set for hearing or consideration before the committee as to the date, time and place of that meeting.

**RULE 29.1. *Public Hearings***. — (a) Any member may request in writing a public hearing on a public bill. Refusal to grant a member's request may be appealed to the Speaker. Requests by other than members may be granted in the discretion of the Chairman. Notice shall be given not less than five calendar days prior to public hearings. These notices shall be issued as information for the press and information shall be posted in the places designated by the Principal Clerk.

(b) Persons desiring to appear and be heard at a public hearing shall submit their request to the Chairman of the committee. The committee Chairman may designate one or more members to arrange the order of appearance of interested parties. A brief, written statement of testimony may be submitted to the committee without oral presentation and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the public hearing.

**Rule 29.2. *Committee Minutes to Legislative Library***. The Chairman of a committee shall insure that written minutes are compiled for each of the committee's meetings. The minutes shall indicate the members present and the actions taken by the committee at the meeting. Not later than 20 days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman shall deliver the minutes to the Legislative Library. The Speaker of the House may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing said minutes upon application of the committee Chairman.

**RULE 30. *Committee of the Whole House***. — (a) A Committee of the Whole House shall not be formed, except by suspension of the rules, if there be objection by any member.

(b) After passage of a motion to form a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall appoint a Chairman to preside in committee, and the Speaker shall leave the Chair.

(c) The rules of procedure in the House shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

(d) In the Committee of the Whole House a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

(e) When a bill is submitted to the Committee of the Whole House, it shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and be so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

## VI. Handling of Bills

**RULE 31. *Introduction of Bills and Resolutions***. — (a) All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by submitting same to the Principal Clerk's office on the legislative

day prior to the first reading and reference thereof according to the following schedule: by 8:30 o'clock p.m. each Monday, by 3:00 o'clock p.m. each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

(b) Bills shall not become resolutions provided the Senate has a similar rule. Resolutions shall not become bills. Resolutions are not law but may be used when a law is not necessary for the purpose contained therein. Resolutions shall not be used to appropriate funds for any purpose, but, for example, may be used to express opinions of the House, to create study commissions or committees or establish investigative committees, to honor persons, to commend, to memorialize, and to adopt House rules and internal affairs. Resolutions cannot amend, repeal, or modify a statute; nor do they have life beyond the term of the Session during which they are adopted.

(c) Every bill or resolution shall be read in regular order of business, except upon permission of the Speaker or on the report of a committee.

(d) All bills and resolutions shall show in their captions a brief descriptive statement of the true substance of same, which captions may thereafter be amended; provided that third reading shall not be had on any bill or resolution on the same day that such caption is amended.

(e) A Substitute Bill shall be covered with the same color jacket as the original bill and shall be prefaced as follows:

"House Substitute for" or "House Committee Substitute for \_\_\_\_."

(f) House Resolutions need not be read more than twice.

(g) *Celebration, Commendation and Commemoration Resolutions.* All celebration, commendation, and commemoration resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, shall be excluded from introduction in the House if the Senate has a substantially similar rule on these resolutions.

**RULE 31.1. *Deadlines on Introduction and Receipt of Bills.*** — (a) All local bills or bills prepared to be introduced for departments, agencies, or institutions of the State must be introduced not later than the third Thursday in April (April 16) of the first year of the biennial session; provided that any local measure submitted to the Bill Drafting Division of the Legislative Services Office by 4:00 p.m. the preceding Wednesday and filed in the House of Representatives before 3:00 p.m. on the next Wednesday in April (April 22) shall be treated as if it had been filed for introduction pursuant to this subsection.

(b) All public bills except appropriations bills or adjournment resolutions must be introduced by April 30.

(c) All appropriations bills must be introduced by May 21.

(d) In order to be eligible for consideration by the House during the first regular session, all Senate bills other than finance or appropriations bills or adjournment resolutions, must be received and read on the floor of the House as a message from the Senate no later than May 28; provided that a message from the Senate received by the next legislative day stating that a bill has passed its third reading and is being engrossed shall comply with the requirements of this subsection and provided that the Senate has a similar rule.

**RULE 32. *Reference to Committee.*** — Each bill, joint resolution, or House resolution not introduced on the report of a committee shall immediately upon its first reading be referred by the Speaker to such committee as he deems appropriate.

RULE 33. *Papers Addressed to the House.* — Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker. A brief statement of the contents thereof may be orally made by the introducer before reference to a committee, but such papers shall not be debated or decided on the day of their first being read unless the House shall direct otherwise.

RULE 34. *Introduction of Resolutions and Bills, Copies Required.* — (a) Whenever any resolution or bill is introduced, a duplicate copy thereof shall be attached thereto, and the Principal Clerk shall cause said duplicate copy to be numbered as the original resolution or bill is numbered, and shall cause the same to be available at all times to the member introducing the same.

(b) Numbering of House Bills shall be designated as "H.B. \_\_\_\_" (No. following). A Joint Resolution shall be designated as "H.J.R. \_\_\_\_" (No. following). A House Resolution shall be designated as "H.R. \_\_\_\_" (No. following).

(c) Whenever any resolution or bill is filed for introduction, it shall be in such form and have such copies accompanying same as designated by the Speaker, and any resolution or bill introduced without the required number of copies shall be immediately returned to the introducer. The Clerk shall stamp the copies with the number stamped upon the original bill.

RULE 35. *Duplicating of Bills.* — (a) The Legislative Services Officer shall cause such bills as are introduced to be duplicated in such numbers as may be specified by the Speaker. The Legislative Services Officer shall cause one copy of each resolution and public bill for each legislator to be delivered to his clerk or secretary who shall place it in the appropriate notebook on the legislator's desk. If a legislator so requests, a second copy shall be delivered to his clerk or secretary who shall place it in the legislator's office. The remaining copies shall be placed in the Printed Bills Room and made available to the committees to which the bill is referred, to individual legislators on request, and to the general public.

(b) *Availability of Copies of Bills.* A public bill is a bill affecting 15 or more counties. A local bill is one affecting fewer than 15 counties. No public bill and, upon objection by a member, no local bill may be considered unless copies of the bill have been made available to the entire membership of the House.

RULE 35.1. *Assessment reports.* — Every bill or resolution proposing the establishment of an occupational or professional licensing board or a study for the need to establish such a board shall have attached to the jacket of the original bill or resolution at the time of its consideration on second and third readings by the House or by any committee of the House, an assessment report from the Legislative Committee on New Occupational and Professional Licensing Boards pursuant to Article 18 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes. The assessment report shall not constitute any part of the expression of legislative intent proposed by the formation of a licensing board. Upon receipt of the request the Legislative Committee on New Occupational and Professional Licensing Boards shall prepare and return the assessment report as soon as possible but not later than 60 days, reserving the right to extend this time to 90 days.

RULE 36. *Report by Committee.* — All House bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendations as the committee may desire to make except in the case where the principal introducer requests in writing to the Chairman of the committee that the bill not be considered.

The Chairmen of the full Appropriations Committees may refer a bill or resolution to another appropriations committee specifically charged with the subject matter of the bill or resolution; the committee to which the bill or resolution is referred shall report the bill or resolution back to the full Appropriations Committees.

(a) *Favorable Report.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be passed, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar for the next succeeding legislative day; except that committee substitutes for bills shall be placed on the favorable calendar for the second next succeeding legislative day after being reported. When a committee substitute is adopted and receives a favorable report by the committee, the committee chairman shall submit to the committee the question of an unfavorable report on the original bill. The committee's action, if any, on the original bill shall be reported at the same time the committee substitute is reported.

(b) *Report Without Prejudice.* When a committee reports a bill without prejudice, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar.

(c) *Postponed Indefinitely.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely, and no minority report accompanies it, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

(d) *Unfavorable Report.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be not passed, and no minority report accompanies it, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

(e) *Minority Report.* When a bill is reported by a committee with a recommendation that it be not passed or that it be postponed indefinitely, but it is accompanied by a minority report signed by at least one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the committee who were present and voting when the bill was considered in committee, the question before the House shall be: "The adoption of the minority report." If the minority report is adopted by majority vote, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar for consideration. If the minority report fails of adoption by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

**RULE 37. Removing Bill from Unfavorable Calendar.** — A bill may be removed from the unfavorable calendar upon motion carried by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. A motion to remove a bill from the unfavorable calendar is debatable.

**RULE 38. Reports on Appropriation and Revenue Bills.** — (a) All committees, other than the Committees on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill or resolution which:

1. carries an appropriation from the State; or
2. requires or will require in the future substantial additional State monies from the General Fund or Highway Fund to implement its provision,

shall indicate same in the report, and said bill or resolution shall be referred to the Committees on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

(b) All committees, other than the Committee on Finance, when favorably reporting any bill which in any way or manner raises revenue, reduces revenue, levies a tax, authorizes the levying of a tax or a fee, or authorizes the issue of bonds or notes, whether public, public-local, or private, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be referred to the Committee on Finance for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

(c) *Action on Amendment Before Re-Referral.* If any committee recommends adoption of an amendment or committee substitute of a bill which, under the rules of the



House must be referred to the Committees on Appropriations or Committee on Finance, the amendment or committee substitute shall be considered and, if adopted, the amendment or substitute engrossed before the bill is re-referred.

**RULE 39. *Recall of Bill from Committee.*** — When a House bill has been introduced and referred to a committee, if after 10 legislative days the committee has failed to report thereon, then the introducer of the bill or some member designated by him may, after three legislative days' public notice given in the House and delivered in writing to the Chairman of the committee, on motion supported by a majority vote of the members present and voting, recall the same from the committee to the floor of the House for consideration and such action thereon as a majority of the members present may direct. This rule shall not be temporarily suspended without one day's notice on the motion given in the House and delivered in writing to the Chairman of the committee, and to sustain that motion two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting shall be required.

**RULE 40. *Calendars and Schedules of Business.*** — The Clerk of the House shall prepare a daily schedule of business, including the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions for consideration and debate that day, in accordance with the Order of Business of the Day (Rule 5). The Clerk shall number all bills and resolutions in the order in which they are introduced. All bills and resolutions shall be taken up as they appear in each category (Rule 5(8)) in the order they were reported by committee; but the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered.

**RULE 41. *Reading of Bills.*** — (a) Every bill shall receive three readings in the House prior to its passage. The first reading and reference to committee of a House bill shall occur on the next legislative day following its introduction. The first reading and reference to committee of a Senate bill shall occur on the next legislative day following its receipt on messages from the Senate. The Speaker shall give notice at each subsequent reading whether it be the second or third reading.

(b) No bill shall be read more than once on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting; provided, no bill governed by Article II, Section 23 of the North Carolina Constitution or described in Rule 20 (a)(2) herein shall be read twice on one day under any circumstance.

(c) No public bill or resolution filed in either house, after May 15, shall pass either its second or third readings unless voted on affirmatively by two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting. This subsection shall not apply to a bill or resolution proposing adjournment, an emergency appropriation, continuance and/or expansion of the State budget, or changing State revenues; proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment; or calling for a constitutional convention.

**RULE 42. *Effect of a Defeated Bill.*** — (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this rule, after a bill has

- (1) been tabled,
- (2) been postponed indefinitely,
- (3) failed to pass on any of its readings, or
- (4) been placed on the unfavorable calendar,

the contents of that bill or the principal provisions of its subject matter shall not be considered in any other measure originating in the Senate or originating thereafter in the House. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, that



measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting.

(b) No local bill shall be held by the Chair to embody the contents of or the principal provisions of the subject matter of any statewide measure which has been laid on the table, has failed to pass on any of its readings, or has been placed on the unfavorable calendar.

**RULE 43. Amendments.** — No amendment to a bill before the House shall be in order unless the amendment is germane to the bill under consideration.

Only one principal (first degree) amendment shall be pending at any one time. If a subsequent or substitute principal amendment shall be offered, the Speaker shall rule it out of order. However, any member desiring to offer a subsequent or substitute principal amendment in opposition to the pending amendment may inform the House by way of argument against the pending amendment that if it is defeated he proposes to offer another principal amendment, and he may then read and explain such proposed amendment.

Perfecting (or second degree) amendments may be offered and considered without limitation as to number, and in the event of multiple perfecting amendments, they shall be voted upon in inverse order.

**RULE 43.1. Engrossment.** — Bills and resolutions, except those making appropriations, which originate in the House and which are amended, shall be engrossed before being sent to the Senate.

**RULE 43.2. House Concurrence in Senate Amendments to House Bills.** — The House shall not concur in a Senate amendment to a bill originating in the House until the next legislative day after the day on which the House receives the Senate amendment.

**RULE 43.3. Committee Substitutes Adopted by the Senate to Bills Originating in the House; Procedure for Treatment of Material Amendments thereto.** — (a) Whenever the Senate has adopted a committee substitute for a bill originating in the House, and has returned the bill to the House for concurrence in that committee substitute, the House may not concur in that committee substitute until the next legislative day following the day on which the House receives that committee substitute.

(b) The Speaker may, and upon motion supported by a majority of the House present and voting shall, refer the bill to an appropriate committee for consideration of the committee substitute.

(c) The Speaker shall, in placing the bill on the calendar, rule whether the committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution which reads:

*“Revenue bills.* — No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.”

If the committee substitute was referred to committee, the committee shall:

- i. report the bill with the recommendation either that the House concur or that the

House do not concur; and

- ii. advise the Speaker as to whether or not that committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution.

(d) If the committee substitute for a bill is not a material amendment, the question before the House shall be concurrence.

(e) If the committee substitute for a bill is a material amendment, the receiving of that bill on messages shall constitute first reading and the question before the House shall be concurrence on second reading. If the motion is passed, the question then shall be concurrence on third reading on the next legislative day.

(f) No committee substitute adopted by the Senate to a bill originating in the House may be amended by the House.

**RULE 44. Conference Committees.** — (a) Whenever the House shall decline or refuse to concur in amendments put by the Senate to a bill originating in the House, or shall refuse to concur in a substitute adopted by the Senate for a bill originating in the House or whenever the Senate shall decline or refuse to concur in amendments put by the House to a bill originating in the Senate, or shall refuse to concur in a substitute adopted by the House for a bill originating in the Senate, a conference committee may be appointed by the Speaker upon his own motion or shall be appointed upon request by the principal sponsor of the original bill, the Chairman of the House Committee which reported the bill, or by the sponsor of the amendment in which the Senate refused to concur; and the bill under consideration shall thereupon go to and be considered by the joint conferees on the part of the House and Senate. In appointing members to conference committees the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority of members who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker.

(b) Only such matters as are in difference between the two houses shall be considered by the conferees, and the conference report shall deal only with such matters. The conference report may be made by a majority of the House members of such conference committee and shall not be amended.

(c) If the conferees fail to agree, new conferees may be appointed. However, if either house refuses to adopt the report of its conferees, no new conferees may be appointed.

**RULE 44.1. Transmittal of bills to Senate.** — Unless ordered by the Speaker or two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting, no bill shall be sent from the House on the day of its passage, except on the last day of session.

## VII. Legislative Officers and Employees

**RULE 45. Elected Officers.** — (a) The House shall elect one of its members Speaker.

(b) The House shall elect one of its members Speaker Pro Tempore who shall perform such duties as the Speaker may assign and shall preside over the House in the absence or incapacity of the Speaker and shall perform all of the duties of the Speaker until such time the Speaker may assume the Chair.

(c) The House shall elect a Principal Clerk, a Reading Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, each of whom shall have and perform such duties and responsibilities not inconsistent with these Rules as the Speaker may assign. The Principal Clerk shall continue in office until another is elected.

**RULE 46. Assistants to Principal Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.** — The Principal Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms may appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, such

assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

RULE 47. *Speaker's Clerk, Chaplain, and Pages.* -- (a) The Speaker may appoint one or more clerks to the Speaker, a Chaplain of the House, and pages to wait upon the sessions of the House.

(b) When the House is not in session, the pages shall be under the supervision of the Supervisor of Pages.

(c) No member may have more than 10 persons designated as honorary pages.

RULE 48. *Committee Clerks and Secretaries.* -- (a) Each committee shall have a clerk. The clerk to a committee shall serve as secretary to the chairman of that committee.

(b) Each member shall be assigned a secretary, unless he has a committee clerk to serve as his secretary.

(c) The selection and retention of clerks and secretaries shall be the sole prerogative of the individual member or members. Such clerks and secretaries shall file initial applications for employment with the Legislative Services Office and shall receive compensation as prescribed by the Legislative Services Commission. The employment period of clerks and secretaries shall commence not earlier than the convening date of the General Assembly and shall terminate not later than the final adjournment or recess of the General Assembly unless employment for an extended period is approved by the Speaker. The clerks and secretaries shall adhere to such uniform rules and regulations not inconsistent with these Rules regarding hours and other conditions of employment as the Legislative Services Commission shall fix by appropriate regulations.

RULE 49. *Compensation of Clerks and Secretaries.* -- No clerk, laborer, or other person employed or appointed under Rules 47, 48, and 49 hereof shall receive during such employment, appointment, or service, any compensation from any department of the State government, and there shall not be voted, paid or awarded any additional pay, bonus or gratuity to any of them, but they shall receive only the pay now provided by law for such duties and services.

### VIII. Privileges of the Hall

RULE 50. *Admittance to Floor.* -- No person except members, officers and employees of the General Assembly and former members of the General Assembly who are not registered under the provisions of Article 9 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes of North Carolina shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its session, unless permitted by the Speaker or otherwise provided by law.

RULE 51. *Admittance of Press.* -- Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House. Reporters admitted to the floor of the House shall observe the same requirements of attire for members contained in Rule 12(h).

RULE 52. *Extending Courtesies.* -- Courtesies of the floor, galleries or lobby shall be extended at the discretion of the Speaker and only by the Speaker. Requests by members to extend these courtesies shall be typewritten and delivered to the Speaker. No member shall orally ask the Speaker to extend these courtesies during the daily session.

RULE 53. *Order in Galleries and Lobby.* — In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker or other presiding officer is empowered to order the same to be cleared.

### IX. General Rules

RULE 54. *Attendance of Members.* — No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or disability.

RULE 55. *Documents to be Signed by the Speaker.* — All acts, addresses, and resolutions and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be signed by the Speaker or other presiding officer.

RULE 56. *Printing or Reproducing Materials.* — There shall be no printing or reproducing of paper(s) that are not legislative in essence except upon approval of the Speaker.

RULE 57. *Placement or Circulation of Materials.* — Persons other than members of the General Assembly, officers or staff thereof shall not place or cause to be placed any materials on members' desks in the House Chamber without obtaining approval of the Speaker. Any material so placed, or circulated to House members anywhere in the Legislative Building, shall bear the name of the originator.

RULE 58. *Rules, Rescission and Alteration.* — (a) These rules shall not be permanently rescinded or altered except by House simple resolution passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting. The introducer of the resolution must on the floor of the House give notice of his intent to introduce the resolution on the legislative day preceding its introduction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, the House upon two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting may temporarily suspend any rule.

RULE 59. *Limitation on Cosponsorship of Bills and Resolutions.* — Any member wishing to cosponsor a bill or resolution which has been introduced may do so by appearing in the office of the Principal Clerk for such purpose within one-half hour following the adjournment of the session during which such bill or resolution was first read and referred.

RULE 60. *Correcting of Typographical Errors.* — The Legislative Services Officer may correct typographical errors appearing in House bills or resolutions provided that such corrections are made before ratification and do not conflict with any actions or rules of the Senate and provided further that such correction be approved by the Chairman of the Rules Committee, the Speaker or other presiding officer.

RULE 61. *Changing of Seats Prohibited.* — After initial assignment of seats, a member shall continue to occupy the seat to which initially assigned for the entire biennial session. In event of vacancy that member's successor will occupy the seat of the member he replaces for the remainder of the biennial session, but such successor shall not be considered as one who has served in the immediate preceding session for the purposes of seat assignment in the subsequent biennial session.

RULE 62. *Matters not Covered in These Rules.* — Except as herein set out the rules of the House of Representatives of Congress shall govern the operation of the House.

Sec. 2. This resolution is effective upon adoption.





**GEORGE RUBIN HALL, JR.**

## Legislative Service Officer

**Early Years:** Born in Raleigh, NC, April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane (Conner) Hall.

**Education:** Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Campbell College, 1964, B.S.; Post-graduate work NC State University in Public Personnel Administration; Government Executives Institute, UNC—Chapel Hill, 1982.

**Professional Background:** Legislative Services Officer, 1979-; 14 years, NC Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with NC General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

**Organizations:** National Rehabilitation Association; NC Rehabilitation Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Organization and Management Committee, National Conference of State Legislators; former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

**Military Services:** Served, NC Army National Guard, Staff Sgt., 1959-60, (active), 1960-65, (reserves).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, NC.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh, June 26, 1960. Children: George Rubin, III, W. Gregory, and Carolyn Elizabeth.

*Issued By*  
**THADEURE, Secretary of State**





## Chapter Two

# THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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### INTRODUCTION

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three major branches of state government—legislative, executive and judicial—are “distinct and separate from each other” (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a primary principal of government since our independence. In the nearly two hundred years since the forming of the State of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in her governmental organization. North Carolina state and local government has grown from a small, ill-funded endeavor of a few hundred “employees” in 1776, to a multi-billion dollar enterprise of thousands of public servants and programs. Along with this growth has come problems. In 1970 there were over 200 independent state agencies making up our Executive Branch. Recognizing this problem the General Assembly took steps toward reorganizing state government, particularly the executive branch began to be formulated.

#### State Government Reorganization

In a speech on October 27, 1967, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined in appointing a steering committee which selected twenty-five persons to constitute the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission. The report of the commission, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment which would require the General Assembly to reduce the administrative departments of state government to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative departments subject to legislative approval.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare recommendations for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study in October of 1969. Later, in May 1970, a fifty member citizens Committee on State Government Reorganization was appointed by the governor to review the study and make specific recommendations.

The constitutional amendment requiring the reduction of the number of state administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975 was adopted in the General Election on November 3, 1970, and the Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases: Phase I would begin with general legislation in 1971 grouping agencies together in a limited number of functional departments; Phase II would consist of the period between 1971 and 1973 when the agencies would work together. Bills to revise the existing statutes would be drafted on the basis of the agencies' experience and presented to the 1973 General Assembly.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the Executive Organization Act of 1971 was ratified July 14, 1971. It created 19 principal offices and departments consisting of ten offices and departments headed by elected officials and nine other departments formed by the grouping of agencies along functional lines. The Act provided for two types of transfers to accomplish the first phase of reorganization. Under the Act a Type I transfer meant the transferring of all or part of an agency, including its statutory authority, powers and duties, to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant the transferring intact of an existing agency to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, except for management functions, which would be performed under the direction and supervision of the head of the principal department.

All offices and departments called for by the Executive Organization Act of 1971 were created by executive order of Governor Scott prior to the July 1, 1972, deadline set by the Act. The principal offices and departments created were: Office of the Governor, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Department of the Secretary of State, Department of the State Auditor, Department of State Treasurer, Department of Public Education, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of Insurance, Department of Administration, Department of Transportation and Highway Safety, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Department of Human Resources, Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control (now Department of Correction), Department of Commerce, Department of Revenue, Department of Art, Culture and History (now Department of Cultural Resources), and Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. By executive order issued June 26, 1972, an Executive Cabinet was formed consisting of the heads of these offices and departments. Meetings of the Cabinet have been a major tool in solving the problems of Phase II of reorganization.

Between 1972 and 1977 some additional alterations were made which further implemented reorganization of state government in North Carolina. In 1973, the Legislature passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973 which affected four of the newly created departments—Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. Broadly speaking, the 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the Executive Branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also set forth the powers of the secretaries, but left intact specifically designed areas and decisions already vested in various commissions—these cannot be countermanded by either the governor or departmental secretary.

Specifically, the 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Art, Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various Boards, Commissions, Councils, and Societies which relate to a cultural orientation were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

Two previously created Departments, Human Resources and Revenue, were re-created making some technical changes not found in the original law. Specifically, in the Department of Human Resources, a Board of Human Resources was created to serve as an Advisory Board to the Secretary on any matter which might be referred to it by the Secretary.

In the 1973 Act, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with providing National Guard troops trained to Federal Standards; being responsible for military and civil preparedness; and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans' Affairs Commission was created to assist the Secretary with veterans services programs.

Reorganization was to have been completed by the end of 1975, and, as provided for in the 1971 and 1973 Laws, it was. However, the present administration sponsored several legislative proposals aimed at further reorganizational changes—most of which affect four state departments—Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources, and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs has been replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission formerly in MVA is now under the Department of Administration. All of the other divisions—except the Energy Division formerly in MVA have been transferred by a Type I Transfer to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Also the State Highway Patrol, formerly in the Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation, has been transferred by a Type I Transfer to the new department. A newly created Governor's Crime Commission is also part of the new department.

In reorganizing the old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred to the Department of Commerce. Also transferred to the Department of Commerce are three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation—the State Ports Authority, and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage. Other legislative changes were enacted to further reorganize the Department of Commerce by transferring to it the Economic Development Division of the Department of Natural and Economic Development and to create a new council—the Labor Force Development Council—to coordinate the needs of Industry with the programs offered in our educational institutions. There was some opposition to moving Economic Development from NER because the current setup allows new prospective industry to deal with only one department in finding out economic opportunities within the State and what environmental requirement and restrictions there might be.

## THE COUNCIL OF STATE

### Origin and Composition

The Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials, except for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are executive heads of eight departments of State government. When acting as one body, they advise the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. This body is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. This document was drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776. It was promulgated without submission to the people and its separate, but accompanying declaration of rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from governmental influence. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the three familiar branches of government provided for, the true center of power lay in the general assembly.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the Constitution of 1776 as evidenced by allowing the governor only a one year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The little power granted to the governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the council of state before power could be exercised by the governor.

Having just declared their independence from the bonds of an English king who exercised dictatorial executive authority, the patriots of North Carolina were understandably reluctant to establish a strong central executive. So, the Council of State was created as one of the checks and balances to prevent the governor from having too much power. The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. They were elected for a one year term and could not be members of either the Senate or the House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the general assembly. The council was created to "advise the Governor in the execution of his office," but was independent of the governor.

While the strength of the Council of State may not be as pronounced today as it was two centuries ago, the concept has survived as is evident by its inclusion in the Constitution of 1868 and our current Constitution which took effect on July 1, 1971.

### Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers other than the Governor and Lieutenant Governor: the Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Labor, and the Commissioner of Insurance.

All Council of State members, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time votes are cast for president and vice president — November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected for four-year terms, and, except for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor who can be elected to only one additional term, there is no limit on the number of times each may be elected to serve. In the event of vacancy due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the general assembly.

Section 8 of Article III provides that these elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

The duties and responsibilities of this body are prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina. They are as follows:

1. Advise the governor on calling a special session of the legislature.
2. Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.
3. Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund to agencies suffering losses.
4. Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.
5. Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the general assembly.
6. Approve the sale, lease, and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.
7. Investigate public works companies.
8. Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.
9. Allot contingency & emergency funds for many purposes.
10. Approve survey of state boundaries.
11. Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.
12. Advise the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.
13. Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.
14. Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.
15. Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking fund if necessary.
16. Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.
17. Approve the issuance of bonds.
18. Approve parking rules.
19. Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.
20. Approve motor pool rules.
21. Approve general service rules and regulations.
22. Approve property and space allocations.
23. Approve war and civil defense plans.
24. Approve banks and securities for state funds.
25. Approve all state lands transactions.

### **Meetings**

The Council of State meets monthly, at a time agreed upon by the members — they currently meet the first Tuesday of each month. At these meetings, debate with the Governor and each other is conducted on the many important issues faced by State government. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly; however, there was so much debate concerning this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Council of State is a vital part of the operations of North Carolina State Government today as it continues a tradition established over two hundred years ago.





## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

## JAMES GRUBBS MARTIN

(Governor — Republican)

**Early Years:** Born in Savannah, Georgia, December 11, 1935, to the Reverend Arthur M. and Mary (Grubbs) Martin.

**Education:** Mt. Zion Institute, Winnsboro, S.C., 1953; Davidson College, 1957, B.S. (Chemistry); Princeton University, 1960, Ph.D. (Chemistry).

**Professional Background:** Governor of North Carolina, 1985- (elected, 1984 — only the second Republican Governor elected in this century); former associate professor of chemistry, Davidson College, 1960-1972; Research Assistant, Enjay Laboratories, Linden, NJ.

**Organizations:** Member, Beta Theta Phi, National President, 1975-78; Chowder and Marching Club, US Congress; Jones County Tobacco Growers Association; Mason, Shriner; Charlotte Symphony (tuba), 1957 and 1962-66.

**Boards & Commissions:** President of NC Association of County Commissioners, 1970-71; Founder and First Chairman, Centralina Council of Governments (COG), 1968-71; Vice President, National Association of Regional Councils, 1969-71.

**Political Activities:** Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1973-1984 (six terms); member, Board of County Commissioners, Mecklenburg County, 1966-1972 (Chairman, 1966-68 and 1971); Delegate to the National Republican Convention, 1968; member, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, 1973-74; member, House Ways and Means Committee, 1975-1984; member, House Budget Committee, 1980-82; Chairman, House Republican Research Committee, 1982-83; Chairman, Republican Task Force on Health Policy, 1975-1982.

**Honors:** American Chemical Society's Charles Lathrop Parsons Award (first to a public official); Omicron Delta Kappa.

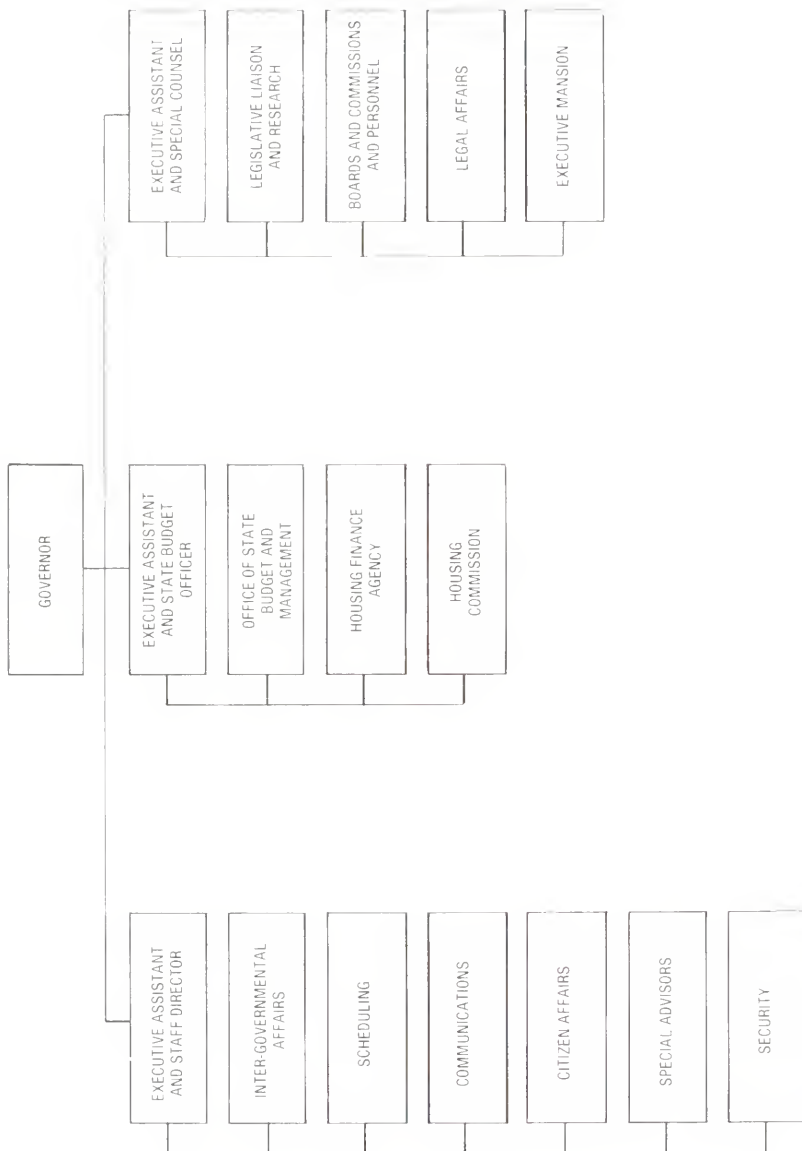
**Literary Works:** "Stereochemistry of the Diels-Alder Reaction," Chemical Reviews, 1961.

**Religious Activities:** Presbyterian (Deacon, 1969-1971); Choir.

**Family:** Married, Dorothy Ann McAulay of Charlotte, June 1, 1957. Children: James, Jr., Emily, and Benson.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
As of November 1985



## THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in North Carolina. The first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkely, Governor of Virginia and one of the Lords Proprietors, at the request of his colleagues. During the colonial period governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729, and the Crown afterward 1730. These people served at the pleasure of their appointors, usually until a governor died or resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, or the deputy, or lieutenant governor, took over until a new governor was appointed and qualified. Following our independence in 1776, and the adoption of our first State Constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the general assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835 with the clamors for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention was called to amend certain sections of the constitution. One of the amendments provided for the popular election of the governor every two years; however, little was done to increase his authority in any area other than that of appointments. In 1868 a second constitution was adopted by the State of North Carolina which reflected the principals resulting from the Civil War. Under provisions in this new constitution, the governor's term of office was expanded from two to four years, and his duties and powers were greatly increased.

Today North Carolina is governed by her third constitution and while several changes were made in its content, the article dealing with the executive branch, and the governor in particular, remains basically in tact. During the past decade there has been a growing concern over two basic omissions in the powers of the governor as found in our Constitution. One of these is veto power over legislation passed by the General Assembly—North Carolina is the only state that does not allow its governor veto power. The second is the right of a governor to succeed himself in office. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election. Governor Jim Hunt was the first North Carolina governor since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive terms in office.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 major departments in the Executive Branch of state government. Under his immediate jurisdiction are such assistants and personnel as he may need to carry out the functions as chief executive of the State. In North Carolina, the governor is not only the state's chief executive, but he is also the director of the budget, with responsibilities for all phases of budgeting from the initial preparation to final execution; he is commander-in-chief of the state military; and he is chairman of the Council of State, which he may convene at any time for advice on allotments from the Contingency and Emergency Fund and for the disposition of state property. He also has the authority to convene the general assembly into extra session should affairs of the State dictate such a move. The governor is directed by the North Carolina Constitution to "take care" that all state laws are faithfully executed. He has the power to grant pardons and communications; issue

extradition warrants and requests; join interstate compacts; and reorganize and consolidate state agencies. The governor has final authority over all expenditures of the state, and he is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the general assembly, the governor delivers legislative and budgetary messages to the legislators. To help him carry out his administrative duties and run his office the governor has several assistants.

### **Executive Assistant and Staff Director**

The Executive Assistant and Staff Director for the Governor oversees and manages the departments within the Governor's office. He monitors policy development and duties of the Cabinet agencies and serves as the Governor's link to Cabinet members. He advises the Governor on legislative matters.

His responsibilities include working with the Communications Office, Scheduling Office, Citizens' Affairs, Education and Intergovernmental Relation. The Executive Assistant and Staff Director also represents the Governor in matters of state. He sometimes serves as representative for the Governor at events the Governor cannot attend.

In addition, the Executive Assistant manages the Eastern Governor's Office in New Bern, the Western Governor's Office in Asheville, and the Washington Office in the nation's capital.

### **Executive and Senior Legal Counsel**

The Executive and Senior Legal Counsel, who is appointed by the Governor, monitors all legal issues relating to the Governor and his Cabinet. The Senior Legal Counsel works closely with the Governor in the selection of judges to all North Carolina Courts. Also, he advises the Governor when policy development involves legal issues.

The Senior Legal counsel also oversees the work of the Governor's Legal Counsel, which brings him into the process of investigating the merits of pardon requests, commutation, reprieves, extradition, rewards and payment of legal fees charged the State. He oversees the work of the Office of Boards and Commissions as well as personnel policies.

### **Executive Assistant and Director of State Budget and Management**

The Governor's Executive Assistant and Director of State Budget and Management, who is appointed by the Governor, directs preparation of the State budget and advises the Governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget. In addition, he advises the Governor on legislative issues and the Administration's management of State Government.

Also, he serves as the Governor's liaison to the North Carolina business community and reports to the Governor concerns of the business community.

### **Appointments Office**

The Governor's Appointments Office is responsible for reviewing applications and submitting to the Governor recommendation for appointment to more than 400 statutory bodies and to approximately 45 non-statutory advisory groups. Those boards and commissions have been created by federal legislation, executive orders, or the by-laws of private organizations.

The Appointments Office also advises the Governor on development of policy by the boards and commissions. In addition, the Appointments Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and provides liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

### **Communications Office**

The Director of Communications serves as the head of the Governor's information center-the Communications Office-as well as the primary spokesman for the Governor concerning statements on policy and procedure. The Director serves as a liaison between the Governor and his staff, the working press, and the public, keeping them informed on matters of interest and importance which affect the state. The Communications Office is responsible for the Governor's speeches, proclamation, letters of greeting, and public service announcements.

### **Office of Citizen Affairs**

The Office of Citizen Affairs is responsible for promoting greater citizen awareness of and participation in state and local government programs, services, and activities. The Citizen Help Section handles citizen inquiries and casework while the Governor's Correspondence Unit routes mail to appropriate departments in the Governor's Office and state agencies. The office also promotes volunteerism through citizen referral, recognition ceremonies, and a quarterly newsletter.

### **Advisors to the Governor for Education**

The Senior Advisors to the Governor for Education act as liaisons between the institutions of higher education, public and private, and the independent and church related schools.

### **Legislative Affairs Counsel**

The Legislative Affairs Counsel is responsible for establishing and maintaining working relation with members of the General Assembly on legislative matters in coordination with the Governor's Office. This office is also responsible for tracking and reporting the status of legislation to the Governor as it moves through the General Assembly. The Legislative Research Office serves as a support team to the Legislative Affairs Counsel.

### **The Governors Council of Minority Executives**

The Governor's Council of Minority Executives, a 28-member group of Black and Indian State employees, works with the Minority Affairs advisor to develop State policies and programs that impact on minorities, handicapped, and women.

The Council of Minority Executives advises the Governor on such areas as state contracts with minority, women and handicapped business people and career development in State government for those groups.

In addition, the Council is developing program initiatives on the issues of the family, crime prevention, health and self-sufficiency.

By working with the Governor's Minority Affairs Advisor, the Council of Minority Executives is building partnership networks with minority citizens and minority groups.

### **Division of Policy and Planning**

This division is headed by the Policy Adviser to the Governor. It encourages and assists in the development of the planning process within the agencies of state and local government; develops and maintains liaison and cooperative arrangements with federal, interstate, state, private agencies, and organizations in the interest of obtaining information and assistance with respect to state and regional planning, assists state agencies by providing them with information and technical assistance needed in preparing their short-range and long-range programs; and develops and maintains a comprehensive plan for development of the state, representing the coordinated efforts and contributions of all participating planning groups.

The State Clearinghouse is responsible for coordinating the state agency and local government intergovernmental review process. Submitted for state and local review and comment are notifications of intent to apply for federal funds and environmental review documents. The purpose is to ensure that the proposed actions at one level of government do not have an adverse impact on another jurisdiction.

The Office of State Development: Women in History develops fresh approaches for building the state economy and the economic well-being of its citizens through the contributions of an untapped state resource—its women residents. In so doing, the office demonstrates how the Department of Administration can serve as a catalyst for collaborative efforts addressing state development priorities that cross public and private sector program boundaries.

The North Carolina Council on the Status of Women identifies and assesses the needs of women in North Carolina and makes recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups on ways to improve the status of women. The council also collects and distributes information on women's issues and identifies and encourages development of programs designed to serve the needs of women.

### **Eastern Office of the Governor**

The Eastern Office of the Governor is now in its second year of operation. Its primary function is to foster a governmental-private sector-civic partnership. Representing the Governor in these capacities, the Eastern Office serves as a conduit between the people of Eastern North Carolina and the Governor's main office in Raleigh. The Eastern Office also represents the Governor at civic, business, and social events, investigates inquiries received from citizens of the area, stays abreast of the concerns of eastern North Carolinians and generally serves as the Governor's liaison in the eastern area.

### **Western Office of the Governor**

The Western Office of the Governor is now in its tenth year of operation. Its primary function is to foster a governmental-private sector-civic partnership. Representing the Governor in these capacities, the Western Office serves as a conduit between the people of Western North Carolina in twenty-eight counties and the Governor's main office in Raleigh. The Western Office also serves to schedule use of the Governor's Western Residence, assists in coordinating the Governor's schedule during visits to Western North Carolina, represents the Governor at civic, business, and social events,

investigates inquiries received from citizens of the area (casework), stays abreast of the concerns of western North Carolinians and generally serves as the Governor's "eyes and ears" in the western area.

### **The North Carolina Washington Office**

The North Carolina Washington Office was established in 1975 by Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr. This office serves as a liaison between the federal and state government.

The office is responsible for researching, analyzing, and monitoring vital issues of concern to North Carolina. The North Carolina Washington Office accomplishes these goals by attending congressional hearings and briefings with federal agencies and alerting the appropriate staff contact on the need for, or effect of, various regulations and legislative proposals. The location of the office makes it possible to immediately obtain any necessary documents or information for state officials. In addition to these services, the office responds directly to constituent requests for information and is proud to serve as a home base for the state.

## BOARDS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY, GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON (Executive Order 5 (March 29, 1977))

**Purpose:** To inquire into the present conditions and future outlook for the harvest of N.C.'s fields, woods and waters. To recommend to the Governor state policy regarding the matters within its purview and proper implementation. To allow citizens the opportunity to voice their views, suggestions and ideas.

**Composition:** 47 members appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed by the Governor.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON (Executive Order 55)

**Purpose:** To review and make recommendations on coordinating state agency efforts in assisting victims of domestic violence. To develop model programs, provide community education and monitor related legislation including the Domestic Violence Act.

**Composition:** 10 official members of the task force, who represent various areas concerned about the problem. Ex-officio members are appointed from the Governor's Crime Commission; Departments of Crime Control and Public Safety, Justice, Administration, Human Resources, and Public Instruction; Administrative Office of the Courts and Council on the Status of Women.

**Term:** Not designated.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor.

**Meetings:** Quarterly.

### FARMWORKER COUNCIL, NORTH CAROLINA (G.S. 143B-426.30)

**Purpose:** To study and evaluate the system of service delivery to farm workers; seek methods to improve the living and working conditions of farmworkers and recommend better coordination of farmworker activities and services. **Composition:** 11 members, which include 4 appointed by the Governor, 2 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, 2 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 3 ex-officio members (the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Labor, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture).

**Term:** Not designated.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor; Vice Chairman selected by membership.

**Meetings:** Quarterly.



## GOALS AND POLICY BOARD, STATE (G.S. 143B-371)

**Purpose:** To express the needs and aspirations of the citizens of North Carolina in the form of goals, and to suggest a timetable within which these goals can be achieved. To study the resources available and the means possible to achieve these goals. To set priorities among these goals. To evaluate present activities of state government and recommend improvements. To determine alternative courses of government action, in keeping with citizens' wishes. To maintain a two-way communication system with citizens to inform them of problems facing the state, and to involve them in the debate of state goals and policy.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by Governor. (Citizens whose backgrounds, training and experience qualify them to survey the whole range of state needs, to propose state goals, and to recommend ways for state government to achieve these goals.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman: Governor or designee; Vice-chairman: Appointed by Governor.

**Meetings:** Quarterly.

## GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MILITARY AFFAIRS Executive Order 11

**Purpose:** To provide a forum for the discussion of issues involving the military installations in the state, and the active and retired military citizens of North Carolina and their families; to formulate goals and objectives which enhance cooperation and understanding between the military components, the communities, state and local governments and the general public; to collect and study information related to supporting and strengthening the military presence within the state; to review and propose legislation which would affect the military presence in North Carolina; to advise the Governor on measures and activities which would support and enhance defense installations and military families within the state.

**Composition:** 25 or more members-appointed by the Governor. Commanders of the five major military installations in North Carolina, state and local government officials and citizens who have an interest in or relationship to the military community.

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman-appointed by the Governor.

## INTERSTATE COOPERATION COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-379)

**Purpose:** To participate as a member of the Council of State Governments. To encourage and assist the legislative, executive and administrative and judicial officials and employees of the state to develop and maintain friendly contact with officials and employees of other states. To advance cooperation between this state and other units of government. To study, analyze and report to the Secretary of Administration its recommendations concerning interstate compacts affecting the interests of North Carolina and various studies and reports. To inform the members of the General Assembly and other state officials of the publications and services made available by the Council of State Governments. To attend national and regional

conferences of state officials considering interstate problems of concern to North Carolina and reporting them to the Secretary.

**Composition:** 11 members - 3 administrative officials appointed by Governor, the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 3 senators, 3 representatives.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated biennially by Governor among legislative members of the council.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVOCACY COUNCIL (G.S. 143-506.14)

**Purpose:** To advocate on behalf of local government and to advise the Governor and his cabinet on the development and implementation of policies and programs which directly affect local government.

To function as liaison for State and local relations and communications

To identify problem areas and recommend policies of State, regional and local relations.

To review, monitor and evaluate current and proposed State program policies, practices, procedures, guidelines and regulations and their effect on local government.

**Composition:** 19 members — 3 at large appointed by the Governor; 2 Senators appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; 6 representing county government (5 who are members of the Executive Committee of the Association of County Commissioners and 1 who is the Executive Director); 6 representing municipal government (5 who are members of the Executive Committee of the League of Municipalities and 1 who is the Executive Director).

**Term:** Representatives for the Association of County Commissioners and League of Municipalities serve terms consistent with their terms as Executive Committee members. At-large members serve at the pleasure of the Governor and legislative members serve terms consistent with their legislative terms. At-large and legislative members may serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.

**Officers:** Chairman — President of the Association of County Commissioners. Vice-Chairman — President of the League of Municipalities. Office rotates between the League and Association annually.

### WOMEN, COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF (G.S. 143B-393)

**Purpose:** To advise the Governor, the principal State departments and the State legislature concerning the education and employment of women in the State of North Carolina. To establish programs for the assistance of displaced homemakers. To advise the Secretary of Administration.

**Composition:** 20 members appointed by Governor. (Members shall be representatives of age, sex, ethnic and geographic backgrounds.)

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

## GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

## GOVERNORS OF "VIRGINIA"

Name	Qualified	Term
Ralph Lane <sup>1</sup> .....	[April 9], 1585 .....	1585-1586
John White <sup>2</sup> .....	[April 26], 1587 .....	1587

## PROPRIETARY CHIEF EXECUTIVES\*

Name	Qualified	Term
(Samuel Stephens) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	[1622-1664]
William Drummond <sup>4</sup> .....	February 23, 1665 .....	1665-[1667]
Samuel Stephens <sup>5</sup> .....	....., 1667 .....	[1667-1670]
Peter Carteret <sup>6</sup> .....	March 10, 1670 .....	1670-1671
Peter Carteret <sup>7</sup> .....	....., 1671 .....	1671-1672
John Jenkins <sup>8</sup> .....	[May —], 1672 .....	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch <sup>9</sup> .....	October —, 1675 .....	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] <sup>10</sup> .....	[Spring, 1676] .....	1676
John Jenkins <sup>11</sup> .....	March —, 1676 .....	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch <sup>12</sup> .....	.....	.....
Thomas Miller <sup>13</sup> .....	July —, 1677 .....	1677
[Rebel Council] <sup>14</sup> .....	December —, 1677 .....	1677-1679
Seth Sothel <sup>15</sup> .....	.....	.....
John Harvey <sup>16</sup> .....	July —, 1679 .....	1679
John Jenkins <sup>17</sup> .....	December —, 1679 .....	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson <sup>18</sup> .....	.....	.....
Seth Sothel <sup>19</sup> .....	....., [1682] .....	[1682]-1689
John Archdale <sup>20</sup> .....	December —, 1683 .....	1683-1686
John Gibbs <sup>21</sup> .....	November —, 1689 .....	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell <sup>22</sup> .....	May —, 1690 .....	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis <sup>23</sup> .....	July —, 1690 .....	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell <sup>24</sup> .....	November —, 1693 .....	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey <sup>25</sup> .....	July —, 1694 .....	1694-1699
John Archdale <sup>26</sup> .....	June —, 1695 .....	1695
John Archdale <sup>27</sup> .....	January —, 1697 .....	1697
Henderson Walker <sup>28</sup> .....	July —, 1699 .....	1699-1703
Robert Daniel <sup>29</sup> .....	July —, 1703 .....	1703-1705
Thomas Cary <sup>30</sup> .....	March 21, 1705 .....	1705-1706
William Glover <sup>31</sup> .....	July 13, 1706 .....	1706-1707
Thomas Cary <sup>32</sup> .....	August —, 1707 .....	1707
William Glover <sup>33</sup> .....	October 28, 1707 .....	1707-1708
Thomas Cary <sup>34</sup> .....	July 24, 1708 .....	1708-1711
[William Glover] <sup>35</sup> .....	.....	[1709-1710]
Edward Hyde <sup>36</sup> .....	January 22, 1711 .....	1711-1712
Edward Hyde <sup>37</sup> .....	May 9, 1712 .....	1712
Thomas Pollock <sup>38</sup> .....	September 12, 1712 .....	1712-1714

\*The names which are indented first are those who served as chief executive, but were appointed either deputy or lieutenant governor. Those indented second served while president of the council.

Name	Qualified	Term
Charles Eden <sup>19</sup> .....	May 28, 1714 .....	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock <sup>40</sup> .....	March 30, 1722 .....	1722
William Reed <sup>41</sup> .....	September 7, 1722 .....	1722-1724
George Burrington <sup>42</sup> .....	January 15, 1724 .....	1724-1725
Edward Moseley <sup>43</sup> .....	October 31, 1724 .....	1724
Sir Richard Everard <sup>44</sup> .....	July 17, 1725 .....	1725-1731

### ROYAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES<sup>45</sup>

Name	Qualified	Term
George Burrington <sup>46</sup> .....	February 25, 1731 .....	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice <sup>47</sup> .....	April 17, 1734 .....	1734
Gabriel Johnston <sup>48</sup> .....	November 2, 1734 .....	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice <sup>49</sup> .....	July 17, 1752 .....	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan <sup>50</sup> .....	February 1, 1753 .....	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs <sup>51</sup> .....	November 1, 1754 .....	1754-1765
James Hasell <sup>52</sup> .....	October 15, 1763 .....	1763
William Tryon <sup>53</sup> .....	April 3, 1765 .....	1765
William Tryon <sup>54</sup> .....	December 20, 1765 .....	1765-1771
James Hasell <sup>55</sup> .....	July 1, 1771 .....	1771
Josiah Martin <sup>56</sup> .....	August 12, 1771 .....	1771-1775
James Hasell <sup>57</sup> .....	October 8, 1774 .....	1774

### GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY<sup>58</sup>

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
Richard Caswell <sup>59</sup> .....	Dobbs .....	December 21, 1776 .....	1776-1777
Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	April 18, 1777 .....	1777-1778
Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	April 20, 1778 .....	1778-1779
Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	May 4, 1779 .....	1779-1780
Abner Nash <sup>60</sup> .....	Craven .....	April 21, 1780 .....	1780-1781
Thomas Burke <sup>61</sup> .....	Orange .....	June 26, 1781 .....	1781-1782
Alexander Martin <sup>62</sup> .....	Guilford .....	October 5, 1781 .....	1781-1782
Alexander Martin .....	Guilford .....	April 22, 1782 .....	1782-1783
Alexander Martin .....	Guilford .....	April 30, 1783 .....	1783-1784
Alexander Martin .....	Guilford .....	May 3, 1784 .....	1784-1785
Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	December 12, 1785 .....	1785-1786
Richard Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	December 23, 1786 .....	1786-1787
Samuel Johnston .....	Chowan .....	December 20, 1787 .....	1787-1788
Samuel Johnston .....	Chowan .....	November 18, 1788 .....	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston <sup>63</sup> .....	Chowan .....	November 18, 1789 .....	1789
Alexander Martin <sup>64</sup> .....	Guilford .....	December 17, 1789 .....	1789-1790
Alexander Martin .....	Guilford .....	December 9, 1790 .....	1790-1792
Alexander Martin .....	Guilford .....	January 2, 1792 .....	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight .....	Craven .....	December 14, 1792 .....	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight .....	Craven .....	December 26, 1793 .....	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight .....	Craven .....	January 6, 1795 .....	1795

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
Samuel Ashe .....	New Hanover .....	November 19, 1795 .....	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe .....	New Hanover .....	December 19, 1796 .....	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe .....	New Hanover .....	December 5, 1797 .....	1797-1798
William R. Davie <sup>65</sup> .....	Halifax .....	December 7, 1798 .....	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams .....	Moore .....	November 23, 1799 .....	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams .....	Moore .....	November 29, 1800 .....	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams .....	Moore .....	November 28, 1801 .....	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe <sup>66</sup> .....	Halifax .....		
James Turner <sup>67</sup> .....	Warren .....	December 6, 1802 .....	1802-1803
James Turner .....	Warren .....	December 6, 1803 .....	1803-1804
James Turner <sup>68</sup> .....	Warren .....	November 29, 1804 .....	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander .....	Mecklenburg .....	December 10, 1805 .....	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander .....	Mecklenburg .....	December 1, 1806 .....	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams .....	Moore .....	December 1, 1807 .....	1807-1808
David Stone .....	Bertie .....	December 12, 1808 .....	1808-1809
David Stone .....	Bertie .....	December 13, 1809 .....	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick .....	December 5, 1810 .....	1810-1811
William Hawkins .....	Warren .....	December 9, 1811 .....	1811-1812
William Hawkins .....	Warren .....	December 8, 1812 .....	1812-1813
William Hawkins .....	Warren .....	December 7, 1813 .....	1813-1814
William Miller .....	Warren .....	December 7, 1814 .....	1814-1815
William Miller .....	Warren .....	December 7, 1815 .....	1815-1816
William Miller .....	Warren .....	December 7, 1816 .....	1816-1817
John Branch .....	Halifax .....	December 6, 1817 .....	1817-1818
John Branch .....	Halifax .....	December 5, 1818 .....	1818-1819
John Branch .....	Halifax .....	December 7, 1819 .....	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin .....	Surry .....	December 7, 1820 .....	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes .....	Sampson .....	December 7, 1821 .....	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes .....	Sampson .....	December 7, 1822 .....	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes .....	Sampson .....	December 6, 1823 .....	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton .....	Halifax .....	December 7, 1824 .....	1824-1825
Hutchings G. Burton .....	Halifax .....	December 6, 1825 .....	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton .....	Halifax .....	December 29, 1826 .....	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. <sup>69</sup> .....	Chowan .....	December 8, 1827 .....	1827-1828
John Owen .....	Bladen .....	December 12, 1828 .....	1828-1829
John Owen .....	Bladen .....	December 10, 1829 .....	1829-1830
Montford Stokes <sup>70</sup> .....	Wilkes .....	December 18, 1830 .....	1830-1831
Montford Stokes .....	Wilkes .....	December 13, 1831 .....	1831-1832
David L. Swain .....	Buncombe .....	December 6, 1832 .....	1832-1833
David L. Swain .....	Buncombe .....	December 9, 1833 .....	1833-1834
David L. Swain .....	Buncombe .....	December 10, 1834 .....	1834-1835
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr. ...	Craven .....	December 10, 1835 .....	1835-1836

### GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE<sup>71</sup> — TWO-YEAR TERM

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
Edward B. Dudley .....	New Hanover .....	December 31, 1836 .....	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley .....	New Hanover .....	December 29, 1838 .....	1838-1841
John M. Morehead .....	Guilford .....	January 1, 1841 .....	1841-1842
John M. Morehead .....	Guilford .....	December 31, 1842 .....	1842-1845

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
William A. Graham .....	Orange .....	January 1, 1845 .....	1845-1847
William A. Graham .....	Orange .....	January 1, 1847 .....	1847-1849
Charles Manly .....	Wake .....	January 1, 1849 .....	1849-1851
David S. Reid <sup>72</sup> .....	Rockingham .....	January 1, 1851 .....	1851-1852
David S. Reid <sup>73</sup> .....	Rockingham .....	December 22, 1852 .....	1852-1854
Warren Winslow <sup>74</sup> .....	Cumberland .....	December 6, 1854 .....	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg .....	Northampton .....	January 1, 1855 .....	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg .....	Northampton .....	January 1, 1857 .....	1857-1859
John W. Ellis .....	Rowan .....	January 1, 1859 .....	1859-1861
John W. Ellis <sup>75</sup> .....	Rowan .....	January 1, 1861 .....	1861
Henry T. Clark <sup>76</sup> .....	Edgecombe .....	July 7, 1861 .....	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance .....	Buncombe .....	September 8, 1862 .....	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance .....	Buncombe .....	December 22, 1864 .....	1864-1865
William W. Holden <sup>77</sup> .....	Wake .....	May 29, 1865 .....	1865
Jonathan Worth .....	Randolph .....	December 15, 1865 .....	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth .....	Randolph .....	December 22, 1866 .....	1866-1868

#### ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE — FOUR-YEAR TERM<sup>78</sup>

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
William W. Holden <sup>79</sup> .....	Wake .....	July 1, 1868 .....	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell <sup>80</sup> .....	Burke .....	December 15, 1870 .....	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell <sup>81</sup> .....	Burke .....	January 1, 1873 .....	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden .....	Wayne .....	July 14, 1874 .....	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance <sup>82</sup> .....	Buncombe .....	January 1, 1877 .....	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis <sup>83</sup> .....	Pitt .....	February 5, 1879 .....	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis .....	Pitt .....	January 18, 1881 .....	1881-1885
James L. Robinson <sup>84</sup> .....	Macon .....	September 1, 1883 .....	1883
Alfred M. Scales .....	Rockingham .....	January 21, 1885 .....	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle <sup>85</sup> .....	Wake .....	January 17, 1889 .....	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt .....	Alamance .....	April 8, 1891 .....	1891-1893
Elias Carr .....	Edgecombe .....	January 18, 1893 .....	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell .....	Brunswick .....	January 12, 1897 .....	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock .....	Wayne .....	January 15, 1901 .....	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn .....	Forsyth .....	January 11, 1905 .....	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin .....	Person .....	January 12, 1909 .....	1909-1913
Locke Craig .....	Buncombe .....	January 15, 1913 .....	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett .....	Franklin .....	January 11, 1917 .....	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison .....	Mecklenburg .....	January 12, 1921 .....	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean .....	Robeson .....	January 14, 1925 .....	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner .....	Cleveland .....	January 11, 1929 .....	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus .....	Pasquotank .....	January 5, 1933 .....	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey .....	Cleveland .....	January 7, 1937 .....	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton .....	Wake .....	January 9, 1941 .....	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry .....	Gaston .....	January 4, 1945 .....	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott .....	Alamance .....	January 6, 1949 .....	1949-1953
William B. Umstead <sup>86</sup> .....	Durham .....	January 8, 1953 .....	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges .....	Rockingham .....	November 7, 1954 .....	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges .....	Rockingham .....	February 7, 1957 .....	1957-1961



Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
Terry Sanford .....	Cumberland .....	January 5, 1961 .....	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore .....	Jackson .....	January 8, 1965 .....	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott .....	Alamance .....	January 3, 1969 .....	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. <sup>87</sup> .....	Watauga .....	January 5, 1973 .....	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	Wilson .....	January 8, 1977 .....	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. <sup>88</sup> .....	Wilson .....	January 10, 1981 .....	1981-1985
James G. Martin .....	Iredell .....	January 5, 1985 .....	1985-

### Governors of "Virginia"

<sup>1</sup>Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July; however a colony was not established until August.

<sup>2</sup>White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587; however, the expedition made stops at Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for "Virginia" on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters C.R.O. and on another CROATAN. White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the "Lost Colony" is still unsolved.

### Proprietary Chief Executives

<sup>3</sup>Stephens was appointed "commander of the southern plantations" by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the "southern plantations" is that area in northeastern North Carolina where "overflow" settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell suggests that his "presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment" of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietors and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.

<sup>4</sup>Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, governor of Virginia and one of the Lords Proprietors, at the request of the Lords Proprietors in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond's commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.

<sup>5</sup>Stephens was appointed by the Lords Proprietors to replace Drummond and began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.

<sup>6</sup>Carteret had been commissioned Lieutenant Governor by the Lords Proprietors on December 3, 1664 and was chosen President by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens and was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietors. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.

<sup>7</sup>See footnote 6.

<sup>8</sup>Jenkins was commissioned by Carteret to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. The authority of Carteret to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietors in October, 1670, but which expired "at the end of four years" according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired; however, Jenkins continued to serve. When the general assembly met, following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of "several misdemeanors".

<sup>9</sup>Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when the departed the colony for England.

<sup>10</sup>Eastchurch "apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session". However, Jenkins was forceably released from prison by friends "at some date before late March, 1676." He exercised enough control to hold a court and for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.

<sup>11</sup>See footnote 10.

<sup>12</sup>Eastchurch was commissioned governor by the Lords Proprietors. On his return to the colony he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. (Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina - he died in Virginia while on his way back to the colony). Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller; however, when Miller reached Albemarle



he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. The policies used by Miller to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into a political upheaval which became known as "Culpeper's Rebellion."

<sup>13</sup>See footnote 12.

<sup>14</sup>Tradition is that John Culpeper was elected governor by the Assembly when they rebelled against Miller; however, there is no documentary evidence to substantiate the claim that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as *de facto* government and evidence exists that a "rebel" council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.

<sup>15</sup>Sothel was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured "by the Turkes and carried into Argier . . ." and did not take office. "Atidavitt of John Taylor" and Lords Proprietors to the "Governor and Councill of the County of Albemarle in the Province of Carolina".

<sup>16</sup>Harvey's commission instructed him to act as "President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell". Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

<sup>17</sup>Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681 while still in office.

<sup>18</sup>Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietors but never left England. "he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail".

<sup>19</sup>Sothel, following his purchase of the "Earl of Clarendon's share of Carolina", became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which "provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor . . ." The date of Sothel's assumption of Governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins' death. It is possible that Sothel reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards; it is possible that for a time there was an acting governor, chosen by the council; or there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothel arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick's house in Chowan Precinct. Sothel actions and policies soon became intolerable to the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietors officially suspended Sothel as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.

<sup>20</sup>Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothel was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.

<sup>21</sup>The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest caccique was to act. "Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a caccique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as 'governor'. His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor". It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell's appointment, which was made in December, 1689." Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690 both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the proprietors in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691 a proclamation was issued by the proprietors to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothel's suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691 did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

<sup>22</sup>Ludwell was originally commissioned governor by the Lords Proprietors on December 5, 1689 following the suspension of Sothel, but his dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

<sup>23</sup>Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.

<sup>24</sup>Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith governor of Carolina; however, the authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694 it is apparent that the Proprietors did not know of his position as the proprietors refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." He issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693 and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.

<sup>25</sup>Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694 and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.

<sup>26</sup>Archdale stopped in North Carolina a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as Governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia enroute to Charleston on June 11, 12, and 13, 1695 and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.

<sup>27</sup>Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and the confusion over the

tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.

<sup>28</sup>Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel (sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703).

<sup>29</sup>Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March 1705.

<sup>30</sup>Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel, and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor; however, this initial feeling soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statutes books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. However, when the General Court met on March 27, the oath act was read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths; they refused and were excluded. Then Cary and his allies passed a law which voided the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers (who had no convictions against oath swearing.)

The dissenters and some disgruntled Anglicans now decided to send an agent to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen representative, John Porter, left Albemarle for London — it is almost certain that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October-November 1705 session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietors to issue orders to Porter, suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councillors, and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklefield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins, and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses — one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts; Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. (There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710 — land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths, and the council officially elected Cary president.)

The Lords Proprietors were slow to intervene in the situation in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynte to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynte had died before commissioning him. However, he was warmly received in Albemarle, and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen was so impressive that the council elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist, and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

<sup>31</sup>See footnote 30.

<sup>32</sup>See footnote 30.

<sup>33</sup>See footnote 30.

<sup>34</sup>See footnote 30.

<sup>35</sup>See footnote 30.

<sup>36</sup>Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietors. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. The event, known as Cary's Rebellion, ended with the arrest of Cary – he was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

<sup>37</sup>See footnote 36.

<sup>38</sup>Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.

<sup>39</sup>Eden was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and served until his death on March 22, 1722.

<sup>40</sup>Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death, and served until his own death in September, 1722.

<sup>41</sup>Reed was elected president of the council, to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.

<sup>42</sup>Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietors and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.

<sup>43</sup>Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.

<sup>44</sup>Everard was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors following the removal of Burrington, who continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

## Royal Chief Executives

<sup>45</sup>In 1729, the Lords Proprietors gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.

<sup>46</sup>Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietors and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.

<sup>47</sup>Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.

<sup>48</sup>Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.

<sup>49</sup>Rice, as president of the council, became Chief executive following the death of Johnston; however, he too was advanced in age and soon died.

<sup>50</sup>Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.

<sup>51</sup>Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.

<sup>52</sup>Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.

<sup>53</sup>Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor, and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.

<sup>54</sup>See footnote 53.

<sup>55</sup>James Hasell, as president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.

<sup>56</sup>Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil in July, 1775 as the termination date, others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.

<sup>57</sup>Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

## Governors Elected by the General Assembly

<sup>58</sup>The Constitution of 1776 provided that the general assembly "elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years."

<sup>59</sup>Caswell was appointed by the Provincial Congress to act "until [the] next General Assembly." He was later elected by the general assembly to regular term and to two additional terms.

<sup>60</sup>The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing; however, loose papers found in the North Carolina Archives provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.

<sup>61</sup>On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urgings from several men of importance who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence of his actions. The adversity which developed, prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.

<sup>62</sup>Martin, as speaker of the senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke's capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

<sup>63</sup>On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected as United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

<sup>64</sup>See footnote 63.

<sup>65</sup>Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

<sup>66</sup>Ashe died before he could qualify, and Turner was elected to replace him.

<sup>67</sup>See footnote 66.

<sup>68</sup>Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805 to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

<sup>69</sup>Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828 following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

<sup>70</sup>Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as "chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi."

## Governors Elected by the People — Two-Year Term

<sup>71</sup>The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution which provided for the popular election of governor. The Terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years; however, he could only serve two terms in a six year period.

<sup>72</sup>Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

<sup>73</sup>On November 24, 1854, Reid was elected by the general assembly to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate. He resigned as governor following the resignation of Reid.

<sup>74</sup>Winslow, as speaker of the house, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

<sup>75</sup>Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

<sup>76</sup>Clark, as speaker of the senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

<sup>77</sup>Holden was appointed provisional governor on May 9, 1865 by the occupation commander. He was defeated by Worth in the popular election of 1865.

<sup>78</sup>The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 was extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

## Governors Elected by the People — Four-Year Term

<sup>79</sup>The efforts of the conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the general assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 2, 1871 to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

<sup>80</sup>Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

<sup>81</sup>See footnote 80.

<sup>82</sup>Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879 he was elected to the United States Senate by the general assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

<sup>83</sup>Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

<sup>84</sup>Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

<sup>85</sup>Fowle died April 7, 1891.

<sup>86</sup>Umstead died on November 7, 1854.

<sup>87</sup>Holshouser was the first Republican, elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

<sup>88</sup>Hunt became the first governor elected to a four year term to be elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.





**OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR****ROBERT BYRD JORDAN, III**

(Lieutenant Governor — Democrat)

**Early Years:** Born in Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, October 11, 1932, to R.B. and Irene (Pritchard) Jordan, Jr.

**Education:** Montgomery County Schools, 1950; NCSU, 1954, B.S. with honors (Forestry).

**Professional Background:** President, Jordan Lumber and Supply.

**Organizations:** Masons; Lions; Former President, NC Forestry Foundation; President, Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association; NC Retail Merchants Association; Board of Directors, NC Forestry Foundation.

**Boards & Commissions:** Member: Executive Committee, Southern Regional Education Board; Council of State; State Board of Education; Board of Community Colleges; State Board of Economic Development; Co-Chairman, Governmental Operations Committee. Former member: NC 2000 Commission; Capital Building Authority; NC Board of TeleCommunication; UNC Board of Governors, 1971-76; Board of Trustees, Montgomery Technical Institute.

**Political Activities:** Lieutenant Governor, 1985-present; Member: NC Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; Chairman, Montgomery County Planning Board, 1964-74; Town Board, Mt. Gilead, 1957-68. Former member: Montgomery County YDC (President); North Carolina YDC (Vice President); Delegate, National Convention 1984.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1955-57; Reserves, 1957-62; European Theatre; Outstanding Ordinance ROTC Graduate, NCSU, 1954.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Alumnus, NCSU, 1966; Distinguished Service Award, Montgomery County Jaycees, 1967; Outstanding Alumnus, School of Forest Resources, 1979.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Mt. Gilead Methodist Church; Bishop's Committee on Higher Education; Former chairman, Administrative Board.

**Family:** Married Sarah Jane Cole of Raeford, June 21, 1958. Children: Betsy (Jordan) Simmons; Robert B. Jordan, IV; and Janie Cole.

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graph TD
    NCSenate[NORTH CAROLINA SENATE] --- LG[LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR]
    LG -.-> BA[BUDGET ADVISOR*]
    LG -.-> LC[LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL*]
    LG --- EA[EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT]
    LG --- OM[OFFICE MANAGER]
    LG --- SA1[STAFF ASSISTANT]
    LG --- SA2[STAFF ASSISTANT]
    LG --- DCOM[DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS]
    LG --- ASP[SPECIAL ASSISTANT / SCHEDULING]
    LG --- APC[ASSISTANT FOR CONSTITUENT AFFAIRS]
    LG --- ACC[ASSISTANT FOR CONSTITUENT COMMUNICATIONS]
    LG --- CJC[COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (1985-1989)]
    LG --- CJE[N.C. COMMISSION ON JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1985-1987)]
  
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The organizational chart for the North Carolina Governor's Office is structured as follows:

- NORTH CAROLINA SENATE** is connected to the **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**.
- The **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR** oversees several key positions:
  - BUDGET ADVISOR\*** (connected via a dashed line)
  - LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL\*** (connected via a dashed line)
  - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT**
  - OFFICE MANAGER**
  - STAFF ASSISTANT** (two positions)
  - DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS**
  - SPECIAL ASSISTANT / SCHEDULING**
  - ASSISTANT FOR CONSTITUENT AFFAIRS**
  - ASSISTANT FOR CONSTITUENT COMMUNICATIONS**
  - COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (1985-1989)**
  - N.C. COMMISSION ON JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1985-1987)**



## THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

In North Carolina, the Lieutenant Governor is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens.

A quick look at the history books reveals that the origin of the office of the Lieutenant Governor probably goes back to 16th century England, when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the King in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to "Deputy Governor," the phrase "Lieutenant Governor" was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would succeed to the Governorship in the event of a vacancy. The office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the Lieutenant Governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the Lieutenant Governor the chief member of the Governor's council.

The North Carolina State Constitution adopted in 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. However, the constitutional convention of 1868, brought together to frame a constitution to grant suffrage to blacks, also called for the elective office of the Lieutenant Governor. Hugh Lefler, in his book, "North Carolina, the History of a Southern State", called that Constitution of 1868 "...so modern and democratic that with some changes it has remained effective to this date."

Under that Constitution, and the one adopted in 1970, under which we operate today, the Lieutenant Governor is named President of the Senate, a member of the Council of State, and of the State Board of Education, and he "...shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign him."

Between 1868 and 1970, the Lieutenant Governor was a part time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the Governor. His primary responsibility was that of presiding officer of the Senate, and in that capacity, he appointed Senators to committees, and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. But today, North Carolina has one of the most powerful and independent lieutenant governors in the country. While before 1970, the lieutenant governor's office was a part-time job, limited to one four-year term, with an annual salary of \$5,000 and budget of \$12,000, today, a full time lieutenant governor serves up to eight years, commands a salary of over \$61,000 oversees an annual budget of \$305,606, and draws on the fiscal analysts, bill drafters, and research assistants in the Legislative Services Office. As of May 1982, the legislature had granted the lieutenant governor 70 appointments to 42 executive-branch commissions, giving him access to virtually every state department.

Unlike any other state official, the lieutenant governor straddles the executive and legislative branches, vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. First in line to succeed in the executive branch (upon the governor's death, resignation, or removal from office), the North Carolina lieutenant governor also wields extensive power over the legislative process.

Some of the commissions on which the Lieutenant Governor presently serves include the Executive Cabinet, the Council of State, the State Board of Education, the

Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the N.C. Internship Council, the Board of Economic Development, the State Board of Community Colleges and the North Carolina Capital Planning Commission. The Lieutenant Governor is also the Chairman of the Governmental Operations Committee, which has the authority to scrutinize the expenditure of tax dollars by State Government agencies.

The Lieutenant Governor has a staff to help him carry out his duties. Much of the work of this staff involves responding to constituent inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives, and working with other state agencies. While the legislature is in session the Lieutenant Governor is served by a Legislative Counsel who acts as liaison to members of the General Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor's primary responsibility is still that of presiding officer of the Senate. In this capacity he not only appoints committees and their respective chairmen and vice-chairmen, he also appoints and supervises pages, supervises certain activities of the sergeant-at-arms, and appoints clerks to committees.

Today, the Lieutenant Governor enjoys the right to seek reelection to an additional four-year-term thanks to the ratification in 1977 of a constitutional amendment to allow the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to succeed themselves.

## COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

### NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**Purpose:** To assess the current and projected economic growth of North Carolina with particular attention given to structural changes in the economy, the composition and skills of the labor force, and the differing economic forces at work in North Carolina's rural and urban areas.

To make recommendations to the Legislative and Executive Branches of state government that provide a coordinated set of governmental policies which will assist the private sector and government in providing a healthy economy and jobs for the people of North Carolina.

**Composition:** 30 members appointed by the Lt. Governor.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Executive Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor.

### COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

**Purpose:** To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution and the role played by the state of North Carolina in the development of the Constitution.

**Composition:** 21 members, appointed by the Governor, the Lt. Governor and the Speaker of the House.

**Term:** The Commission's activities will continue through 1989.

**Officers:** The Lt. Governor serves as Chairman by law.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Tod R. Caldwell <sup>2</sup> .....	Burke .....	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden <sup>3</sup> .....	Wayne .....	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis <sup>4</sup> .....	Pitt .....	1877-1879
James L. Robinson <sup>5</sup> .....	Macon .....	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman .....	New Hanover .....	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt <sup>6</sup> .....	Alamance .....	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton .....	Alleghany .....	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds .....	Forsyth .....	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner .....	Iredell .....	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston .....	Bertie .....	1905-1909
William C. Newland .....	Caldwell .....	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge .....	Edgecombe .....	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner .....	Cleveland .....	1917-1921
William B. Cooper .....	New Hanover .....	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long .....	Durham .....	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain .....	Edgecombe .....	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham .....	Orange .....	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton .....	Chatham .....	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris .....	Person .....	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine .....	Wake .....	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor .....	Anson .....	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges <sup>7</sup> .....	Rockingham .....	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt .....	Cabarrus .....	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott <sup>8</sup> .....	Davidson .....	1961
Robert W. Scott .....	Alamance .....	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr. ....	Anson .....	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	Pitt .....	1973-1977
James C. Green <sup>9</sup> .....	Bladen .....	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III .....	Montgomery .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.

<sup>2</sup>Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office in 1870.

<sup>3</sup>Brogden became governor following the death of Caldwell.

<sup>4</sup>Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance.

<sup>5</sup>Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.

<sup>6</sup>Holt became governor following the death of Fowle.

<sup>7</sup>Hodges became governor following the death of Umstead.

<sup>8</sup>Philpott died on August 18, 1961.

<sup>9</sup>Green was the first Lt. Governor elected to a second term.





**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**THAD EURE**

**Secretary of State-Democrat**

**Early Years:** Born in Gates County, November 15, 1899, to Tazewell A. and Armecia (Langstun) Eure.

**Education:** Gatesville High School, 1913-1917; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1917-1919; UNC-CH, School of Law, 1921-1922.

**Professional Background:** Lawyer (Former County Attorney Hertford County, 1923-1931).

**Organizations:** State Employees Association of NC; Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, (President, 1927); Theta Chi Fraternity; Junior Order, B.P.O. Elks (Grand Lodge Chair Office, 1956); T.P.A.; American Legion, Forty and Eight; National Association of Secretaries of State, 1937-present (president, 1942; became Dean, 1961).

**Boards:** Member: Capital Planning Commission; Council of State NC Computer Commission; Constitution Amendments Publication Commission; Local Government Commission. Chairman, Board of Trustees, Elon College.

**Political Activities:** Secretary of State, 1936-present (Elected Secretary of State on November 3, 1936, and assumed duties of the office December 21, 1936, by virtue of executive appointment, ten days prior to the commencement of constitutional term, due to a vacancy, re-elected Secretary of State in the general elections of 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984); Principal Clerk, NC House of Representatives, Sessions of 1931, 1933, 1935, and Extra Session, 1936; Served in NC House of Representatives, 1929 (Hertford County); Mayor of Winton, 1923-1928; Presidential Elector, First District of NC, 1932; Escheats Agent, University of NC, 1933-1936; Keynote Speaker, Democratic State Convention, 1950, and Permanent Chairman, 1962, 1978 and 1982. Votes in Winton, Hertford County.

**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Army (Private), World War I.

**Honors:** "1983 Citation for Distinguished Public Service," by NC Citizens for Business and Industry, March 16, 1983; "Award of Merit" by NC State University, 1965; Distinguished Service Award, American Legion and Forty and Eight; NC State Elks Association Distinguished Service Award, 1971; Elon College Citizens Service Award, 1980; Theta Chi Fraternity Alumni Award; Kentucky Colonel; King of the Ramps; "Boss of the Year," Cary Jaycees, 1978; Doctor of Laws (honorary), Elon College, 1958.

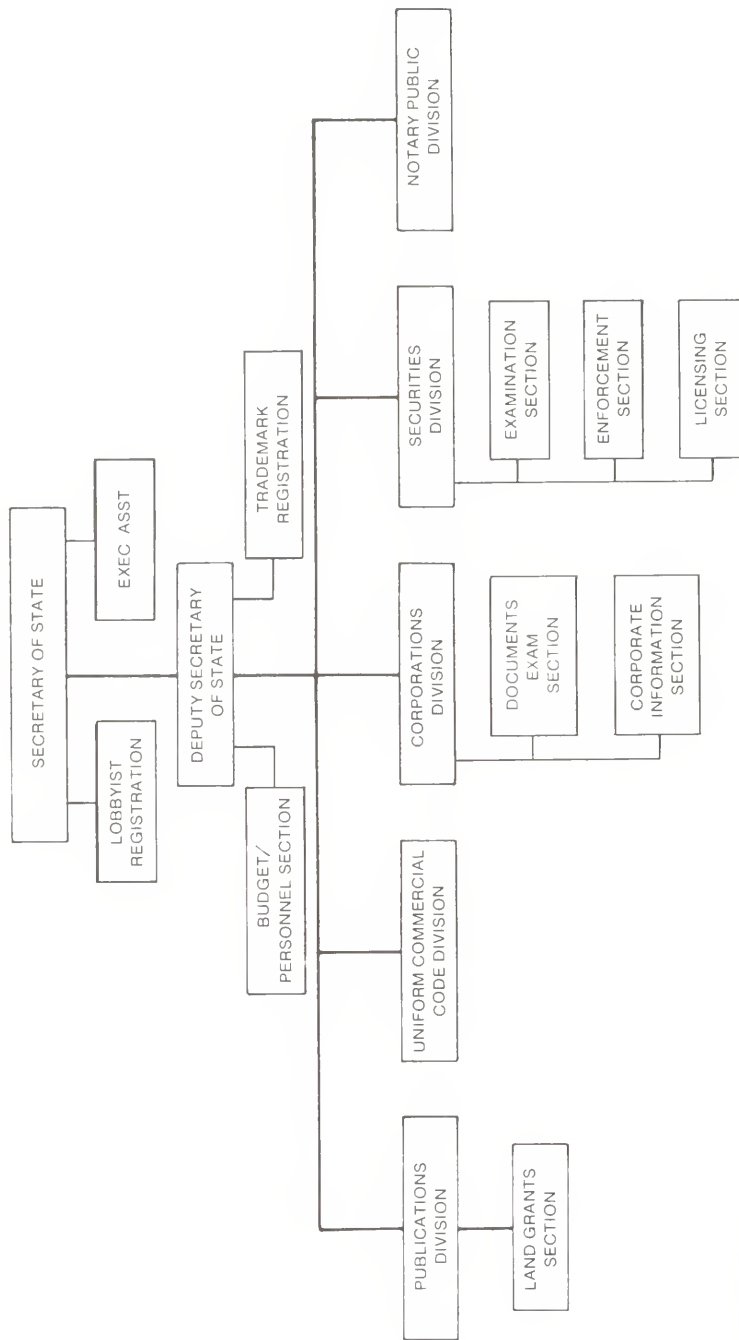
**Religious Activities:** Member, United Church of Christ.

**Family:** Married Minta Banks of Winton, NC, November 15, 1924. Children: Mrs. Norman Black, Jr. and Thad Eure, Jr.; seven grandchildren and one great grandchild.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of secretary is the second oldest governmental office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietors were granted their charter, the first secretary was appointed to maintain the record of the colony. The office continued to function following the purchase of North Carolina by the Crown in 1728. Following independence, the Office of Secretary of State was created in a special resolution and was later incorporated into the Constitution of 1776; and, except for expansion as new responsibilities were assigned it, the office has remained one of the primary constitutional offices of state government.

Today, the Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the general citizenry. He heads the Department of the Secretary of State which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the council of State which must approve acquisitions and conveyances of state lands and allotments from the Contingency and Emergency Fund. He is ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission. He is required by law to attend every session of the general assembly to receive bills which have become laws and to perform other duties prescribed by resolution of either or both Houses. He assigns seats to members of both houses by Resolution of the 1939 General Assembly, and convenes the House of Representatives, presiding until a speaker is elected. The original Journals of each house are delivered to him for preservation. He is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required, and he is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol and similar agencies.

The purpose and objective of the Department of the Secretary of State is to faithfully perform duties assigned to the Secretary of State by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina. The Department of the Secretary of State is charged with the duty of maintaining certain records pertaining to state and local government actions and the commercial activity of private business. This duty is imposed by widely scattered sections of the General Statutes of North Carolina and involves varying degrees of responsibility to review the documents for conformity to statutory requirements prior to filing. The Department has responsibility under approximately fifty separate statutes which may be divided into categories dealing with custodianship of the Constitution and laws of the State, administrative commercial law, the elective process, the general assembly and public information.

### General Administration Division

The General Administration Division, under the supervision of the Secretary of State and Deputy Secretary of State, is responsible for all administrative and management functions including budget, personnel, planning and coordination. In addition, miscellaneous statutory duties and responsibilities not assigned to one of the other departmental divisions are performed by the Secretary of State or Deputy Secretary of State. These functions include: registration of lobbyists, registration of trademarks, recording municipal annexation ordinances, and processing summons and complaints served on the Secretary of State on behalf of corporations which cannot be served otherwise.

### **Corporations Division**

A corporation is a legal entity created under the authority of the laws of the State which enjoys the capacity of perpetual succession, the ability to act as a single unit and limited liability for its stockholders or members. The various corporation laws of the State of North Carolina are enabling statutes under which a corporation may be organized and continue to exist, control its internal affairs, and determine its relation with the State while its existence continues. The responsibility of the Secretary of State is to insure uniform compliance with such statutes, record information required as a public record, prevent duplication of corporate names and furnish information to the public.

### **Uniform Commercial Code Division**

Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code provides a method for giving interested third parties adequate notice of security interests in personal property. The method adopted is a "notice" filing system. It is the responsibility of the secured party to file a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are filed by a debtor. A search of the records would result in a list of all active creditors who had filed statements with the office. Interested parties may then contact the creditors for further information regarding the lien.

The Secretary of State, as central filing officer, receives and files Financing Statements and related "notice" statements and furnishes information about such filings. He is also central filing officer for Federal Tax Liens which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings. Financing Statements are generally effective for five years and may be continued within six months of their expiration for an additional five year period.

### **Securities Division**

Chapter 78A of the North Carolina General Statutes, the North Carolina Securities Act, designates the Secretary of State as administrator of the securities laws which were enacted for the purpose of protecting investors from fraudulent or unscrupulous sellers or issuers of securities. The Secretary of State through the Deputy Securities Administrator and the Securities Division serves as the licensing authority for the State of North Carolina of sellers of securities i.e. "brokerage firms" and "stockbrokers". This licensing function includes the screening of applicants, administering a code of ethical conduct; suspension, revocation of licenses or other appropriate disciplinary action for violations of the securities laws; and, in the case of brokerage firms, the imposition of recordkeeping requirements and minimum net capital levels. Additionally, the administrator of the securities laws includes the screening of proposed securities offerings including in general non-exchange listed public offerings and private placements of securities for full disclosure of any and all information necessary for a prospective investor to make an informed investment decision and for certain fundamental abuses that could be harmful to investors.

The Securities Division is the appropriate State agency for addressing investor complaints, referrals from other agencies or any other source that may indicate securities fraud, violation of the licensing or securities offerings requirements or any other

unlawful securities activity. Whereas the Securities Division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the Securities Division can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a license, issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court ordered injunctions, or refer the matter to the appropriate District Attorney for criminal prosecution. The willful violation of the securities laws is a felony punishable by not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or imprisonment in State prison not more than five years, or both, for each violation.

The Deputy Securities Administrator serves as the representative of the State of North Carolina in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. and serves as spokesman regarding securities regulation and liaison to interested industry, professional and civic groups. The Deputy Securities Administrator serves as the representative of the State of North Carolina in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. and serves as spokesman regarding securities regulation and liaison to interested industry, professional and civic groups. The Deputy Securities Administrator and the Securities Division serve as liaison to various federal agencies and Self Regulatory organizations that may share a common regulatory interest including the Securities and Exchange Commission, Internal Revenue Service, National Association of Securities Dealers, New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, Commodity Futures Grading Commission and the National Futures Association.

### **Publications Division**

The Publications Division is primarily responsible for the compiling and publishing of information which will be useful to the general assembly, to State agencies, and the people of North Carolina. In addition, it is also responsible for maintaining for public inspection, certain records for which the Secretary of State is custodian. The division publishes such useful items as the "Directory of State and County Officials", "The North Carolina Manual", "The Directory of State Governmental Services", and other smaller publications.

In more recent years, the Publications Division has attempted to address itself more to meeting the needs of the citizens of North Carolina in answering their questions concerning the duties and operations of State Government and in helping them obtaining easier access to State Government. Large "Downtown Governmental Complex Maps" have been placed in the public access areas of the major buildings and smaller "hand-out" maps are made available to state agencies for public distribution. A concentrated effort is being made to provide our school children with the necessary educational materials so that they might become better informed about the workings of state and local government. Pamphlets on the Constitution of North Carolina and the executive branch are available upon request and "School Information Packets" for both elementary and secondary grade levels are prepared for distribution.

Within the Publications Division is the Land Grants Section. Here are found the historical land grants for North Carolina dating from the 1660's. Also in this section are the original ratified acts of the State of North Carolina, as well as primary and general election voting results for the past twenty years. Over 1,300 people visit the Land Grants Section each year in search of some clue to a family tie or to use election returns and other records.

### **Notary Public Division**

The functions of issuing commissions to Notaries Public was transferred to the Secretary of State from the Governor under the Executive Organization Act of 1971.

The purpose of the Notary Public Division is to provide a convenient means for establishing the authenticity of certain documents. This is accomplished through the issuing of commissions to Notaries Public in the several counties of the State.

## SECRETARIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

### COLONIAL SECRETARIES

Name	Term
Richard Cobthrop <sup>1</sup> .....	1665-[1672]
Peter Carteret <sup>2</sup> .....	1675-1677
[Thomas Miller] <sup>4</sup> .....	1677-[1679]
Robert Holden <sup>5</sup> .....	1679-[1683]
_____ Woodrowe <sup>6</sup> .....	[1683-1685]
Francis Hartley <sup>7</sup> .....	[1685-1692]
Daniel Akerhurst <sup>8</sup> .....	[1692-1700]
Samuel Swann <sup>9</sup> .....	[1700]-1704
Tobias Knight <sup>10</sup> .....	1704-1708
George Lumley <sup>11</sup> .....	1704
George Lumley .....	1708
Nevil Low <sup>12</sup> .....	
Tobias Knight <sup>13</sup> .....	1712-1719
John Lovick <sup>14</sup> .....	1719-1722
John Lovick <sup>15</sup> .....	1722-1731
Joseph Anderson <sup>16</sup> .....	1731
Nathaniel Rice <sup>17</sup> .....	1731-1753
James Murray <sup>18</sup> .....	1753-1755
Henry McCulloch <sup>19</sup> .....	1755
Richard Spaight <sup>20</sup> .....	1755-1762
Thomas Faulkner <sup>21</sup> .....	
Richard Spaight <sup>22</sup> .....	1762
Benjamin Heron <sup>23</sup> .....	1762-1769
John London <sup>24</sup> .....	1769-1770
Robert Palmer <sup>25</sup> .....	1770-1771
Samuel Strudwick <sup>26</sup> .....	1772-[1775]

### SECRETARIES OF STATE<sup>27</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
James Glasgow <sup>28</sup> .....		1777-1798
William White <sup>29</sup> .....		1798-1811
William Hill <sup>30</sup> .....		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page <sup>31</sup> .....		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ <sup>32</sup> .....		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas <sup>33</sup> .....		1864-1865
Robert W. Best <sup>34</sup> .....		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger <sup>35</sup> .....	Wake .....	1868-1873
William H. Howerton .....	Rowan .....	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard <sup>36</sup> .....	New Hanover .....	1877-1879
William L. Saunders <sup>37</sup> .....	Wake .....	1879-1891
Octavius Coke <sup>38</sup> .....	Wake .....	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke <sup>39</sup> .....	Franklin .....	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson .....	Onslow .....	1897-1901

John Bryan Grimes <sup>40</sup>	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett <sup>41</sup>	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness <sup>42</sup>	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade <sup>43</sup>	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell <sup>44</sup>	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure <sup>45</sup>	Hertford	1936-

## Colonial Secretaries

<sup>1</sup>Cobthorp was apparently chosen by the Lords Proprietors, but never sailed to Albemarle.

<sup>2</sup>Carteret was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.

<sup>3</sup>Little is known concerning Holden's appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675 where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible that he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.

<sup>4</sup>When Fastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677 he attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.

<sup>5</sup>Holden was appointed by the Lords Proprietors and apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. A warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina was issued by the Lords Proprietors in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate that he was acting as secretary on November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681 and July 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of "gross irregularities in the collection of Customs" – another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what became of him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that he was released from prison or acquitted of the charges, and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684, however other references indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.

<sup>6</sup>Little is known about Woodrowe. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietors in February, 1684 which leaves the impression that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.

<sup>7</sup>Hartley was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, but no date of when he qualified could be found. According to one source he died in January, 1691. <sup>92</sup>, probably while still secretary.

<sup>8</sup>When Akehurst took office is not known; he was apparently acting by June 26, 1693 when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. (His will was proved in Virginia in 1700).

<sup>9</sup>Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; however, when he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700 and probably served until Knight took over 1704.

<sup>10</sup>Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting in his certifying to a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served during this span after 1708; however he was again serving in 1712.

<sup>11</sup>Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as Secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704 and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in government.

<sup>12</sup>Two commissions were issued to Low by the Lords Proprietors, the first on January 31, 1711 and a second on June 13, 1711; however, there is no record of him serving.

<sup>13</sup>Knight was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, and qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719 since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will probated on July 7, 1719.

<sup>14</sup>Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.

<sup>15</sup>Lovick was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and qualified before the Governor and Council. He served until 1731.

<sup>16</sup>Anderson was appointed by Governor Burrington as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.

<sup>17</sup>Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.

<sup>18</sup>Murray was appointed by the Council upon the death of Rice and served until the arrival of McCulloch in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as late as March 31, 1755.

<sup>19</sup>A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754 for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and his commission was certified by Dobbs on July 1, while both were still in England. He qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755 but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He continued serving until his death in 1755.



<sup>20</sup>A letter was sent from Governor Dobbs to Spaight on October 2, 1755 appointing him "Secretary of the Crown." (A commission in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date, October 27, 1755.) He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.

<sup>21</sup>Faulkner's name was proposed to King on March 17 by the Board of Trade and on April 1 a commission was ordered prepared. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.

<sup>22</sup>Spaight was reappointed by Dobbs and served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.

<sup>23</sup>Heron was appointed by Dobbs to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.

<sup>24</sup>London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. London was appointed by Tryon upon the death of Heron and served until he "declined acting any longer. . . ."

<sup>25</sup>Palmer was appointed by Tryon to replace London. On July 8, 1771 he was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.

<sup>26</sup>Strudwick was appointed by Martin after Strudwick had produced "sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary's Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner. . . ." He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

## Secretaries of State

<sup>27</sup>The Secretary of State was elected by the general assembly as its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1835 extended the term but the power of election remained in the hands of the general assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four year term. He can run for re-election.

<sup>28</sup>Glasgow was appointed by the provincial congress to serve until the next meeting of the general assembly. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. His resignation was received by the General Assembly on November 20.

<sup>29</sup>White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September, or early November, 1811.

<sup>30</sup>Hill died on October 29, 1857.

<sup>31</sup>Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.

<sup>32</sup>Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.

<sup>33</sup>Thomas, who was first elected by the general assembly, took office on January 3, 1865 and served until the end of the Civil War. He was then appointed secretary in the provisional government headed by William W. Holden, but resigned on August 12, 1865.

<sup>34</sup>Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following the resignation of Thomas since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book; however, only the date 1865 is given. He was later elected by the general assembly and served until the new constitution was put into effect in 1868.

<sup>35</sup>Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868 but declined to run for re-election in 1882.

<sup>36</sup>Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

<sup>37</sup>Saunders was appointed by Governor Jarvis on February 18, 1879 to replace Engelhard. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.

<sup>38</sup>Coke was appointed by Governor Fowle on April 4, 1891 to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.

<sup>39</sup>Cooke was appointed by Governor Carr on September 3, 1895 to replace Coke. He was defeated in the general elections in 1896 by Thomas.

<sup>40</sup>Grimes died January 16, 1923.

<sup>41</sup>Everett was appointed by Governor Morrison on January 16, 1923 to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.

<sup>42</sup>Hartness was appointed by Governor McLean on February 13, 1928 to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run in 1932.

<sup>43</sup>Wade resigned in November, 1936.

<sup>44</sup>Powell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on November 17, 1936 to replace Wade and resigned in December.

<sup>45</sup>Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and is still serving following subsequent re-elections. He has served longer than any other state official.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR****EDWARD RENFROW****State Auditor-Democrat**

**Early Years:** Born in Johnston County, September 17, 1940, to Donnie T. and Illamae (Lewis) Renfrow.

**Education:** Graduated Clayton High School, 1958; Hardbargers Junior College of Business, Associate degree in Business Administration with Accounting Major; continued education through courses at Atlantic Christian College, Duke University and East Carolina through Johnston Technical College.

**Professional Background:** State Auditor; State Senator (1974-1980); Accountant, eighteen years self-employed as accountant - Edward Renfrow & Co. 1962-1980.

**Organizations:** State Employees Association of North Carolina, advisor, National State Auditors Association (Past President, 1985-1986); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Secretary 1986-87) Governmental Finance Officers Association; National Intergovernmental Audit Forum; South-eastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum (Chairman); NC Society of Accountants (President, 1972-73; First President, Scholarship Fund, 1973-74), National Society of Public Accountants (seminar speaker), Phi Theta Phi Fraternity, Member: Raleigh Hosts Lions Club; American Legion Post #71, Former Member Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce (First Vice President, 1974); Lifetime Honorary Member NC Retired Peace Officers Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Current Member NC Council of State, Capitol Planning Commission; Local Government Commission; Vice Chairman, State Computer Commission; Past Member Board of Directors, NC Wildlife Federation; Member Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Task Force on Pension Accounting and Reporting (1984-); Member US General Accounting Office's Auditing Standards Advisory Council (1985-); Chairman of Board of Trustees, Firemen's & Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund; Past Member: Discrimination Study Committee, 1975; Community College Advisory Council, 1977-78; Study Committee to Rewrite NC Game Laws, 1977-1979; NC Wildlife Commission, 1977-79; Study Commission to Recodify Community College Laws, 1977-79; Commission on Public School Laws 1977; Governor's Commission on Public School Finance, 1978; NC Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, 1978-80.

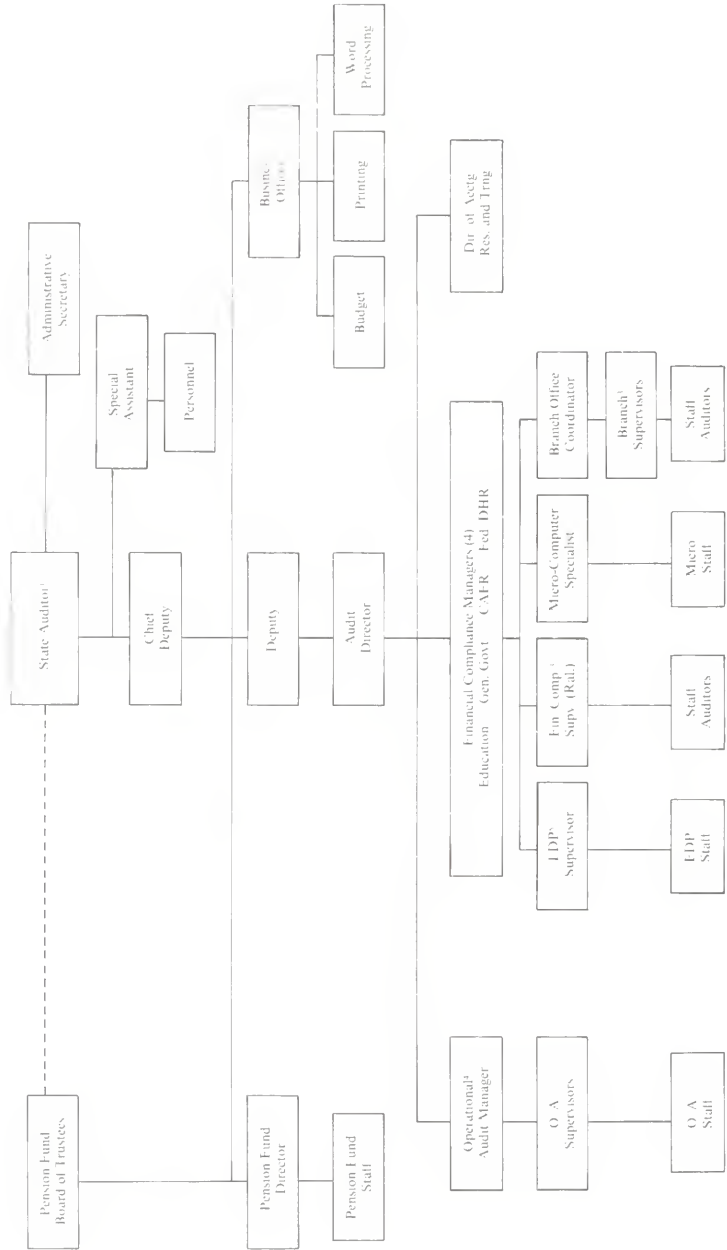
**Political Activities:** State Auditor, 1981- (elected 1980, reelected 1984); Served in NC Senate 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80; Treasurer, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1973-1974; NC Chairman, Democratic National Telethon, 1972-1973. Military Service: Served NC National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-66; Honorary member at present.

**Honors:** Received Distinguished Service Award, Smithfield Jaycees, 1974; Boss of the Year Award, 1975; NC Wildlife Federation's Governor's Award for Conservation Legislator of the Year, 1977 and 1979.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Smithfield First Baptist Church; Former Member Sharon Baptist Church; Chairman, Deacon Board, (two terms); Sunday School Teacher; Member, General Board of Baptist State Convention, 1970-74; Past Treasurer, Johnston Baptist Association.

**Family:** Married Rebecca (Becky) Stephenson, December 4, 1960; Children: Candace Elaine and Elizabeth Paige.

# OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR February 1987



Elected by the people  
The State Auditor is ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Worker's Pension Fund  
¹There are eleven Raleigh based audit teams and seven district teams with a total of 102 financial compliance auditors  
²There are seven operational auditors, two supervisors and a manager in this section  
³There are four FDP auditors and a supervisor in this section

## DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR

State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1968, although the office of "Auditor of Public Accounts" had existed since 1862. Today, the State Auditor is a constitutional officer elected by the people every four years. It is the duty of his office to conduct audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies and he may conduct such other special audits as may be requested by the governor, or state legislature, or when he feels an audit is warranted. The State Auditor is responsible for annually auditing the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and rendering an opinion on such. He also conducts operational audits of state agencies and programs to determine their economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Also under his jurisdiction is the administration of the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

In addition to his duties as the State's financial watchdog, the State Auditor has several other duties assigned to him by virtue of his office. He is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission, Vice Chairman of the Computer Commission, as well as Chairman of the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

The Department of State Auditor is divided into the following divisions: General Administration, Auditing Division, and Firemen's and Rescue Squad Worker's Pension Fund Division. The State Auditor is responsible to the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina for the efficient and faithful exercise of his duties and responsibilities.

### Administration

This division, under the direct supervision of the State Auditor, his chief deputy and special assistant, handles all administrative matters, personnel, budget, overall planning, and coordination of activities for all functions assigned to the State Auditor by statute or under the Reorganization of State Government.

### Auditing Division

The audit division represents the largest activity of the State Auditor's office. It conducts financial audits of each state agency to determine compliance with good accounting principles, strengths and weaknesses of internal control, accuracy in financial reports and compliance by agencies with state laws, regulations and policies. In addition to the annual audit, the Auditor conducts operational audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. The purpose of these operational audits is to determine that the programs are being administered as intended and that they are accomplishing the desired results in an efficient and effective manner. The Auditor may also conduct special investigations upon written requests from the Governor, or state legislature or whenever he deems that such an examination is necessary. These special investigations are normally related to embezzlements or misuse of state property. In addition, the State Auditor's Office has established a "Hot Line" telephone number enabling state employees to register complaints concerning the fraud, waste, and abuse of state resources. The federal government now requires that audits of agencies receiving federal funds be reviewed under the "single audit" concept. Accordingly, the Auditor must coordinate the financial and compliance examination of federal contracts and grants received by state agencies. Upon the completion of each audit or

investigation, the Auditor reports his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the department head. The managerial structure of the audit division includes a deputy, director of audits and five audit managers who report to the director. These managers are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audits are directly supervised by audit supervisors based in Raleigh and in branch offices. These supervisors report to different audit managers depending on which area of government is being audited. Branch offices are located in Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville and Greenville.

### **Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund Division**

The Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund operates under the provisions of G.S. 118-33-49. The Fund has a Board of Trustees which is responsible for formulating Rules and Regulations within the framework of the statutes, for the efficient and effective operation of the Fund. The State Auditor is responsible for day to day operation of the Fund.

The Fund was created for the purpose of providing firemen and rescue squad workers with a small monthly pension. Membership is open to all firemen and rescue squad workers, both paid and volunteer, of a certified fire department or rescue squad. Each member pays into the fund \$5.00 per month to help finance the pension program. In addition to the member's contribution, the State appropriates approximately over \$4,000,000 annually. This plus the interest the Fund receives from its investments finances the program.

At age 55 with 20 years service a fireman or rescue squad worker may retire and receive a monthly pension of \$100.00.

**BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR  
FIREMEN'S AND RESCUE SQUAD WORKERS' PENSION FUND  
(G.S. 118-34; 1974)**

**Purpose:** To request appropriations out of the general fund for administrative expenses and to provide for the financing of the pension fund; to employ necessary clerical assistance; to determine all applications for pensions; to provide for the payment; and to make necessary rules and regulations of eligibility.

**Composition:** 7 members - 4 appointed by the Governor (1 paid fireman; 1 volunteer fireman; 1 rescue squad worker; and 1 representative of the public at-large) and 3 ex officio (State Auditor, State Treasurer and State Insurance Commissioner).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** State Auditor is Chairman.



## AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Name	Residence	Qualified
Samuel F. Phillips <sup>1</sup> .....	Orange .....	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle <sup>2</sup> .....	Wake .....	1864-1865

## STATE AUDITORS

Name	Residence	Term
Henderson, Adams <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	1868-1873
John Reilly .....	Cumberland .....	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love .....	Haywood .....	1877-1881
William P. Roberts .....	Gates .....	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin .....	Lenoir .....	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman .....	Buncombe .....	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer .....	Wake .....	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon <sup>4</sup> .....	Cleveland .....	1901-1910
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1910-1911
William P. Wood <sup>6</sup> .....	Randolph .....	1911-1921
Baxter Durham .....	Wake .....	1921-1937
George Ross Pou <sup>7</sup> .....	Johnston .....	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges <sup>8</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow .....	Johnston .....	1981-

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### Auditors of Public Accounts

<sup>1</sup>Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

<sup>2</sup>Battle was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Phillips. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term, and served until the office was abolished in 1865.

### State Auditors

<sup>3</sup>Adams was elected in the general elections in April, 1868.

<sup>4</sup>Dixon died September 26, 1910.

<sup>5</sup>Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. was appointed by Governor Kitchen on September 30, 1910 to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.

<sup>6</sup>Wood was elected in the general elections in 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.

<sup>7</sup>Pou died February 9, 1947.

<sup>8</sup>Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947 to replace Pou. He was elected in the general elections in 1948.





## DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER

## HARLAN EDWARD BOYLES

## State Treasurer-Democrat

**Early Years:** Born in Vale, Lincoln County, May 6, 1929, to Curtis E. and Kate Schronce Boyles.

**Education:** North Brook Schools, Lincoln County, 1935-45; Crossnore School, Avery County 1945-47; University of Georgia, 1947-48; UNC at Chapel Hill, 1948-51, B.S.

**Professional Background:** Certified Public Accountant.

**Organizations:** Municipal Finance Officers Association; NC Association of Certified Public Accountants (past president, Triangle Chapter); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Treasurer and Executive Director); Rotary Club of Raleigh; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (past director); Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board.

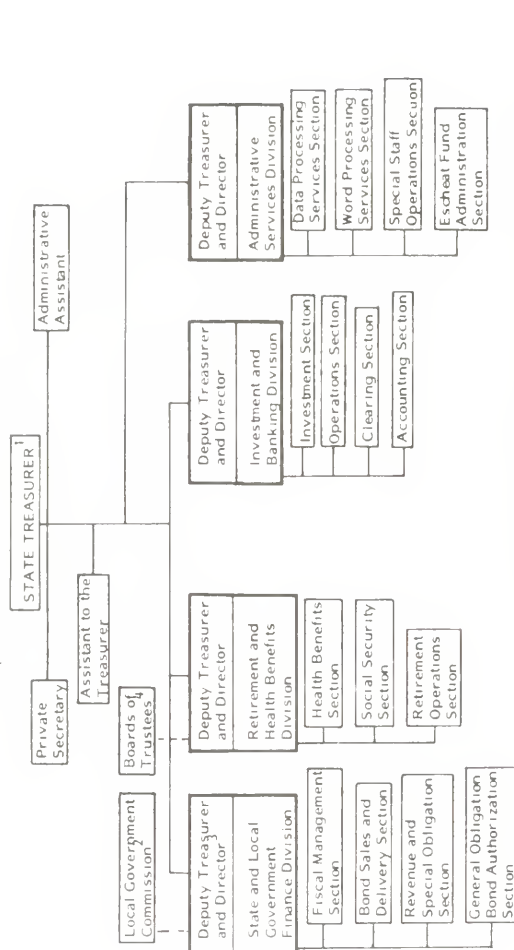
**Boards:** Member: Council of State; State Board of Education; Capitol Planning Commission; Governor's Committee on Data Processing Information Systems; Board of Directors, NC Art Society; John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; Governor's Commission on Governmental Productivity. Chairman: Local Government Commission; Tax Review Board; State Banking Commission; Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employee's Retirement Systems; Board of Trustees, Local Governmental Employee's Retirement System; Board of Commissioners, Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund. Former member: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

**Political Activities:** State Treasurer, 1977-present (elected 1976; reelected, 1980 and 1984).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Deacon; Elder; Treasurer and Clerk.

**Family:** Married Frances (Frankie) Wilder of Johnston County, May 17, 1952. Children: Mrs. G.E. Ferrell, Lynn Boyles Butler, and Harlan Edward Boyles, Jr.

# Department of the State Treasurer



1 Elected by the people

2 State Treasurer is chairman ex officio of the Commission  
The Governor does not appoint a majority of the Commission's members

3 Secretary, Local Government Commission

4 Includes three boards: Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (majority of Board's members appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation), Board of Trustees, North Carolina Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (consists of all members of Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and two local governmental officials appointed by the Governor, and Board of Commissioners, Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund (majority of Board's members appointed by the Governor))

----- Boards set policy

----- Local Government Commission approves or disapproves an application for a bond issue after the application has been submitted to the Secretary of the Commission.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER

Beginning in 1669 during the Colonial period, a Treasurer's Court was responsible for the public money of the State. The office of Treasurer was formally created in 1715 and appointments to that office were made by the lower house of the General Assembly. For 39 years (1740 to 1779), there was one Treasurer each for the Northern and Southern districts of the State. For three years (1779 to 1782), there were six Treasurers, each serving a given geographical area; and for two additional years until 1784, there were seven Treasurers. The General Assembly of 1784 eliminated the provision for the multiple Treasurers and assigned the full duties of the office to a single individual elected by a joint vote of the two houses. The Treasurer thereafter, until 1868, served for a two-year period. At that time, the new Constitution (after the War Between the States) provided that the Treasurer would be elected by the people and that the term of office would be for four years. Those provisions remain in effect to the present time.

Many of the current duties and functions which are charged to the State Treasurer had their beginnings in the 1868 State Constitution. This new Constitution served to formalize the more important fiscal and financial aspects of the office. Before that time, the functions varied widely from time to time and from administration to administration.

Since 1868, only twelve men have been elected and occupied the office of the State Treasurer. The longest tenure by one person as Treasurer was from 1901 to 1929 by Benjamin R. Lacy of Wake County. The second longest tenure was by the late Edwin Gill of Scotland County from 1953 to 1977.

The men who have occupied the office have earned and maintained a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. The fact that the State Treasurer is able to operate in an atmosphere of political freedom is contributory to the influence of the office throughout the State.

One interesting incident occurred in 1843, shortly after the election of the Treasurer by the General Assembly. A spirited situation developed between Governor Morehead and the Treasurer elect, John Hill Wheeler, over the terms of a fidelity bond then required of the Treasurer. The bond was ultimately presented at the Governor's office; the Governor, however, refused to accept the bond as written. His action was too late, because at that very moment, Wheeler was being sworn in as Treasurer in another part of the capitol. Even though Wheeler maintained his hold on the office, strained relations between the Governor and Wheeler were evident. The extent of the relationship became clear some ten days later when the Treasurer refused to pay the Governor \$3.00 per diem for his services on a board with the comment that "this is part of the Governor's regular duties and is included in his annual salary of \$2,000.00". Wheeler proved to be a very colorful and resourceful individual during his tenure of office.

During the early formative years of the office, there were many activities which the Treasurer regularly performed. In recent years, many of these activities have been either discontinued or transferred to other State agencies. Modern times have brought about substantive changes in the duties of the State Treasurer, the majority of which are currently along conventional functional lines.

The Treasurer is a constitutional officer of the State of North Carolina. In addition to his traditional duties, he serves as an ex-officio member of many state boards and commissions. He is chairman of many of the commissions and boards which affect the State fiscal policy or the expenditure of State funds.

The Treasurer serves as an advisor to monetary committees of the North Carolina General Assembly. His primary fiscal duties are to assure that all public funds are utilized in conformity with the mandates of the General Assembly, to invest surplus funds wisely and prudently, and to satisfy the bonded indebtedness of the State.

The Department of State Treasurer is organized along conventional lines with three operating divisions and one support division as shown below.

### **Operations of the Department of State Treasurer**

The operations of the Department are carried out by the four divisions under the supervision of the State Treasurer.

#### **The Retirement and Health Benefits Division**

A reorganization of State government in 1971 established the present duties of the State Treasurer. One of the more important changes was the shifting of the administration of the state authorized retirement systems to the Department of State Treasurer. Since that time a number of public employee retirement systems have been blended into the total system.

The Treasurer is Chairman of the Board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the several other retirement systems which operate under its jurisdiction. More than 400,000 active and retired public employees, their beneficiaries, and dependents owe a large part of their security to this well developed and well run system. As of January 1, 1982, there were 316,840 active employees and 52,862 retired employees within the various retirement systems. The retirees or their beneficiaries are paid more than \$22,000,000 each month in retirement benefits.

The primary purpose of each retirement system is to provide payments of salary for past services which have been rendered. Each State employee contributes 6% of his salary during his years of work and the State makes a significant contribution. Beginning July 1, 1982, the employee's contributions are tax sheltered. The amount received at retirement is based on a formula which takes into consideration the annual salary and the years of State service of each employee. Essentially the program is designed to guarantee freedom from want during old age or disability. The program is an incentive for good employees to make a career of public service. Long service is the best means of guaranteeing an adequate retirement income. All systems have been declared actuarially sound. The total assets for all the Retirement Systems on January 1, 1982, was \$5,440,876,000.

The Retirement Division oversees the collection of all Social Security payment for the State and all of its political subdivisions. This fulfills an agreement between the State and the Social Security agency which was consummated on July 16, 1951. Social Security payments are collected from the employees of over 1200 state and local units of government. The funds are remitted to the Social Security Agency on a monthly basis.

Another important function of the Retirement Division is the administration of the Salary continuation Plan. This is a program to provide each disabled employee an income of up to 60% of his salary during the duration of his disability. The program was initiated in 1972 by the General Assembly to meet the special needs of the State employees.



### **The Investment and Banking Division**

The Investment and Banking Division is organized to carry out three of the State Treasurer's primary functions. The first of these is acting as the State's banker in receiving and disbursing all State monies. The second is administering the State's Cash Management Program and serving as the custodian of and investment officer for various State Trust Funds. The third is arranging for the prompt payment of the principal and interest on the State's general obligation debt as it matures. These functions are both constitutional and statutory in origin.

**Investment of Monies.** In order to mobilize daily statewide receipts, the Accounting Section of the Division of Investment and Banking daily drafts into the central clearing accounts in Raleigh all monies deposited throughout the State. The funds at each depository location have little impact of their own, but all of them added together and invested form the basis of an important source of non-tax revenue. The total averages more than \$1,661,000,000 every working day. The Investment Management Section computes daily this "idle cash" which is available for investment. This figure is determined by using the ending balance on the previous day, plus or minus the net difference between the certified deposits and the disbursing warrants for the current day. The funds remaining, if any, are the Treasurer's cash balances and they are invested in highly liquid, short-term securities as are permitted by law. Because all funds are ultimately subject to disbursement upon presentation of valid warrants, the primary consideration in making such investments is liquidity and safety; the second is income. In fiscal year 1979-1980, approximately \$189,000,000 was realized through the cash management program. It was the largest source of non-tax revenue in the State. While there is a constant flow of funds in and out, there is a core of deposits that is not subject to immediate withdrawal. Thus, a reasonable amount can be placed in certificate of deposits and savings certificates issued by North Carolina banks and savings and loan associations. While these investments are not highly liquid, they must by law produce a rate of return equal to U.S. Government or agency securities of comparable maturity. In addition, this type of investment keeps the funds working in and for the State and its people.

**The Trust Fund Investment Program.** All retirement systems are a part of the State Trust Funds. Among others in the Trust Funds are the Employee Disability Fund, the Public School Fire Insurance Fund, the Escheat Fund, and the State Property Fire Insurance Fund. The objective of all trust funds is to earn the highest yield consistent with safety of the principal. These investments are usually long term, but are constantly reviewed so that opportunities to improve the quality of the investments are not ignored or passed up. There is a special legal provision for holding inviolate the funds of the retirement systems. It is Article 5, Section 6 of the North Carolina Constitution. It states that such funds may not be used "for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses and refunds". It further states that such funds "shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer or public employee".

**Investment Pooling Program.** The 1979 General Assembly ratified chapter 467; "an act to consolidate and recodify those portions of the General Statutes concerning the State Treasurer's investment programs." Some fourteen separate laws were combined. In addition, new U.S. Government and Agency obligations became eligible, and the

pooling of funds under the investment management program was authorized. At the direction of the State Treasurer, the Investment Management Division has established four investment funds: 1. The Short-Term Fixed Income Investment Fund, 2. The Long-Term Fixed Income Investment Fund, 3. The Equity Investment Fund, 4. The Liquid Asset Fund.

### **State Local Government Finance Division**

The State and Local Government Finance Division was organized to provide the State Treasurer with staff assistance in such areas as he requests and to provide the staff required by the Local Government Commission to fulfill its statutory functions. The Division is organized along functional lines to provide two major groups of services to the State and to the local units of governments: Debt Management and Fiscal Management. In addition, the Deputy Treasurer-Division Director serves as the Secretary of the Local Government Commission.

The North Carolina Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local governments and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The Commission is composed of nine members: the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, and five others by appointment (three by the Governor, one by the Lieutenant Governor, and one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives). The State Treasurer serves as Chairman and selects the Secretary of the Commission, who heads the administrative staff serving the Commission.

### **Assistance to State Agencies**

**Debt Management.** The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and servicing of all State debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the State. After approval of a bond issue, the Division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling sales after consultation with other State agencies; the planning for repayment of the debt (maturity schedules); preparing, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other State agencies, the Official Statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the State; and in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds. The staff of the Division maintains the State bond records and Register of Bonds and initiates the debt service payments when they become due. In addition, the Division is responsible for the issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, and North Carolina's two power agencies.

**Fiscal Management.** The staff of the Division provides technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other Department of the States as may be required. A project may also include work on the national level if it concerns generally accepted accounting principles for government.

### **Assistance to Local Governments**

Assistance is rendered to local governments and public authorities in North Carolina on behalf of the Local Government Commission.

**Debt Management.** A major function is the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes upon the recommendation of the staff of the Division. Before any unit can incur debt, the proposed issue must be approved by the Commission. The statutes require that, before giving its approval, the Commission

must make affirmative determination in the areas of necessity and expediency, size of the issue, the unit's debt management policy, taxes needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay.

**Fiscal Management.** A second key function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for the units by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. In addition, the Division furnishes, upon request, on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as aid in establishing new systems. Also, the Division strives to ensure that the local units follow generally accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The Division staff counsels the units in treasury and cash management, budget preparation, and investment policies and procedures. Educational programs, in the form of seminars or classes, are also provided by the staff. The monitoring of the units' financial system is accomplished through the examination and analysis of the annual audited financial statements and other required reports. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified by the Commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. A written contract must be submitted to the Secretary of the Commission for his approval prior to the commencement of the audit. Continued assistance is also provided to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

The State and Local Finance Division is continuously working in all areas concerning improved fiscal management and clarity of reporting in order to better serve the State Treasurer, the local units of governments, public authorities, school administrative units and their independent auditors.

### **Administrative Services Division**

The Administrative Services Division provides administrative, technical and specialized support to the Office of the Treasurer and to three operating divisions. The functions which are performed can better be accomplished on the centralized basis rather than independently by the various divisions. These include various housekeeping functions such as supply and mail operations, personnel, forms management, printing, generalized training and budget matters. On a selective basis, several of the functions and sub-functions carried on within the Department have been placed on the internal computer. Of major significance are those programs having a bearing on the various retirement systems and the Treasurer's investment processes. Vital functions are performed by the Word Processing Center. Approximately 95% of the original and repetitive departmental correspondence is accomplished by the Center. In addition, through the utilization of a photocomposer, camera-ready copies for all departmental printing requirements are satisfied internally. Significant cost savings have been realized through the use of these closely coordinated systems of document production. The Division monitors the operation and the progress of the Escheat Fund for the State Treasurer. All abandoned and unclaimed properties whose owners cannot be located become the property of the State and is placed in the Fund. Such property may consist of abandoned banking accounts, uncashed checks, and contents of safety deposit boxes. As a trust activity, escheat monies are invested in high quality securities. The return on the investments is used within the State supported institution of higher learning to aid needy and worthy students. During the 1981-1982 fiscal year, nearly two million dollars was allocated to this purpose.

## **BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BENEFIT AND RETIREMENT FUND**

#### **(G.S. 143-166B)**

**Purpose:** To control all payments to be made from the fund; to hear and decide all applications for compensation and retirement benefits; to make all necessary rules for its administration; to determine the membership eligibility of any member or applicant; to receive gifts, grants or property; to make a report containing a statement of receipts and disbursements to the Governor.

**Composition:** 10 members-5 appointed by the Governor (1 Sheriff, 1 police officer, 1 State Law Enforcement Officer, 1 Retired Law Enforcement Officer in receipt of an allowance from the fund, and 1 public member); 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; and 3 ex officio (State Treasurer, State Auditor, and the Commissioner of Insurance).

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor.

**Officer:** State Treasurer is Chairman.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION**

#### **(G.S. 159-3)**

**Purpose:** To control all payments to be made from the fund; to hear and decide all applications for compensation and retirement benefits; to make all necessary rules for its administration; to determine the membership eligibility of any member or applicant; to receive gifts, grants or property; to make a report containing a statement of receipts and disbursements to the Governor.

**Composition:** 9 members-3 appointed by the Governor (1 shall be, or have been the mayor or member of the governing body of a city and 1 shall be, or have been the mayor or member of the governing body of a city and 1 shall be, or have been a member of a County Board of Commissioners); 1 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 4 ex officio (State Treasurer, State Auditor, Secretary of State and Secretary of Revenue).

**Term:** Four (4) years.

**Officers:** State Treasurer is Chairman.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM****BOARD OF TRUSTEES****(G.S. 128-21 through 128-38)**

**Purpose:** To provide benefits to all the employees of cities, towns, counties, boards, commissions and other entities of local government in North Carolina.

**Composition:** 14 members-12 appointed by the Governor; 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; and 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Governed by the same Board of Trustees as the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees with the exception of two additional members representing a city or town and county.

**Officers:** State Treasurer is Chairman.

**TAX REVIEW BOARD****(G.S. 105-269.2)**

**Purpose:** To hear appeals from taxpayers from the final decisions of the Secretary of Revenue and Department of Insurance; to issue orders to have companies develop a different method for determining taxable income and issue predetermining orders; and to approve regulations made by the Secretary of Revenue.

**Composition:** 4 members-1 appointed by the Governor and 3 ex officio (State Treasurer, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, and Secretary of Revenue).

**Term:** Four (4) years.

**Officers:** Chairman is the State Treasurer.

**TEACHERS AND STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM****BOARD OF TRUSTEES****(G.S. 135-1 through 135.18.5)**

**Purpose:** To provide benefits to all full-time teachers and state employees in all public school systems, universities, departments, institutions and agencies.

**Composition:** 12 members-10 appointed by the Governor; 1 appointed by the President of the Senate and 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Treasurer are ex officio members.

**Term:** Four (4) years.

**Officers:** Chairman is the State Treasurer.

## TREASURERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

### COLONIAL TREASURER<sup>1</sup>

Name	Term
Edward Moseley <sup>2</sup> .....	1715-1735
William Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	
William Downing <sup>4</sup> .....	1735-1739
Edward Moseley <sup>5</sup> .....	1735-1749
William Smith <sup>6</sup> .....	1739-1740
John Hodgson <sup>7</sup> .....	1740-1748
Thomas Barker <sup>8</sup> .....	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen <sup>9</sup> .....	1749-1750
John Starkey <sup>10</sup> .....	1750-1765
John Haywood <sup>11</sup> .....	1752-1754
Thomas Barker <sup>12</sup> .....	1754-1764
Joseph Montford <sup>13</sup> .....	1764-1775
Samuel Swann <sup>14</sup> .....	1765-1766
John Ashe <sup>15</sup> .....	1766-1773
Richard Caswell <sup>16</sup> .....	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston <sup>17</sup> .....	1775
Richard Caswell <sup>18</sup> .....	1775

### STATE TREASURER

Name	Residence	Term
Samuel Johnston <sup>19</sup> .....	Chowan .....	1775-1777
Richard Caswell <sup>20</sup> .....	Dobbs .....	1775-1776
John Ashe <sup>21</sup> .....	New Hanover .....	1777-1779
William Skinner <sup>22</sup> .....	Perquimans .....	1777-1784
Green Hill .....	Franklin .....	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell .....	Craven .....	1779-1782
William Cathey .....	[Rowan] .....	1779-1781
John Ashe .....	New Hanover .....	1779-1781
Matthew Jones .....	Chatham .....	1779-1782
Timothy Bloodworth .....	Surry .....	1780-1784
Robert Lanier .....	New Hanover .....	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt <sup>23</sup> .....	Granville .....	1782-1784
John Brown .....	Wilkes .....	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum .....	Dobbs .....	1782-1784
Joseph Cain .....	[New Hanover] .....	1783-1784
William Locke .....	[Rowan] .....	1784
Memucan Hunt .....	Granville .....	1784-1787
John Haywood <sup>24</sup> .....	Edgecombe .....	1787-1827
William Robards .....	Granville .....	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon .....	Bertie .....	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson <sup>25</sup> .....	Wilkes .....	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts <sup>26</sup> .....	Surry .....	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton .....	Wake .....	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler .....	Lincoln .....	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton .....	Wake .....	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts .....	Surry .....	1851-1862



Jonathan Worth <sup>27</sup>	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle <sup>28</sup>	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins <sup>29</sup>	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth <sup>30</sup>	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain <sup>31</sup>	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate <sup>32</sup>	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>33</sup>	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry <sup>34</sup>	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman <sup>35</sup>	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson <sup>36</sup>	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges <sup>37</sup>	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill <sup>38</sup>	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles	Wake	1977-

### Colonial Treasurer

<sup>1</sup>The right to appoint colonial treasurers was reserved by the lower house. This policy along with the extensive control exercised by the assembly over other financial matters was a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office, but later were appointed on bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. Treasurers were apparently first appointed by the assembly during the Tuscarora War in 1711 when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731 when George Burrington, the first royal governor, questioned the right of the assembly and tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon their rights, and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials were not anxious to upset the lower house and hesitated supporting Burrington and those who followed him.

In 1729 the complexity of financial matters which concerned the treasurer was so great that the Assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. Perhaps the most significant practice regarding the appointments of these precinct treasurers was the practice of submitting a list of two or three nominees to the governor for final decision. However, the practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently are only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

<sup>2</sup>Moseley was appointed as one of the commissioners to issue paper currency in 1711 and was apparently appointed as public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have continued serving until 1735 when the office was divided into two positions with a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. Moseley was appointed treasurer of the southern district and continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.

<sup>3</sup>Smith was appointed by Governor Burrington and the council, but there is no evidence that he ever served — probably due to the response of the lower house.

<sup>4</sup>Downing was appointed by the legislature as treasurer for the northern district and served until his death in 1739.

<sup>5</sup>See footnote 2.

<sup>6</sup>Smith was appointed on November 21, 1739 by the governor and council to act as temporary treasurer, following the death of Downing.

<sup>7</sup>Hodgson was apparently appointed by the assembly in August, 1740 to replace Downing and served until 1748.

<sup>8</sup>Barker was appointed by the assembly in April, 1848 and served until he resigned in 1752.

<sup>9</sup>Allen was appointed by the general assembly in November, 1749 to replace Moseley and served until his death in 1750.

<sup>10</sup>Starkey was appointed in July, 1750 to replace Eleazer Allen and served until his death in 1765.

<sup>11</sup>Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.

<sup>12</sup>Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.

<sup>13</sup>Montford was appointed in February, 1764 to replace Barker and served until 1775.

<sup>14</sup>Swann was appointed by Governor Tryon in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.



<sup>15</sup>Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey and served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1733.

<sup>16</sup>Caswell was appointed in 1733 to replace Ashe and served until the "end" of royal government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their Duty in office." Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, *State Records*, XXIII, 904-906.

<sup>17</sup>Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775 by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline his re-election.

<sup>18</sup>See footnote 17.

## State Treasurer

<sup>19</sup>See footnote 17.

<sup>20</sup>See footnote 17.

<sup>21</sup>Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.

<sup>22</sup>Skinner was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Johnston. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and continued serving until the district system was abandoned in 1784.

<sup>23</sup>Hunt was the first singular treasurer elected by the general assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." Statements concerning the matter were given before a joint meeting of the House and Senate on December 28, and each member was allowed to draw his own conclusions. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.

<sup>24</sup>Haywood died on November 18, 1827 while still in office, having served for thirty years as State Treasurer.

<sup>25</sup>Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon and was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen day time period which voided his election. He was then appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He declined to run for re-election in 1836. Council Minutes, January 13, 1836, Council Journal, 1835-1836, GO 122.1, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Council Journal, 1835-1836.

<sup>26</sup>Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.

<sup>27</sup>Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, he was appointed treasurer by Holden. He resigned on November 15, 1865. State Appointments, Treasurer, Record Book Relative to the Provisional Government, 1865, 120.

<sup>28</sup>Sloan was appointed by Holden to replace Worth and served until the new government took over. State Appointments, Treasurer, Record Book Relative to the Provisional Government, 1865, 120.

<sup>29</sup>Battle was elected by the new general assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued serving until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.

<sup>30</sup>Jenkins was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.

<sup>31</sup>Worth was appointed by Governor Brogden on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.

<sup>32</sup>Bain died November 16, 1892.

<sup>33</sup>Tate was appointed by Governor Holt on November 19, 1892 to replace Bain. He was defeated by Worth in a special election in 1894.

<sup>34</sup>Lacy died February 21, 1929.

<sup>35</sup>O'Berry was appointed by Governor Gardner on February 23, 1929 to replace Lacy and served until his death on January 6, 1932.

<sup>36</sup>Stedman was appointed by Governor Gardner on January 7, 1932 to replace O'Berry and resigned effective November 21, 1932.

<sup>37</sup>Johnson was appointed by Governor Gardner on November 7, 1932 -- to take office November 21; however, he failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.

<sup>38</sup>Hodges resigned in June, 1953.

<sup>39</sup>Gill was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 29, 1953 to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections in 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956.





**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION**  
**ANDREW CRAIG PHILLIPS**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction-Democrat**

**Early Years:** Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, November 1, 1922, to Guy B. and Annie Elizabeth (Craig) Phillips (both deceased).

**Education:** Attended Greensboro High School; Graduated Chapel Hill High School, 1938; Post Grad Stonybrook Prep School (Long Island, N.Y.), 1939; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1943, B.S.; 1948, M.A.; 1955, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** Superintendent Winston-Salem City Schools, 1955-1962; Superintendent Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, 1962-1967; Administrative Vice President, Smith Richardson Foundation, 1967-1968; Asst. Superintendent, Principal, Asst. Principal, Teacher, Winston-Salem Schools, 1946-1956.

**Organizations:** Member; American Association of School Administrators, Council of Chief State School Officers, N.C. Association of Educators; N.C. Association of School Administrators.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member: Council of State; Board of Directors, AASA National Academy for School Executives (NASE), 1965-1969; Board of Trustees, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1970-1974; Advisory Board, N.C. Association of Educational Office Personnel; Board of Visitors, Duke Divinity School; Board of Trustees, Joint Council on Economic Education; Steering Committee, Education Commission of the States. Secretary, State Board of Education.

**Political Activities:** Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1969-(elected, 1968; Re-elected, 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1984; President, Southeastern Regional Council of Educational Improvement, 1980-1981; Member, by Presidential Appointment, Intergovernmental Advisory Council of Education; Member, Governor's Commission to Study the North Carolina Public School System, 1967-1969; Member, Steering Committee.

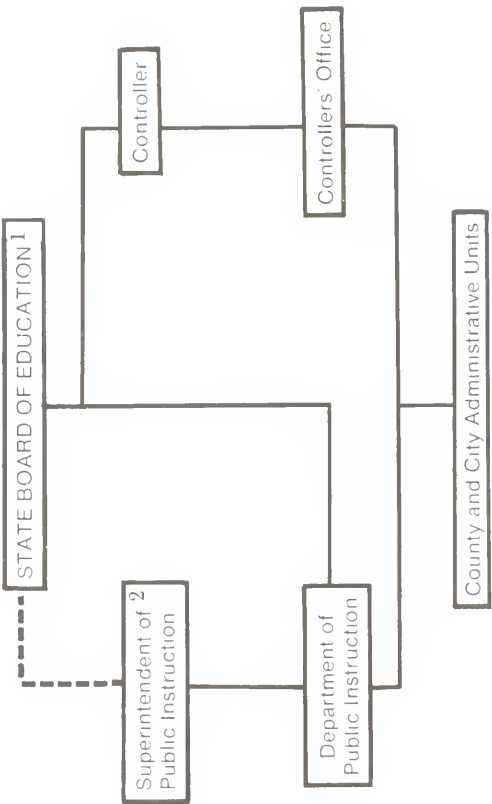
**Military:** Served, USNR, Lt., 1942-1946, Served on LST Invasion of Normandy, Southern France; later, duty in Pacific.

**Honors:** Young Man of the Year, (Distinguished Service Award), Junior Chamber of Commerce, Winston-Salem, 1957; Elected by the National Association of Educational Secretaries, National Educational Administrator of the Year, 1978-1979; President, Council of Chief State School Officer, 1978-1979.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church; Member, Board of Visitors, Duke Divinity School.

**Family:** Married, Nan Miller Phillips, March 31, 1986; Children: Martha, Andrew, Elizabeth, Eva, Matthew, and Melissa.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION



1 The Board of Education consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session

2 Elected by the people. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Department of Public Education is headed by the State Board of Education, which is directed by the North Carolina Constitution to supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support. Consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly, the board decides rules and regulations for the public school system. Board membership includes the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer, and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the 1868 State constitution. The head of the Department originally went by the title "Superintendent of Common Schools"; however, this office was abolished in 1865. Today the department is headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a constitutional officer and a member of the Council of State. He is elected by popular vote every four years. The superintendent is the administrative head of the Department of Public Instruction as well as secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

### State Department of Public Instruction

The purpose of the Department of Public Instruction is to insure through informed and effective leadership at the state and local levels that learning experiences which are compatible with individual need, interests and capabilities, will lead to continued education and/or employment for all students.

The Department of Public Instruction is organized in three broad functional areas—Instructional Services, Personnel Services, and Support Services—with auxiliary functions in communications, federal programs, management and research. In addition, eight regional education centers provide instructional and support services for local school administrative units.

**Instructional Services.** The Instructional Services area gives leadership and direction to the K-12 instructional program in the state's public schools; assists staff in local units with program planning, implementation, and evaluation; develops curriculum materials; provides staff development for upgrading skills of LEA personnel; and works with other agencies, organizations, and groups for educational improvement.

**Personnel Services.** The Personnel Services area insures that all professional personnel and other public school employees are qualified to serve effectively in the schools; to assist each local system in the development of a personnel management system which promotes the acquisition, placement, growth, and retention of capable and productive employees, and to administer the policies and procedures for state accreditation.

**Support Services.** The Personnel Services area provides leadership and direction in programs and activities relating to: community schools, educational media, human relations, student activities (excluding athletics), school desegregation, elimination of sex bias in the public schools, and Indian education; assists school personnel with program planning in guidance, social work, and psychological services, focusing the application of these programs to the instructional process.

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### **Office of the Controller**

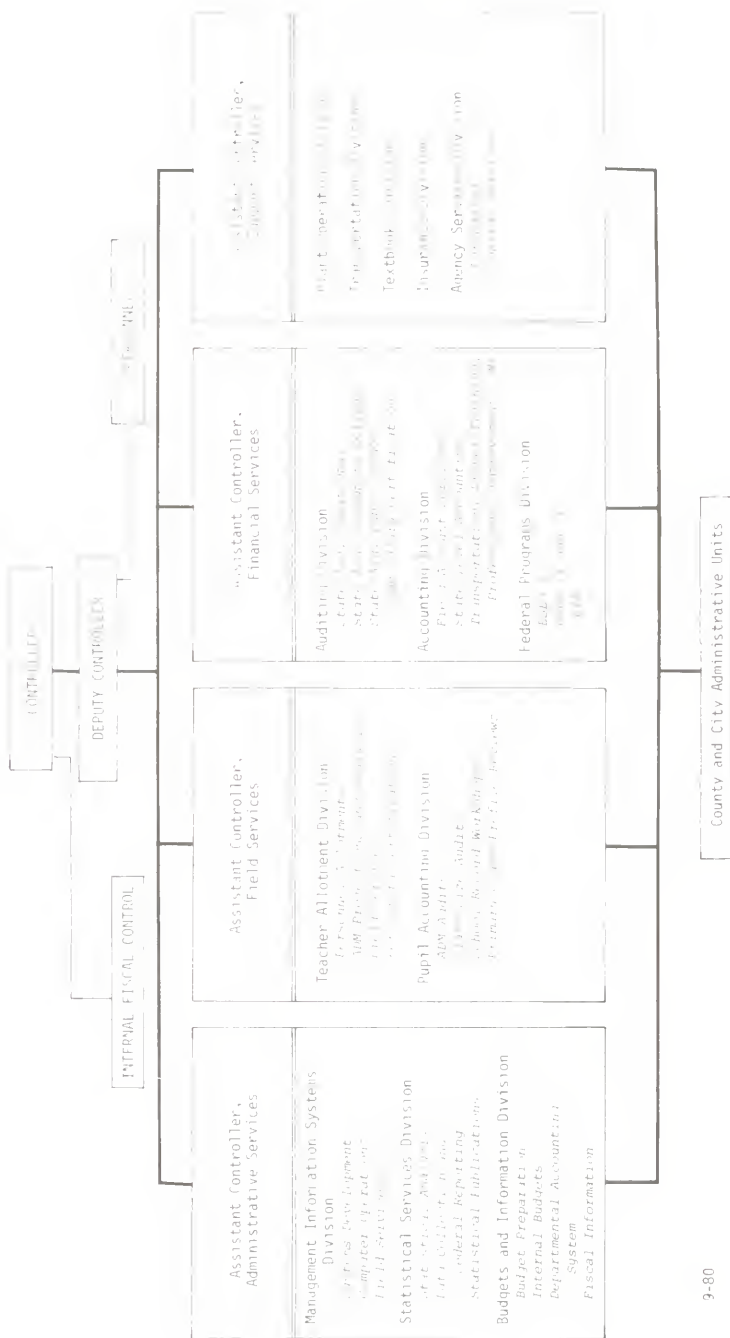
The Controller's Office provides service and leadership in fiscal and other supportive functions to the state education agency; and provides a wide range of consulting and control services in support of the public schools in North Carolina. The office is headed by the Controller of the State Board of Education who is appointed by the board, subject to the approval of the governor, and serves at the will of the board. The Controller administers the budgeting, allocating, accounting, auditing, certifying, and disbursing of public school funds. The office is divided into three areas: Administrative Services, Financial Services, and Support Services.

**Administrative Services.** The Administrative Services Area provides information support services to the Department of Education. Budgeting, statistical services, and data processing support are grouped under this area.

**Financial Services.** Financial Services provides services and leadership to local education agencies and the State education agency, including allotments, Work Compensation, compensation claims, and check distribution.

**Support Services.** The area of Support Services provides services and leadership in the support functions of agency services, insurance, plant operations, textbooks, and transportation to the local education agencies and the state agency.

# Controller's Office



**BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
(G.S. 155C-12 and 115C-416 to 115C-416; Article IX,  
Section 4, North Carolina Constitution)**

**Purpose:** The purpose of the State Board of Education is to:

1. Divide administrative units into districts;
2. Appoint a Controller to supervise and manage fiscal affairs;
3. Apportion and equalize over the State all State school funds and all federal funds granted to the State;
4. Alter boundaries of city school administrative units, and approve agreements for merger of school administrative units;
5. Make provisions for sick leave;
6. Certify and regulate the grade and salary of teachers and other school employees;
7. Adopt and supply textbooks;
8. Adopt a standard course of study upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction;
9. Formulate rules and regulations to enforce the compulsory attendance law;
10. Manage and operate a system of insurance for public school property;
11. Provide for programs in the cultural and fine arts areas;
12. Hold public hearings on changes in administration, curriculum, or programs;
13. Provide for sports medicine and emergency paramedical programs for schools;
14. Purchase insurance to protect Board members from liability gained while exercising their duties;
15. Provide personnel information relating to certification, course work completed, grades, and scores, etc., to locate school boards;
16. Develop noncertified personnel position evaluation descriptions;
17. Generally supervise and administer the educational funds provided by the State and federal governments;
18. Adopt salary schedules for public school employees;
19. Power to accept, receive, use or reallocate, federal funds and aid;
20. Provide library resources, textbooks and other instructional material to private schools;
21. Accept gifts and grants;
22. Authorize the State Treasurer to invest funds which come into its possession in interest-bearing securities;
23. Purchase land on which it holds mortgages at sales and pay drainage assessments;
24. Adjust debts for the purchase price of land sold;
25. Succeed to all the powers and trust of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina and the powers and duties of abolished boards and commissions, including the State School Commission, the State Textbook Commission, etc.;
26. Report to the General Assembly on the operation of the State Literary Fund;
27. Allot funds for teachers and other personnel.

**Composition:** 14 Members-11 appointed by the Governor (3 at-large and 1 from each of the 8 educational districts; nominations must be submitted for confirmation by

the general assembly in joint session by the 60th legislative day) and 3 ex officio (Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction).

**Term:** Eight (8) Years for appointed members.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by the Board; Secretary is the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## ANNUAL TESTING COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-191 and 115C-192)

**Purpose:** To secure copies of test designed to measure the level of academic achievement; to examine tests, file with the State Board of Education a written evaluation and recommendations for each test; and to annually review the suitability and validity of the tests in use by the State Board of Education, written evaluation and recommendations filed with the Board.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor (6 certified teachers in grades where tests are to be administered, 2 persons competent in field of psychological measurement, 1 school principal, 1 supervisor of elementary instruction, and 1 superintendent of a local administrative unit). The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his designee, is an ex officio, non-voting member.

**Term:** Two (2) years.

## COMPETENCY TESTING COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-176 and 115C-177)

**Purpose:** To recommend to the State Board of Education tests or other measuring devices used to measure those skills and knowledge necessary to enable an individual to function independently.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by the Governor (5 teachers or principals in high schools; 5 citizens interested in education; 2 professional educators from the facilities of higher education institutions in the State; 2 competent persons in the field of psychological measurement; and 1 superintendent of a local administrative unit in the State). The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his designee, is an ex officio, non-voting member.

**Term:** Four (4) years.

## EDUCATION COUNCIL

(G.S. 115C-105)

**Purpose:** To involve individuals for elementary, secondary and higher education, along with lay citizens, in taking a look at key issues and problems of public education in North Carolina.

**Composition:** 16 members-5 appointed by the Governor (appointees should represent professional and lay interests in educational matters); the members of the Educa-

tion Commission of the States; and 4 ex officio (Chairman, State Board of education; Superintendent of Public Instruction; Chairman, Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina; and President, University of North Carolina).

**Term:** Three (3) years. **Officers:** The Governor, or his designee, serves as Chairman.

### EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (G.S. 115C-121)

**Purpose:** To advise the State Board of Education on unmet needs within the State in the education of children with special needs; to comment publicly on rules proposed for issuance by the board regarding special education and related services and the procedures for issuing State and federal funds for special education; to assist the board in developing and reporting data and evaluations; and to comment publicly on State special education plans developed pursuant to Public Law 94-142.

### STATE SCHOOL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 115C-81(e) (6))

**Purpose:** To provide input into the operations of the State School Health Program; to report annually to the State Board of Education on progress in accomplishing the provisions and intent of the legislation; to provide advice to the department with regard to its duties; and to encourage development of higher education programs that would benefit health education in the public schools.

**Composition:** 17 members-10 appointed by the Governor (1 from 3 names submitted by each of the following groups: physician-NC Medical Society; physician-NC Pediatric Society; physician-NC Chiropractic Association; registered nurse-NC Nurses Association; dentist-NC Dental Society; NC Medical Auxiliary; NC Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc.; NC Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; NC Public Health Association; NC College Conference on Professional Preparation in Health and Physical Education); 2 appointed by the State Board of Education (representatives from local school administrative units recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction); 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 3 ex officio (Chief, Officer of Health Education, Dept. of Human Resources; Chief, State Health Planning and Development Agency, Dept. of Human Resources; Superintendent of Public Instruction).

**Term:** Three (3) years.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected annually from membership.

## TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-87)

**Purpose:** To evaluate all textbooks offered for adoption in the elementary and high school grades — each member examines and files a written evaluation of each book offered for adoption in the category for which he is responsible and to jointly examine the reports with the State Board of Education.

**Composition:** 14 members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (6 outstanding teachers or principals in high school grades; 1 county or city superintendent; 1 parent of an elementary student — grades K-6; 1 parent of a high school student — grades 7-12).

**Term:** Four (4) years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by the Commission.

### Superintendent of Common Schools

Name	Residence	Elected	Qualified
Calvin H. Wiley <sup>1</sup>	Guilford	December 13, 1852	1852-1865

### Superintendent of Public Instruction

Name	Party	Residence	Term
Samuel S. Ashley <sup>2</sup>	Republican	New Hanover	1868-1871
Alexander McIver <sup>3</sup>	Republican	Guilford	1871-1875
Kemp P. Battle <sup>4</sup>	[Republican]	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool <sup>5</sup>	Republican	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool <sup>6</sup>	Republican	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Democrat	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Democrat	Catawba	1855-1893
John C. Scarborough	Democrat	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Republican	Catawba	1897-1901
Thomas F. Toon <sup>7</sup>	Democrat	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner <sup>8</sup>	Democrat	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks <sup>9</sup>	Democrat	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen <sup>10</sup>	Democrat	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin <sup>11</sup>	Democrat	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll <sup>12</sup>	Democrat	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips	Democrat	Guilford	1969-

<sup>1</sup>Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

<sup>2</sup>Ashley was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

<sup>3</sup>McIver was appointed by Governor Caldwell on September 21, 1871 — to take office October 1 — to replace Ashley.

<sup>4</sup>Battle, who was appointed by Governor Caldwell on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid, took the oaths of office on January 15; however, his right to hold office was challenged by Alexander McIver who was still serving under a previous appointment. The conflict was argued before the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1873 at its January term and was decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who gave the opinion of the court, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election. (August, 1874).

<sup>5</sup>Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.

<sup>6</sup>John Pool, who was appointed by Governor Brodgen on June 30, 1876 to replace Stephen D. Pool, took office July 1.

<sup>7</sup>Toon was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.

<sup>8</sup>Joyner was appointed by Governor Aycock on February 24, 1902 to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.

<sup>9</sup>Brooks was appointed by Governor Bickett on December 21, 1918 — to take office January 1, 1919 — to replace Joyner. He was elected in the general elections in 1920 and served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.

<sup>10</sup>Allen was appointed by Governor Morrison on June 11, 1923 to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.

<sup>11</sup>Erwin was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on October 23, 1934 to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.

<sup>12</sup>Carroll was appointed by Governor Scott on August 20, 1952 to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections in 1952.





**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**LACY HERMAN THORNBURG**  
**(Attorney General-Democrat)**

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, December 20, 1929, to Jesse Lafayette and Sarah Ann (Ziegler) Thornburg.

**Education:** Huntersville High School, 1947; Mars Hill College, 1950, A.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1951, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1954, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney.

**Organizations:** Mason; Shriner.

**Boards:** Chairman, 4-H Ambassador Steering Committee, 1987-; Board of Visitors, Peace College, 1986-; Roanoke Island Historical Association, 1985-; Co-Chairman, Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, 1985-; Governor's Crime Commission, 1985-; Capitol Planning Commission, 1985-; Tryon Palace Commission, 1985-; chairman, Jackson County Board of Health, 1968-1984. Former member: NC Courts Commission; NC Criminal Code Commission; NC Judicial Council.

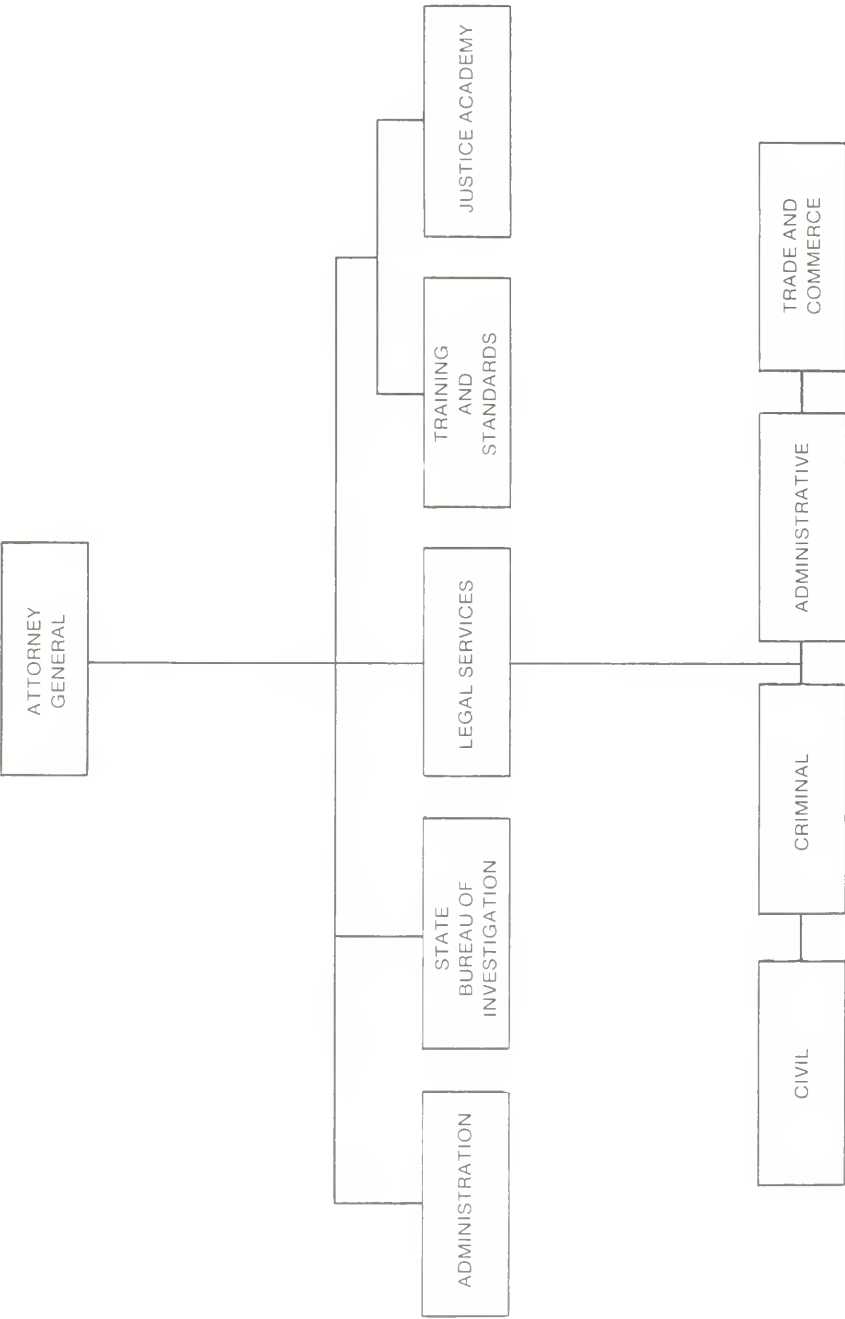
**Political Activities:** Attorney General, State of North Carolina, 1985-(elected, 1984); Superior Court Judge, 1967-1983; Member, NC House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1965-66; Staff member, Congressman David Hall, 1959-60; NC Young Democrats Club, 1954.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army 1947-48 (PFC).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Sylva; Sunday School Teacher, Superintendent, Deacon.

**Family:** Married Dorothy Frances Todd, September 6, 1953. Children: Sara (Thornburg) Evans, Lacy Eugene, Jesse Todd, Alan Ziegler.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice. The Attorney General's Office is a tradition in State Government originating in colonial times. When the first North Carolina constitution was written in 1776, the Attorney General's Office was made part of the constitutional framework. In the 1937 revision of the constitution, the General Assembly created the Department of Justice and included within it the State Bureau of Investigation.

The 1971 revision of the state constitution deleted all reference to the department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply states that there shall be an Attorney General whose duties "shall be prescribed by law" (Article III, Section 7(2)). Article III, Section 7(1) of the North Carolina Constitution provides that the Attorney General, along with other elected department heads, "shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified." Also this revision made the Attorney General a full, voting member of the council of State. Before this he was the Council's legal advisor only.

The office of Attorney General in North Carolina is a constitutional office, the powers and duties of which have been extensively set out in the North Carolina General statutes. That these powers and duties are many and varied may be seen not only by examination of the Constitution of North Carolina and statutory references to the Attorney General, but also by study of the many reported court cases, both state and federal, in which the Attorney General is involved and of the frequent references in the media activities of this office.

The Attorney General's Office consists of the North Carolina Department of Justice, The State Bureau of Investigation, The Justice Academy, The Criminal Justice Standards Division, and the Sheriffs' Standards Division.

### Historical Development

As far back as the Middle Ages, the English Crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants, and solicitors. One Lawrence Del Brok is known to have pursued the King's legal business in the courts during the middle of the thirteenth century. At that time, the Crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the King appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each authority to appear only in particular courts, on particular matters, or in the courts of particular geographical areas. Gradually, the number of attorneys representing the Crown decreased as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties. By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate one William Husee. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before the title of Attorney General was held by a single attorney. The Attorney General in the sixteenth century still shared his role as legal representative of the Crown with other types of legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the Attorney General became, at least in practice, the preeminent legal representative of the Sovereign.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the Crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the Crown in legal proceedings. The King was "prærogative" and in theory was always present in his courts. As the King could not appear in his own court personally, the function of the Attorney General and his predecessors was to protect the King's interests. Consequently, the King's counsel had superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the Attorney General or King's attorney was not an officer of the courts, but as a representative of the Crown was subject to the control only of the Crown, not to the usual disciplinary authority of the courts over attorney.

The office of Attorney General was transported from the parent country of England to the American colonies. There, the Attorney Generals of the various colonies in effect served as delegates or representatives of the Attorney General of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial Attorneys General were viewed as possessing the common law powers or then current powers of the Attorney General in England. During the early colonial period of North Carolina, it joined with South Carolina in comprising a single colony and apparently shared with South Carolina an Attorney General. Certainly, by 1767, North Carolina did have an Attorney General who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina and possessed all the powers, authority, and trusts within the colony that the Attorney General and Solicitor General possessed in England. Thus, when the American Revolution brought this country into being, the office of Attorney General was firmly established in the American states as part of the heritage brought over from England and continued in the colonial period.

After the American Revolution, the newly declared states generally continued to provide for Attorney General with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors, except the people, and not a King, became sovereign. The office has, in one form or another, been carried forth into the modern American states with many of the same duties and powers as existed in Attorney General at common law. Indeed, most commentators and most decisions dealing with the powers of state Attorney General have recognized that the majority of American states continue to vest their Attorney General with many, if not all, of the powers of the Attorney General of England and the American colonies.

North Carolina is among those states in which the constitution provides that the duties of the Attorney General "shall be prescribed by law." As far back as 1715 and continuing up to the present time, North Carolina has been statute governed by the common law "or so much of the common law as is not destructive of, or repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the freedom and independence of this State and the form of government therein established and which has not been otherwise provided for in whole or in part, not abrogated, repealed, or become obsolete." The "common law" as used in North Carolina General Statutes 4-1 refers to the common law of England. The common law as adopted by statute may also be modified or repealed by statute except where the North Carolina constitution has incorporated the common law into its provision. From these principles, it might be concluded that the Attorney General of North Carolina should be vested with all common law powers of the English Attorney General at the time of the American Revolution except where specific constitutional or statutory provisions dictate otherwise. In 1985, the North Carolina General Assembly reaffirmed the common law powers of the Attorney General.

### The Department of Justice

It is the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General to represent the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division in which the State is either interested or a party. When requested by the Governor or either House of the General Assembly, the Attorney General appears for the State before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested. Also, the Attorney General, when requested by the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Utilities Commission, Banking Commission, Insurance Commissioner or Superintendent of Public Instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The Attorney General consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys whenever they request such assistance. Attorney General's opinions are rendered, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the Governor or any other State Officer.

The Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies, either State or Federal, on behalf of and representing the using and consuming public of the State. Also, the Attorney General has the authority to institute and originate proceedings before these courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the State, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters which are in the public interest.

### Functions of the Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General's duties and responsibilities lie in two major areas: legal services and law enforcement. The legal services are organized into four division: Criminal, Civil, Trade and Commerce, and Administrative. The law enforcement sections consist of the State Bureau of Investigation, which also oversees the Division of Criminal Information, and the Training and Standards Division, which oversees the North Carolina Justice Academy, the criminal Justice Standards Commission, the Sheriff's Education and Training Standards Commission, and the Law Enforcement liason section.

**Criminal Division.** Includes all sections of Attorney General's Office dealing with criminal matters. Advises and represents stte agencies such as Department of Corrections, and Crime Control and Public Safety.

- Special Prosecutions Section-Prosecutes or assists in prosecution of criminal cases upon request of district attorneys upon the approval of the Attorney General. Also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

- Corrections Section-Represents Department of corrections, providing legal counsel and representation on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

- Crime Control Section-Represents Highway Patrol and Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Also legal advisor to victim and justice services.

- Federal Habeas Section-Represents State in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

- Appellate Section-Supervises and/or prepares criminal briefs in all appeals to which the State is a party.



**Civil Division.** Handles civil claims and litigation involving the state, its officials and employees.

- Property Control Section-represents Department of Administration, State Auditor, N.C. Ports Authority, Railway Commission, Art Museum, Building Commission and other agencies. Advises on real property, public building construction law and public procurement.

- Education Section-Represents the University of North Carolina system, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Department of Community Colleges in all areas of law except tort claims and revenue. Also advises attorneys and administrators in the public schools.

- Revenue-Provides legal counsel to the Department of Revenue and representation in state and federal litigation. Also provides tax counsel to other state agencies.

- Labor Section-Acts as legal advisor to the Secretary of Labor. Handles cases arising from enforcement of labor laws and occupational safety and health matters.

- Motor Vehicles Section-Furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles.

- Highway Section-Acts as legal advisor to Secretary of Transportation and the Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction, and contracts.

**Trade and Commerce Division.** Represents the using and consuming public's interest in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace, and protection of the natural environment.

- Anti-Trust Section-Protects the public against price fixing, price gouging, restraint or trade and other anti-competitive practices.

- Consumer Protection Section-Protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair deceptive trade practices.

- Energy and Utilities Section-Represents the using and consuming public in utility rate hearings where adversarial trials are a substitute for competition as a means to protect the public's right to high quality utility services at fair and reasonable prices.

- Environmental Section-Protects public interest in maintaining an environment conducive to public health and safety.

- Insurance Section-Represents the using and consuming public in insurance rate matters to ensure quality utility services at fair costs.

- Special Litigation Section-Handles complex litigation in which the public has a vital stake in the outcome.

**Administrative Division.** Furnishes legal support and services to the departments of state government to assure their fulfilling of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

- State Agency Services Section-Serves as principal legal advisor to a wide variety of state departments, boards and commissions, giving legal representation in state and federal litigation and administrative proceedings.

- Collections Section-Primarily assists in the collection of delinquent student loan accounts for state universities and community colleges.

- Elections Section-Legal counsel to the State Board of Elections on all matters of election law.

- General Statutes Commission and Administrative Procedures Section-Provides research and drafting and staff support to the General Statutes Commission in the



work of keeping laws clear and concise. Supervises codification and publication of the General Statutes.

- **Human Resources Section**-Represents Department of Human Resources and its major divisions for litigation and counsel.
- **Real Estate Section**-Represents Real Estate Commission as legal counsel. Advises on complaints and inquiries from real estate industry and consumers.
- **Tort Claims Section**-Defends the State and its agencies in worker's compensation cases involving personal injury and property damage.

### **Law Enforcement**

**State Bureau of Investigation.** The State Bureau of Investigation was established to provide a more effective administration of the criminal laws of the State, to prevent crime, and to ensure the speedy apprehension of criminals. The Bureau assists local law enforcement in the identification of criminals, the scientific analysis to the evidence of crimes, and the investigation and preparation of evidence to be used in court. Whenever requested by the Attorney General, the Governor, Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, District Attorneys or Judges, the State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance.

The State Bureau of Investigation is divided into three major areas: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau has also developed and maintained one of the best and most complete crime laboratories in the nation.

**The Division of Criminal Information.** The D.C.I. was established in order to devise, maintain and operate a system for receiving, correlating, storing and disseminating, to participating law enforcement agencies, information that will help them in the performance of their duties and in the administration of justice in North Carolina. Examples of the variety of information stored are: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Driver's Licenses, Wanted and Missing Persons, Stolen Property, Warrants, Stolen Vehicles, Firearms Registration, Drug Trafficking, and Parole and Probation Histories.

D.C.I. introduced the computer to the State's law enforcement community and provides an up to the minute computer filing system, information retrieval, and communications network with qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina.

**The Justice Academy.** The North Carolina Justice Academy is a part of the Department of Justice and the Attorney General's office. Created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly, the Academy was given the responsibility for providing professional education and training to members of the criminal justice system.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of commissioners donated the Southwood Complex to the State for its use as a site for the Academy. Salemburg has maintained a facility for higher education and training since 1875 when Salem Academy, a military school, was established.

The purpose and responsibility of the Justice Academy is to develop and conduct training courses for local criminal justice agencies and to provide the resources and facilities for training courses to various State criminal justice agencies.

The needs of the local agencies are the first priority in the Academy's efforts. Emphasis is directed toward specialized training for the local law enforcement officer. However, the Academy has a responsibility to embrace every aspect of the criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies in the criminal justice system to upgrade the existing standards for law enforcement in the State.

### **The Sheriffs' Standards Division**

The Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The Division is responsible for the establishment and enforcement of minimum employment and training standards for sheriffs' deputies and jailers throughout the State. The Division also establishes and implements procedures by which officers are certified as either deputy sheriffs or jailers.

### **Criminal Justice Standards Division**

The Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs of the Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 20,000 certified officers. Eight other specialty certification or accreditation programs are also administered by the Division, including the Radar Operation Certification Program. Also, the Division administers programs of the Company and Railroad Police Commission.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION

(G.S. 104-14)

**Purpose:** To advise and cooperate with the Division of Legislative Drafting and Codification of Statutes of the Department of Justice in the work of continuous statute research and correction and in the preparation and issuance by the Division of Supplements to the General Statutes; to make a continuing study of all matters involved in the preparation and publication of modern codes of law; and to recommend to the General Assembly the enactment of such substantive changes in the law as the Commission may feel advisable.

**Composition:** 11 members — 2 appointed by the Governor; 1 each appointed by: the President, NC State Bar; General Statutes Commission; Dean, School of Law at UNC; Speaker of the House (a member of the House); President of the Senate (A member of the Senate); Dean, School of Law, NC Central University; Dean of Law, Wake Forest University; President, NC State Bar Association.

**Term:** Two (2) Years for those appointed by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and the Governor; one (1) year for all others.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by and from the membership of the Board.

### PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES BOARD

[G.S. 74C-4(B)]

**Purpose:** Administer licensing and to set educational and training requirement for persons, firms, associations and corporations engaged in private protective services businesses within the State; and to conduct investigations regarding alleged violations.

**Composition:** 8 members — 1 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 by the President Protem of the Senate; 2 by the Speaker of the House plus Attorney General, or designee; 2 by the Attorney General.

**Term:** Two (2) Years for those appointed by the Attorney General and President Protem; four (4) years for all others.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by the Board for a 1 year term.

### ALARM SYSTEMS LICENSING BOARD

[G.S. 74D]

**Purpose:** Administers the licensing of and setting the educational and training requirements for persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of providing alarm systems and services within the state

**Composition:** 5 members — 1 appointed by the Attorney General, 2 by the Governor, 1 by the Lt. Governor and 1 by the Speaker of the House.

**Term:** Each member is appointed for a term of three years.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor.

ATTORNEY GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Colonial

Name	Term
George Durant <sup>1</sup> .....	1677-1681
William Wilkison <sup>2</sup> .....	1694
John Porter, Jr. <sup>3</sup> .....	1694-[1695]
Henderson Walker .....	1695
Thomas Abington <sup>4</sup> .....	1696
Richard Plater <sup>5</sup> .....	1696-[1703]
Christopher Gale <sup>6</sup> .....	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden <sup>7</sup> .....	1705-1708
Christopher Gale <sup>8</sup> .....	1708-[1710]
Edward Bonwicke <sup>9</sup> .....	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson <sup>10</sup> .....	1714-1724
[John Worley] <sup>11</sup> .....	_____
James Stanaway <sup>12</sup> .....	_____
[John Montgomery] <sup>13</sup> .....	_____
William Little <sup>14</sup> .....	1724
Thomas Boyd <sup>15</sup> .....	1724-1725
William Little .....	1725-1731
John Connor <sup>16</sup> .....	1731
John Montgomery <sup>17</sup> .....	1731-1741
John Hodgson <sup>18</sup> .....	1734
Joseph Anderson <sup>19</sup> .....	1741-1742
John Montgomery .....	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson <sup>20</sup> .....	1743-1747
Thomas Child <sup>21</sup> .....	1747-1752
George Nicholas <sup>22</sup> .....	1752-1756
Charles Elliot <sup>23</sup> .....	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. <sup>24</sup> .....	1756-1759
Thomas Child <sup>25</sup> .....	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. <sup>26</sup> .....	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones <sup>27</sup> .....	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire <sup>28</sup> .....	1767-[1776]

State

Name	Residence	Term
Waightstill Avery <sup>29</sup> .....	Burke .....	1777-1779
James Iredell <sup>30</sup> .....	Chowan .....	1779-1782
Alfred Moore <sup>31</sup> .....	Brunswick .....	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. <sup>32</sup> .....	Halifax .....	1792-1795
Blake Baker <sup>33</sup> .....	Edgecombe .....	1795-1803
Henry Seawell <sup>34</sup> .....	Wake .....	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts <sup>35</sup> .....	Warren .....	1808-1810
William Miller <sup>36</sup> .....	Warren .....	1810
Hutching G. Burton <sup>37</sup> .....	Warren .....	1810-1816
William P. Drew <sup>38</sup> .....	Halifax .....	1816-1824

James F. Taylor <sup>39</sup>	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones <sup>40</sup>	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders <sup>41</sup>	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen <sup>42</sup>	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley <sup>43</sup>	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore <sup>44</sup>	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. <sup>45</sup>	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom <sup>46</sup>	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor <sup>47</sup>	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey <sup>48</sup>	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins <sup>49</sup>	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers <sup>50</sup>	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman <sup>51</sup>		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds <sup>52</sup>	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp <sup>53</sup>	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser <sup>54</sup>	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas <sup>55</sup>	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bickett <sup>56</sup>	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt <sup>57</sup>	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell <sup>58</sup>	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan <sup>59</sup>	Beaufort	1938-1955
William B. Rodman, Jr. <sup>60</sup>	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton <sup>61</sup>	Macon	1956-1958
Malcom B. Seawell <sup>62</sup>	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton <sup>63</sup>	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan <sup>64</sup>	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. <sup>65</sup>	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten <sup>66</sup>	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg <sup>67</sup>	Jackson	1985-

### Colonial

<sup>1</sup>Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674; he was serving by 1676. When the conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin's case — he was not very successful since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679 and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.

<sup>2</sup>Little is known of Wilkinson's service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for "Misdemeanors."

<sup>3</sup>Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.

<sup>4</sup>Abington served for two indictments during the February, 1696 court.

<sup>5</sup>Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.

<sup>6</sup>When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of service is at the General Court for July, 1704 and he was still serving in October, 1705.

<sup>7</sup>Snoden began serving during the Fall term of the general court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.

<sup>8</sup>Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are not court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

<sup>9</sup>Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711 and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714, however, by October he was no longer in office.

<sup>10</sup>Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.

<sup>11</sup>Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorney generals with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.

<sup>12</sup>Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.

<sup>13</sup>Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723; however, no evidence could be found to indicate that he served at this time.

<sup>14</sup>Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.

<sup>15</sup>Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.

<sup>16</sup>Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.

<sup>17</sup>Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left as he is considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.

<sup>18</sup>Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.

<sup>19</sup>Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.

<sup>20</sup>Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.

<sup>21</sup>Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.

<sup>22</sup>Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755; there is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.

<sup>23</sup>Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas, and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.

<sup>24</sup>Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767, 5, 60.

<sup>25</sup>Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.

<sup>26</sup>Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766. Warrant appointing Robert Jones Attorney General of North Carolina, April 14, 1761, CO 324 40, English Records, ER 15-22; Commission to Robert Jones, July 25, 1761, Commission Book, 1761-1772, I; Letter from Governor Tryon to Earl of Shelburne, January 12, 1767, Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VII, 425-426.

<sup>27</sup>Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.

<sup>28</sup>McGuire was commissioned by the crown to replace Jones and qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

## State

<sup>29</sup>Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.

<sup>30</sup>Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the general assembly.

<sup>31</sup>Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.

<sup>32</sup>Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his elections as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.

<sup>33</sup>Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.

<sup>34</sup>Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.

<sup>35</sup>Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.



<sup>36</sup>Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Council to replace Fitts.

<sup>37</sup>Burton resigned November 21, 1816.

<sup>38</sup>Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.

<sup>39</sup>Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.

<sup>40</sup>Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.

<sup>41</sup>Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790—the law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases. Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, the Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given “permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution.” The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.

<sup>42</sup>McQueen’s resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1942.

<sup>43</sup>Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.

<sup>44</sup>Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.

<sup>45</sup>Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.

<sup>46</sup>Ransom was elected by the general assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.

<sup>47</sup>Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.

<sup>48</sup>Bailey was elected by the general assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.

<sup>49</sup>Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom; however, the office was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.

<sup>50</sup>Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.

<sup>51</sup>Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.

<sup>52</sup>Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870 he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.

<sup>53</sup>Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman’s unexpired term but was defeated for re-election in 1872.

<sup>54</sup>Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24 following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer in 1900.

<sup>55</sup>Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser’s term.

<sup>56</sup>Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916 when he was elected governor of North Carolina.

<sup>57</sup>Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.

<sup>58</sup>Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935 to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938 when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.

<sup>59</sup>McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938 to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell’s unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.

<sup>60</sup>Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955 to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

<sup>61</sup>Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956 to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.

<sup>62</sup>Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958 to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton’s unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.

<sup>63</sup>Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 — to take office March 1 — to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.

<sup>64</sup>Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.

<sup>65</sup>Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.

<sup>66</sup>Edmisten defeated Carson in a special election to complete Morgan’s term held in 1974. He was elected to a full term in 1976.

<sup>67</sup>Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.





## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## JAMES ALLEN GRAHAM

## Commissioner of Agriculture

**Early Years:** Born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921, to James Turner and Laura Blanche (Allen) Graham.

**Education:** Cleveland High School, 1938; NC State College, 1942, B.S. (Agriculture Education).

**Professional Background:** Farmer, (owner and operator of commercial livestock farm in Rowan County); former Manager, Dixie Classic Livestock Show and Fair; Head, Beef Cattle and Sheep Department, NC State Fair, 1946-1952; Teacher, Vocational Agriculture, Iredell County, 1942-1945; Superintendent, Upper Mountain Research Station, 1946-1952; Manager, Raleigh Farmers Market, 1957-1964.

**Organizations:** Member; Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Fraternity; NC Grange; Farm Bureau, NC Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; NC Cattlemen's Association; National Association of Producer Market Managers (Board of Directors; Past President); NC Soil Conservation Society; NC Branch, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (Board of Directors, secretary, 1959-1964); NC Sheep Breeders Association (Board of Directors, 1949-1953); National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (President, 1979; Board of Directors, 1969-70; 1976-1981); President, Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1969; 32nd degree Mason; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club, 1965; WOW (Board of Directors; Executive Committee); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); President, Northwest Association, NC State Alumni Association (Vice President, Wake County Association); President, Jefferson Rotary Club, 1951-1952; Executive Secretary, Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, 1948-1956 (first full-time Secretary, 1954-1956).

**Boards of Commissions:** Member: Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, A & T College (1956-1960, 1962-1969); NC Board of Farm Organizations and Agriculture Agencies; Director, Agricultural Foundations (NCSU); Zoological Garden Study Commission; Governor's Council on Occupational Health; Governor's Council for Economic Development; State Committee on Natural Resources; State Emergency Resources Management Planning Committee; Governor's State-City Cooperative Committee; FCX Advisory Committee; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; Governor's Advisory Committee on Forestry, Seafood and Agriculture.

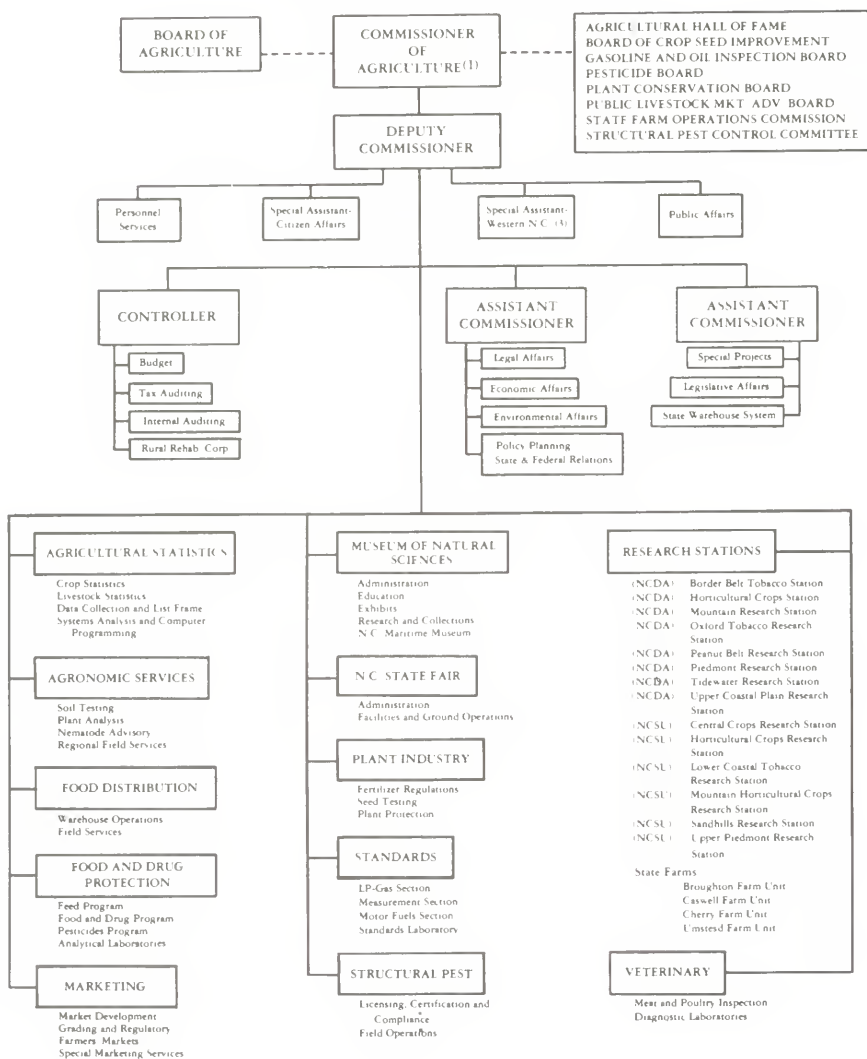
**Political Activities:** Commissioner of Agriculture, 1964—(appointed Commissioner on July 29, 1964, by Governor Sanford to fill term of the late L. Y. Ballentine; elected, 1964; reelected 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1984). Honors: State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; NC Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award; NC Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award; Man of the Year in NC Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award, 1972; NC Dairy Products Association Distinguished Service Award, 1981. Honorary member: NC Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association; NC Farm Writers Association; State Future Farmers of America: Permanent Class President, Class of '42, NCSU.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Deacon, 1960-1964, 1969-.

**Family:** Married Helen Ida Kirk, October 30, 1942; Children: Alice Kirk Graham Underwood and Laura Constance Graham Brooks; six grandchildren.

# North Carolina Department of Agriculture

## Organizational Structure



## THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Civil War—and its destruction and “reconstruction”—devastated the economy of North Carolina. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state’s slightly more than one million people, were severely stricken. Many farm families lost sons and fathers as well as farm property and livestock. The crops that were produced were poor and prices were low. After the war a system of farm tenancy developed which resulted in smaller farms with decreased efficiency.

In an effort to combat these and other problems, farmers joined organizations such as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers’ Alliance. While these organizations did give farmers a united voice for sounding their grievances, they did not solve many of the existing problems. To the majority of farmers, the most feasible solution seemed to be the establishment of an agricultural department as part of the state government.

As early as 1860 Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to establish a Board of Agriculture, but the request was ignored by legislators who were concerned primarily with the oncoming war.

In 1868 the foundation for the establishment of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture was laid when North Carolinians approved the state constitution by popular vote. The constitution provided: “There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.” But this agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, and thus failed to receive the favor of farmers who still demanded an independent department.

Satisfaction came, however, in 1875 when the Constitutional Convention amended the provision to read: “The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the state and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.”

In March, 1877, a bill to establish such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed.

The event was heralded by *The Observer*, March 11, 1877, as follows: “The Department of Agriculture. The bill to establish this department has become law. This we believe to be the only instance in the history of the state in which the farmers, as a body, have come before the legislature for aid and protection, and to the credit of the legislature it may be said that they promptly gave them all that was asked for, though not exactly in the shape proposed by them.”

The original law enacted by the General Assembly provided for a seven-member Board of Agriculture to supervise the department’s activities. The board was to be composed of the Governor, ex-officio chairman; the State Geologist; the Master of the State Grange; the president of the State Agricultural Society; the president of the State University at Chapel Hill, and two agriculturists. One of the board’s first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as administrative head of the department.

Chosen was Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County who had been a moving spirit in the establishment of the NCDA. Polk, an outstanding agricultural leader and spokesman, (and later founder of the *Progressive Farmer*) was an obvious

choice. For a salary of \$2,000 a year, Polk was charged to carry out the following duties: 1) to find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs; 2) to seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, to quarantine sick stock, and to regulate transportation of all animals; 3) to seek to check insect ravages; 4) to foster new crops suited to various soils of the state; 5) to collect statistics on fences in North Carolina, with the object of altering the system in use; 6) to work with the U.S. Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish; 7) to send a report to the General Assembly each session; 8) to seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters; and 9) to make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the Geological Survey in studying and analyzing the State's natural resources.

The young department saw a number of changes in staff organization and Board of Agriculture representation. One of the most significant board changes occurred in 1883 when members were first chosen from each congressional district to represent the state's major agricultural interests. The last "non-farmer" was removed from the board in 1889, when a board member, not the governor, became chairman.

In 1899, the legislature provided for election of a commissioner by the people of the state, not by the board. The first commissioner elected was Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County. Patterson had served earlier by board appointment.

The first official home of the Department of Agriculture was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. With the office staff came the entire State Museum and Geological Survey. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment State in Chapel Hill and in other office buildings in Raleigh.

In 1881 the Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together and bought the National Hotel property for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained the home of the department until 1923 when the Edenton and Halifax streets part of the building were torn down and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

### **Fertilizer Analysis**

Much deception and fraud were being practiced in the sale of fertilizers at the time the department was established. Dr. Albert Ledoux, the Department of Agriculture's first chemist, said that of the 108 brands of fertilizer sold in North Carolina in 1876, some were "miserable stuff, others down-right swindles." He reported that one brand had been found to contain as much as 60 percent sand. It was natural then that one of the first responsibilities of the newly created Department of Agriculture would be fertilizer inspection and analysis.

The original law provided that there should be an annual privilege tax of \$500 for each brand sold. For several years, this tax was the sole source of revenue for all the programs of the department. However, the privilege tax was later contested and the courts ruled it unconstitutional. In its place, an inspection fee was levied by the legisla-



ture of 1891, with the stipulation that the revenue could be used only to support the fertilizer control program.

### **Experiment Station**

The actual analysis of fertilizers was to be carried out by the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill. In addition, the Experiment Station was directed to conduct experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, to ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to the crops of the state and if other crops could be grown on its soils, and to conduct any other investigations the department might propose.

Created in 1877 by the same act that created the Department of Agriculture, the station was the first in the South and the second in the nation.

The initial movement to set up field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots, and constructing buildings began.

The station was transferred from the NCDA to the newly created N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts in 1889. The Hatch Act, which had provided funds of \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the Department of Agriculture maintained its association with the station, it shifted its efforts to establishing test farms in various locations across the state. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain locations. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

### **State Museum**

As a result of legislation of 1851, a State Geologist was appointed by the Governor to retain samples of the minerals of the State. This collection, known as the Cabinet of Minerals, was housed on the third floor of the capitol prior to the Civil War. It formed the nucleus of the State Museum.

After the museum was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, the legislature expanded its responsibilities to include the illustration of North Carolina's agricultural and other resources and its natural history.

Much of the department's time and interest in the early days was directed toward immigration. The goal was to encourage the settling of good citizens in the rural sections of the state and to advertise to the world the advantages of the soil, natural resources, and climate of the state. The department staff produced a number of creditable exhibits of resources and products of the state in Vienna, 1873; Atlanta, 1881; Boston, 1883; New Orleans, 1884; Raleigh, 1884; Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900-1907; Charleston, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Boston, 1906; and Jamestown, 1907. Many of these exhibits eventually became permanent displays in the State Museum.

### **Entomology**

Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." However, until the late 1880's, department reports declared a "remarkable exemption of the crops of the State" from insect pests.

The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests, such as the San Jose Scale in orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the "worst enemy of the deciduous fruits."

The department responded by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. A program of inspection was begun, including inspection of the state's nurseries. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest free.

Another task of the entomologist's office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented the specimens found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

The office was often successful in prescribing remedies to combat pest problems as illustrated in this letter from a North Carolina apple grower:

I had more matured apples than I have had in one season for the past ten years. . . . All trees sprayed are as green, (or) nearly as green, now (October 14, 1901) as they were in summer. . . . I sprayed one side of a large fall apple tree. The side sprayed is green today, while the other side has no leaves. To be brief, all trees sprayed are full of leaves, while those not sprayed are destitute. . . . I am very well pleased with my spraying, and next year will spray again more thoroughly than I did the past spring.

The honey and bee program began in 1916 with authority from the legislature to conduct investigations to promote the improvement of the honey bee industry and especially investigations relating to diseases of bees.

### **Farmers Institutes**

In 1887, the General Assembly had instructed the Board of Agriculture to "cooperate and aid in the formation of Farmers' Institutes in all the counties of the State." These institutes were an early attempt at educating the farmer in areas such as conserving the nutrients of the soil, diversification of crops, and modern methods of dairying.

To carry out the institutes, the board was to send the Commissioner of Agriculture and other agricultural representatives to every county in the state at least once every two years.

In 1906 the first institutes for women were begun, with the purpose of upgrading farm conditions and farm life. North Carolina was the first southern state to offer such a program for women.

While the institutes that were held proved to be quite effective, the agricultural leaders who were charged to conduct them found it difficult to meet the heavy travel schedule. The most successful organization therefore developed from individuals on the local level who banded together to form ongoing educational programs.

These institutes were the forerunners of the Agricultural Extension program in the state.

### **N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts**

The N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts was an offspring of the Department of Agriculture. In 1887 the board began seeking donations for the establishment of an industrial college and looking for sites. A 3½-acre lot in the northwest part of Raleigh was purchased for \$2,100.

Subsequently, R. Stanhope Pullen donated a sixty-acre site near the park, and the gift was gratefully accepted.



The college opened in 1889 with eighty-five students. All the funds for building, equipment, and maintenance were furnished by the board.

In 1892, the General Assembly separated the college from the Department of Agriculture and made it a distinct corporation.

### **Veterinary**

Even though the original act establishing the Department of Agriculture called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a State Veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the tick was a carrier of Texas fever.

Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever, but it was also the first time that anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting diseases in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program was begun when hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year, and many years were to pass before control efforts would be successful.

In the early days, the State Veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection but also with promotion of livestock. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to a separate division in the department.

In 1925 the department was charged with the supervision of slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the state. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it, to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

### **Food Protection**

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department was given more regulatory duties. One of these was the administration of the Pure Food Law, passed by the General Assembly in 1899. The purpose of this law was to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drink for both humans and animals.

The food program was placed under the Chemistry Division with B. W. Kilgore as State Chemist. In the beginning Dr. Kilgore sought to study existing conditions and to educate manufacturers so they could comply with the law. In 1900 a survey across the state revealed that over 50 percent of all canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration decreased to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The first analyses showed a large amount of worthless material used in the stock feeds as a filler. In reference to the success of the stock feed program, Commissioner Patterson said, "It has already worked beneficent results, for shameful frauds had been practiced upon our brute friends, who had no voice to protest against them."

### **Gasoline and Oil Inspection**

The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil, "kerosene," was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product con-

tained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard as well as causing deterioration of various fabrics and other materials.

By 1917 the department was also given the responsibility of enforcing the Gasoline Law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. According to an official of the department at that time, the law was "enforced with considerable difficulty." At the time the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades for the same price as higher grades.

### **Seed Testing**

The testing of seeds for germination and purity actually began with the early work of the Experiment Station. However, it was 1909 before a seed law was passed and a program established for seed analysis.

To assist in the seed program, Miss O. L. Tillman, a seed specialist, was sent to Raleigh by the United States Department of Agriculture. Every firm selling seeds in the state was required to pay a license of \$25.00 to defray the costs of inspection. The law specified which weed seeds could not be sold in seed mixtures.

Of the first seed samples collected, 70 percent of the dealers were found to be handling seeds below state standards. By 1914 the testing service had gained respect and farmers were voluntarily sending in their seeds for purity and germination tests.

A guiding force in the operation of the seed laboratory was Miss Suzie D. Allen who was laboratory supervisor for forty years. During her tenure, the seed testing program was removed from the Division of Botany and became a separate division.

### **Markets**

The marketing service began in 1913 as the "Division of Cooperative Marketing." Its early work involved compiling lists of dealers of farm products and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter, and apples. A market news service was begun for cotton and cottonseed.

A few years later the division began putting much time into helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations.

A very popular project of the Markets Division in the early 1900's was the publication of the Farmer's Market Bulletin, later called the Market News. This publication included articles on the marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

By 1924 Market News reported that the division had eight branches: livestock and poultry; fruits and vegetables; farm crops; statistical reports; market news service; rural organization; farm financing through cooperative banks; and a state warehouse system.

### **Information Office**

The need for communication between the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural public it served was evident from the beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*.

This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture*. The Biennial Report of 1891 referred to the Bulletin as "the mouthpiece of the Board which goes to the homes of the people." The first purpose of the Bulletin was to inform farmers of fertilizer analyses so they could judge their money value.

Soon, however, the Bulletin expanded into all areas of agricultural production, and it became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent. In 1914 an information office was set up to coordinate a news service for the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural and Engineering College. This arrangement ended in 1925 when the agricultural extension service, which had been a joint program of the department and the college, was moved entirely to the college.

In that same year the Publications Division began to publish the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper which is still serving farmers and agri-business interests today.

### **State Warehouse System**

At the beginning of World War I, cotton was difficult to sell and could not be used as collateral for borrowing. There were few warehouses to store it in until market prices improved. The limited number that did exist were in large cities and inaccessible to most farmers.

To protect the financial interests of cotton growers, the legislature of 1919 passed a law creating a state warehouse system. The system established a guarantee fund so that a warehouse receipt would be universally accepted as collateral.

The Warehouse Act was later amended to benefit other commodities including grain and sweet potatoes.

### **Crop Statistics**

Even though the original title of the department included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers, asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production, but most forms were never returned and the few that came in were incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In the *Biennial Report* he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service began statistical work in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. Three years later he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the director of the Agricultural Statistics Division.

The Farm Census was begun on a voluntary basis in 1918 and became law in 1921.

### **Dairy Products**

Because the wholesomeness of dairy products was of vital importance to each citizen of the state, a law was passed in 1921 giving the Department of Agriculture authority to inspect dairy products and plants. The Food and Oil Division was designated to carry out this law by checking plants for sanitation and products for purity. The division was also made responsible for checking the butterfat tests used in the purchase of milk and cream from producers by creameries and factories.

Between 1928 and 1930, a separate dairy division was created to assume these activities. It was 1947, however, before the division gained the real authority it needed to provide stability to the dairy industry and to insure a wholesome milk supply for con-

sumers. In that year, the Board of Agriculture adopted statewide standards for milk and other dairy products. This was an important step in eliminating local trade barriers and making production and processing more uniform.

### **Weights and Measures Inspection**

The department's involvement with the inspection of weighing and measuring devices began with the enactment of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law in 1927. It was felt at that time that the regulations of weights and measures should be directly under an elected official. The 1927 law provided that the inspection program be funded by fees collected from those inspected, but opposition led to an amendment in 1931 that provided for the inspection work to be supported by an appropriation from the General Assembly. The change made it possible to conduct inspections more than once a year, in order to more efficiently eliminate fraudulent practices.

Among the early responsibilities of this division were the approval of all weighing and measuring devices as to type and operation before they could be distributed to use; regulation of the sale of ice; regulation of the sale and distribution of coal, coke, and charcoal; insuring that all scales were placed in plain view of the consumer; and the standardizing of fruit and vegetable barrels.

### **N. C. State Fair**

The first State Fair, held in November, 1853, was sponsored by the State Agricultural Society. The site was about 10 blocks east of the Capitol in Raleigh. In 1873 the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road, near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The Society poured approximately \$50,000 into the development of the grounds.

In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the State Fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Among the most famous guests of the fair during the Society's sponsorship were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

By 1924, the Society asked for aid from the State and the City of Raleigh. A State Fair Board was appointed, and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site on the west side of Raleigh.

In 1930 the State Fair was first placed under the Department's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr Scott decided that the management should be directly under the department. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager, and the fair first began to show profits.

### **Soil Testing**

The Department of Agriculture demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the United States Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated to the people of the state the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly passed a law establishing a Soil Testing Division in the department. This division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners across the state for analysis and to furnish them with information on their fertilizer needs. Much time had to be spent in educating the public on the availability of the service. In the first fiscal year, 70,000 different tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples.

**Food Distribution**

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs, and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did the schools benefit by being able to serve low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

In a few years, the distribution of the products were expanded to other recipients such as camps, child care centers, and charitable institutions.

**Pesticides**

In the 1940's pesticides began to appear in larger numbers and in broader effectiveness. Added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market were various weed and grass poisons, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent poisons. It was obvious that these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety, and fair-dealing.

The General Assembly responded to these needs by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the Department of Agriculture was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent misbranding and adulteration. Examinations were made of pesticide labels to insure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable.

In 1953 the department began licensing contractors and pilots for the aerial application of pesticides.

**Structural Pest Control**

Public concern for the unethical practices of some structural pest control operators in the state led to the enactment of the N. C. Structural Pest Control Law by the 1955 General Assembly. The intention of the law was to protect consumers and the pest control industry since the fraudulent practices of a few operators could reflect harmfully on the many honest operators in business.

The law created a policy-making board called the Structural Pest Control Commission and gave the Department of Agriculture the responsibility for the inspection of the work of structural pest control operations.

In 1967 the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the department with the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A structural pest control committee was set up to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings relating to violators of the law.

**State Farmers Market**

Prior to 1955, fruit and vegetable dealers were scattered all across Raleigh. To improve this situation, a large market facility was established on a 18.5-acre site near U. S. 1 in Raleigh. The market, which was at that time privately owned, provided room for both individual farmers and wholesalers.

In 1958, the farmers' portion of the market was taken over by the Department of



Agriculture, State College, and the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1961, the NCDA purchased the facility to be run as a state market.

Within the first year, the market was operating entirely on its own receipts and had paid the first annual installment on the purchase price, as well as paying for extensive repairs and some additions.

The market, located at a central point between the mountains and the coast, promised farmers a profitable outlet for their produce and consumers fresh produce year around.

### **State Farms**

Until 1974 a number of farms were owned and operated by the departments of Human Resources and Correction. The legislature then transferred the farm lands to the Department of Agriculture for operation until the best use of the land could be ascertained.

The purpose of the farms is twofold: to provide a good supply of food, economically produced, for residents of institutions and to provide facilities and animals for research conducted by North Carolina State University.

There are currently five large farms and seven small farms. Most of the food produced goes to state mental health centers.

### **NCDA Today**

The Department of Agriculture has 15 service, regulatory and administrative divisions whose programs safeguard the health, welfare and economic interests of North Carolina citizens. New programs are added, and existing programs are improved and expanded to better serve these citizens.

Departmental policy is made by the State Board of Agriculture, which adopts regulations under powers conferred by the General Assembly. The board has ten members, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chairman.

Program changes in the Department of Agriculture include the following: The Marketing Division has begun an Agribusiness Development Program to encourage location and expansion of agribusinesses in the state. Other programs are designed to develop and expand domestic and foreign markets, and to help producers market commodities by providing advisory assistance in harvesting, handling, sorting, packing, storing, transporting and pricing.

It organizes direct-farm and special-location livestock sales. Buyers throughout the nation can participate in these sales through teleauctions.

This division also supervises operations of regional farmers markets in Raleigh, Charlotte and Asheville. It provides assistance to help communities establish local farmers markets throughout the state.

It is the only agency in the state authorized to report official market price information on farm products and to determine and certify the official grade on farm products.

New programs in the Plant Industry Division include fungal endophyte testing and fertilizer bioassays. Samples of tall fescue grass are tested for a fungal endophyte that reduces animal productivity. In the bioassay program, fertilizer samples are used to grow crops including tobacco, cucumbers, string beans and oats in replicated greenhouse plots to determine if the fertilizers contain anything that would harm the crops. North Carolina has the only state fertilizer agency providing this service.

The division's seed testing program is nationally recognized for refined germination techniques and staff inspectors trained in field analysis. The seed laboratory tests more samples and more kinds of seeds than most laboratories in the nation.

Other activities include listing and protecting of endangered plant species; preventing the introduction and spread of exotic plant pests and regulation and use of biological pest controls.

In addition to soil, plant tissue and nematode testing, the Agronomic Division analyzes animal, municipal and industrial wastes and gives management advice on their agricultural uses. This division also has regional agronomists, who help farmers across the state solve agronomic problems affecting production.

The State Museum of Natural History has a new name. It is now called the Museum of Natural Sciences to better reflect the work it does to maximize public understanding and appreciation of natural sciences and maritime history. This museum also operates the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort. The museums have four program areas—exhibitions, education, research and publications. In addition to plant and animal work, the natural sciences museum is also the state depository for fossils and minerals. Approximately 600,000 people visit the two museums each year.

Biotechnology applications are being expanded in basic and applied research on crops and livestock carried out at 15 agricultural research stations supervised and maintained by the Research Stations Division. This methodology makes possible early release of plant varieties and improvements in animal productivity. The research stations are located to cover nearly every climate, soil and population center important to farming. These facilities are a cooperative effort among the N. C. Department of Agriculture, which owns nine research stations; North Carolina State University (NCSU), which owns the remaining six stations and provides research project leaders, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which provides some funding and project leaders.

This division also cooperates with NCSU scientists on research projects at four state-owned farms, which supply food to institutions.

The Veterinary Division, formerly the Animal Health Division, administers animal health programs to monitor disease outbreaks and to control and eradicate diseases that could devastate the livestock, dairy and poultry industries in North Carolina. Livestock markets are inspected to verify that animals have received the proper vaccinations and tests, and that sick animals are not offered for sale. In addition, meat slaughter and processing plants are inspected for sanitation, proper labeling and other factors to assure a wholesome product.

This division operates animal disease diagnostic laboratories across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Some diagnostic laboratories cater to all species; others specialize in animal enterprises, such as poultry, that have an economic impact on the surrounding areas.

It also administers the state Animal Welfare Act.

The Food and Drug Protection Division has service and regulatory programs to assure that user and consumer products are safe and wholesome, are manufactured and distributed under sanitary conditions and are labeled and packaged truthfully and informatively. These activities affect such products as foods, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, pesticides, feeds and automotive antifreezes.

This division implements an expansion of the pesticide certification regulations requiring that private pesticide applicators be recertified every three years.



Measuring devices are tested for accuracy through the Standards Division. These devices range from meat scales at the grocery store to gasoline pumps at the service station. Through a new program, all commercially-used moisture meters are tested for measurement accuracy. Each moisture meter is approved or rejected, based on tolerances approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture continues to expand and improve facilities at the North Carolina State Fairgrounds. The James B. Hunt Jr. Horse Complex was constructed at the Fairgrounds to meet the need for more horse show facilities generated by the rapidly expanding horse industry in the state.

The department provides facilities and administrative support for the Agricultural Finance Authority. The Commissioner of Agriculture is one of 10 members of the authority. In 1984, voters amended the state constitution to establish this authority to provide investment capital and credit at affordable interest rates to individuals and businesses for agriculture and agricultural product, commodity and service exports.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

(G.S. 106-2)

**Purpose:** To establish State government policies relating to agriculture; to operate the State Farmers' Markets and the State Fair; to adopt rules and regulations for the implementation of laws relating to seed, fertilizer, plant pests, food, drugs, grading of farm products, animal feeds, animal diseases, public livestock markets, fruit and vegetable contractors, agricultural fairs, hatcheries and chick dealers, meat and poultry processing, commodity promotional assessments, feed and fertilizer assessments for agricultural research, antifreeze, weights and measures, LP Gas, and grain dealers.

**Composition:** 11 members - 10 appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate (members to represent different sections and agriculture of the State: 1 tobacco farmer, 1 practical cotton grower, 1 practical truck farmer or general farmer, 1 practical dairy farmer to represent dairy and livestock interests, 1 practical poultry man, 1 practical peanut grower, and 1 experienced in marketing) and 1 Ex-officio (Commissioner of Agriculture).

**Term:** Six years.

**Officers:** Chairman is the Commissioner of Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AUTHORITY

(G.S. 122D-4)

**Purpose:** To alleviate shortages of capital and credit available at affordable interest rates for investment in agriculture and for the export of agricultural products, commodities and services by providing such capital and credit at interest rates within the financial means of persons and businesses engaged in agriculture and agricultural exports.

**Composition:** 10 members-three appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; 3 appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate; 3 appointed by the Governor; and the Commissioner of Agriculture serves Ex-officio.

**Term:** Three years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected annually by the Authority.

## AGRICULTURAL HALL OF FAME

(G.S. 106-568.4)

**Purpose:** To make rules and regulations governing acceptance and admission of candidates to the N. C. Agricultural Hall of Fame, to receive and vote upon recommendations; and to conduct induction ceremonies.

**Composition:** 8 members - 3 appointed by the Governor and 5 Ex-officio (Commissioner of Agriculture, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture; Director, N. C. Agricultural Extension Service; President, N. C. Farm Bureau Federation; and Master of the State Grange).

**Term:** Six Years.

**Officers:** Chairman is the Commissioner of Agriculture.

## BOARD OF CROP SEED IMPROVEMENT

(G.S. 106-269)

**Purpose:** To promote the development and distribution of pure strains of crop seeds in North Carolina.

**Composition:** Commissioner of Agriculture, Dean of the School of Agriculture, President of the N. C. Foundation Seed Producers Inc., Director of Research of School of Agriculture, Head of Seed Testing Division of NCDA and President of N. C. Crop Improvement Association.

**Term:** Members serve ex-officio.

## GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD

(G.S. 119-26)

**Purpose:** To adopt standards for kerosene and one or more grades of gasoline; to require the labeling of dispensing devices; to require that the label, name or brand under which gasoline is to sold be applied at the time of its first purchase; and to pass all rules and regulations necessary for enforcing the provisions of laws relating to the inspection of petroleum products.

**Composition:** 5 members - 3 appointed by the Governor and 2 Ex-officio (Commissioner of Agriculture; Director, Gas and Oil Inspection Division).

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor.

## GRAPE GROWERS COUNCIL

(G.S. 106-750)

**Purpose:** To promote the growth and development of North Carolina's grape and wine industry.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture (7 commercial grape growers, 3 winery operators and 1 retailer of North Carolina grape products).

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

## MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES ADVISORY COMMISSION (G.S. 143-370)

**Purpose:** To make policies for the advancement of the museum; to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning the museum; and to assist in promoting and developing wider and more effective use of the Museum of Natural Sciences as an educational, scientific, and historical exhibit.

**Composition:** 9 members - 3 appointed by the Governor (at least one representative from the Eastern, Piedmont and Western parts of the State and 7 Ex-officio (Superintendent of Public Instruction; Director, Museum of Natural Sciences; Commissioner of Agriculture; State Geologist and Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development; Director of the Institute of Fisheries Research at University of North Carolina; and Director, N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission).

**Term:** Two years.

## NORTH CAROLINA PLANT CONSERVATION BOARD (G.S. 106-202.14)

**Purpose:** To adopt and publish an endangered species list, a threatened species list and a list of species of special concern and regulate the collection and shipment of those plant species or higher tax similar to endangered and threatened species; regulate within the State exotic species; determine plant species in North Carolina and regulate or forbid the sale or collection of endangered, threatened or plants of special concern; to adopt regulations to protect, conserve and enhance exotic species of plants; to enter into and administer cooperative agreements through the Commissioner of Agriculture; and to make regulations under which the Department can issue permits to licensed nurserymen, commercial growers, scientific supply houses and botanical gardens.

**Composition:** 7 members - 4 appointed by the Governor; 3 appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture (Representing each of the following: North Carolina Botanical Garden of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; the botanical, scientific community in North Carolina; the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Natural Resources and Community Development; North Carolina citizens conservation organization; the commercial plant production industry in North Carolina; the Department of Agriculture; and the North Carolina public-at-large). The seven members must be residents of North Carolina.

**Term:** Four years.

**Composition:** Chairman elected by the Board for a term of two years.

## NORTH CAROLINA PLANT CONSERVATION SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE (G.S. 106-202.17)

**Purpose:** To advise the Plant Conservation Board on matters relating to endangered or threatened plant species.

**Composition:** 7 members - Directors of the UNC-Chapel Hill Herbarium, N. C. State University Herbarium, N. C. Botanical Garden, Museum of Natural Sciences and

the N. C. Natural Heritage Program; representative of the N. C. Association of Nurserymen appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a representative of the Garden Club of North Carolina, the Nature Conservancy or the N. C. Wildflower Preservation Society appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

**Term:** Three years.

**Officers:** Chairman selected by the Plant Conservation Board.

### **NORTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS MARKET COMMISSION (G.S. 106-719)**

**Purpose:** To establish a farmers market in northeastern North Carolina that will facilitate the sale and marketing of agricultural commodities produced in that area and to advise the Commissioner of Agriculture on the operation of the market.

**Composition:** members-4 appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate; 4 appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Commissioner of Agriculture serves Ex-officio.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by the Commission.

### **NORTHEASTERN FARMERS MARKET ADVISORY BOARD (G.S. 106-721)**

**Purpose:** To advise the northeastern North Carolina Farmers Market Commission.

**Composition:** One member from each of the counties served by the Northeastern North Carolina Farmers Market, appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

### **PESTICIDE BOARD (G.S. 143-436)**

**Purpose:** To adopt rules pertaining to the distribution, sale, storage, handling and application of pesticides; to conduct disciplinary proceedings for violations of the Pesticide Law; and to investigate other matters concerning pesticides.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor (1 representative of Department of Agriculture, 1 representative of Department of Human Resources, 1 representative of a State conservation agency, 1 representative of the agricultural-chemical industry, 1 person directly engaged in agricultural production, 2 at-large members from fields other than agricultural-chemical industry and agriculture production, one a nongovernmental conservationist.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected biennially by the Board.

**PESTICIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**  
**(G.S. 143-439)**

**Purpose:** To advise the North Carolina Pesticide Board and the Commissioner of Agriculture on matters concerning pesticides including the technical questions in the development of rules and regulations.

**Composition:** 17 members appointed by Board (three practicing farmers, one conservationist, one ecologist, one representative of the pesticide industry, one representative of agribusiness, one local health director, three members of the N. C. State University School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, one representative each from the N. C. Department of Agriculture, the N. C. Department of Human Resources and a State Conservation Agency, one representative of a public utility or railroad company, one member of the N. C. Agricultural Aviation Association, and one member of the general public at large.

**Term:** Pleasure of the Board.

**PUBLIC LIVESTOCK MARKET ADVISORY BOARD**  
**(G.S. 106-407.1)**

**Purpose:** To license and regulate public livestock markets in the best interest of the livestock industry in North Carolina.

**Composition:** 8 members—appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture; 2 Livestock Producers, 2 Licensed Livestock Market Operators, 1 Meat Packer, The State Veterinarian; 1 practicing veterinarian and 1 employee of Markets Division of NCDA.

**Term:** Four years.

**RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**(G.S. 137-31.3)**

**Purpose:** To act as the governing body of the N. C. Rural Rehabilitation Corporation; to adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws, rules and regulations; to elect or appoint all necessary officers and committees, and to employ other personnel; to contract for the purchase of and to purchase all supplies, materials, equipment and services; and to elect a Treasurer or other officers to handle the funds and fiscal affairs of the Corporation.

**Composition:** 9 members - 5 appointed by the Governor and 4 Ex-officio (Commissioner of Agriculture; Director, Cooperative Agricultural Extension Services, N. C. State University; Secretary of Human Resources; and N. C. State Director, Farmers' Home Administration, USDA.) **Term:** Three years.

### **SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS MARKET COMMISSION**

**(G.S. 106-726)**

**Purpose:** To establish a Farmers Market in southeastern North Carolina that will facilitate the sale and marketing of agricultural commodities produced in southeastern North Carolina and to advise the Commissioner of Agriculture on the operation of the Market.

**Composition:** 9 members - 4 appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate, 4 appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Commissioner of Agriculture serves Ex-officio.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by the Commission.

### **SOUTHEASTERN FARMERS MARKET ADVISORY BOARD**

**(G.S. 106-728)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Southeastern North Carolina Farmers Market Commission.

**Composition:** One (1) member from each county served by the Southeastern North Carolina Farmers Market, appointed by the Commissioner.

### **STATE FARM OPERATIONS COMMISSION**

**(G.S. 106-26.13)**

**Purpose:** Sets policies for operation of farms owned by the State to provide food for State institutions.

**Composition:** A member of the Board of Agriculture appointed by the Commissioner, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, NCSU, Dean of the School of Forest Resources, NCSU, Secretary of Human Resources, Secretary of Corrections, Farmer appointed by the Speaker of the House and a Farmer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

**Term:** The two farmer members serve two-year terms.



**STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL COMMITTEE****(G.S. 106-65.23)**

**Purpose:** To adopt rules and regulations to implement the Structural Pest Control Law; to determine qualifications of license applicants; conduct disciplinary proceedings of violations of Structural Pest Control Law.

**Composition:** 5 members - 2 appointed by the Governor (Governor's appointees shall be actively engaged in pest control and licensed in at least two phases of structural pest control; Residents of N. C. but not affiliates of the same company)—2 appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture (1 employee of Department of Agriculture and serves at the pleasure of the Commissioner, 1 member of the Board of Agriculture who serves Ex-officio)—1 appointed by the Dean of School of Agriculture at N.C. State University (a member of the Entomology faculty).

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by the Committee.

## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Leonidas L. Polk <sup>2</sup> .....	Anson .....	1877-1880
Montford McGhee <sup>3</sup> .....	Caswell .....	1880-1887
John Robinson <sup>4</sup> .....	Anson .....	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson <sup>5</sup> .....	Caldwell .....	1895-1897
James M. Mewborne <sup>6</sup> .....	Lenoir .....	1897
John R. Smith <sup>7</sup> .....	Wayne .....	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson <sup>8</sup> .....	Caldwell .....	1899-1908
William A. Graham <sup>9</sup> .....	Lincoln .....	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. <sup>10</sup> .....	Lincoln .....	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott <sup>11</sup> .....	Alamance .....	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane <sup>12</sup> .....	Wake .....	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine <sup>13</sup> .....	Wake .....	1949-1964
James A. Graham <sup>14</sup> .....	Rowan .....	1964-

<sup>1</sup>The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The Board's membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This continued until 1900 when the commissioner was elected by the general assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

<sup>2</sup>Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877 and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

<sup>3</sup>McGehee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

<sup>4</sup>Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887 and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

<sup>5</sup>Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.

<sup>6</sup>Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897 to take office June 15, 1897 and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.

<sup>7</sup>Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 to take office January 1, 1899 - to complete the term of Mewborne.

<sup>8</sup>Patterson was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.

<sup>9</sup>Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908 to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.

<sup>10</sup>William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923 to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.

<sup>11</sup>Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.

<sup>12</sup>Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948 to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.

<sup>13</sup>Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.

<sup>14</sup>Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964.





## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## JOHN CHARLES BROOKS

## Commissioner of Labor

**Early Years:** Born in Greenville, Pitt County, January 10, 1937, to Frederick and Octavia H. (Broome) Brooks.

**Education:** Graduated Greenville High School, 1955; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1959, A.B. (Political Science); University of Chicago School of Law, 1962, J.D.; Fifth Government Executives Institute, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Board of Directors, Chairperson), 1980; Program for Senior Managers in Government, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1984.

**Professional Background:** Commissioner of Labor, 1977-; Attorney at Law; Law clerk to Chief Justice William H. Bobbitt, North Carolina Supreme Court, Raleigh, North Carolina (September, 1962-September 1963); Special assistant on race relations to Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina and administrator of the North Carolina Mayors' Cooperating Committee, Raleigh, North Carolina (September, 1963-February, 1965); Staff legal counsel to the North Carolina Fund, a private, non-profit, anti-poverty program financed primarily by The Ford Foundation, Durham, North Carolina (February, 1965-November, 1965); Executive director of the Maryland Constitutional Convention Commission, Baltimore, Maryland (November, 1965-September, 1967); Chief of Staff of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland (September, 1967-June, 1969); Administrative officer and director of legislative research of the 1968 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly, Raleigh, North Carolina. Also served simultaneously as enrolling clerk, editor of publications, and director of computer services (September, 1968-January, 1970); Executive assistant to the president of the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention, Springfield, Illinois (January, 1970-December, 1970).

**Organizations:** Member: NC State Bar; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association (Committees on Agency Rulemaking, Section on Administrative Law; Occupational Safety and Health Law, Section on Labor and Employment Law; State Labor Law Developments, Section of Labor and Employment Law, public co-chairman, 1985-87; Access to Civil Justice, Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities; Committee on Judicial Compensation, Lawyers' Conference, Judicial Administration Division) (Sections on International Law and Urban, State and Local Government); American Judicature Society; American Society of International Law (life member); Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; International Association of Governmental Labor Officials (Executive Committee, 1977-79), National Association of Governmental Labor Officials (Host, 1982 National Convention; Board of Directors, 1978-1980, 1984-87; Vice President, 1985-86; President, 1986-87); National Apprenticeship Program (Board of Directors, 1980-1987; Vice President, 1982-83; President, 1983-84; Secretary, 1984-86); National Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association (Chairperson, 1980; Executive Committee, 1981); University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Alumni Association (life member); Wake County Chapter of NC Symphony Society; Wake County Meals on Wheels, Inc., 1977-80; ReEntry Board of Directors, 1979-1986.

**Boards and Commissions:** Currently member: NC Council of State; NC State Government Computer Commission; NC Farmworker Council; NC Fire Commission; NC State Commission of Indian Affairs; NC Indian Cultural Center, Inc., Board of Directors; NC Planning Commission; NC Radiation Protection Commission; Governor's Advisory Council on Aging; Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities; Governor's Management Council; Standing Committee on Job Training Coordination and Economic Development. Currently Chairman: NC Apprenticeship Council; NC Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; NC Department of Labor Industry Advisory Board; NC Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council. Previously member: NC Interim Balanced Growth Board, 1977-1978; NC Corrections Planning Committee, 1977-1984; Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped, 1977-1979; NC Employment and Training Council, 1977-1983; Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1980, 1984; NC Job Training Coordinating Council, 1983-1985; State Manpower Services Council, 1977; NC Governor's Oversight Committee for Official Labor Market Information, 1982-1983; City of Raleigh Charter Revision Commission, 1975-1977.

**Political Activities:** Commissioner of Labor, 1977-present (3 terms); Delegate, Mini-Democratic Convention, 1978 (Memphis, Tennessee); Democratic Statewide Elected Officials Convention, 1982 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); North Carolina State Democratic Party Executive Committee; Platform Committee, 1986.

**Honors:** Mangum Medal, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Pi Sigma Alpha (Honorary Fraternity in Political Science).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church; Member, Administrative Board, 1975-78, 1985-1987; chairperson for Health and Welfare Workarea, 1985-87; Delegate, NC Annual Conference, Fayetteville, NC 1976-79; Member, Task Force on the Bishops' Call for Peace and the Self-Development of Peoples, NC Conference, 1972-77; Member, Commission on the Status and Role of Women, NC Conference, 1976-1984, 1985-1987.

**Family:** Married Nancy Jane Carroll, October 22, 1977. Children: Charles Philip and Lewis Carroll

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor, whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the Governor. The Commissioner is the administrative head of the Department of Labor and serves also as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics" -- historical precursor of the present Department of Labor -- was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the Governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the Commissioner, beginning with the General Election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term. For three decades, the Department over which this elected Commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the Department employed a total of 15 people.

In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent gradual development into an agency with laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with the responsibility of promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than 2,500,000 working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the Commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the Department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

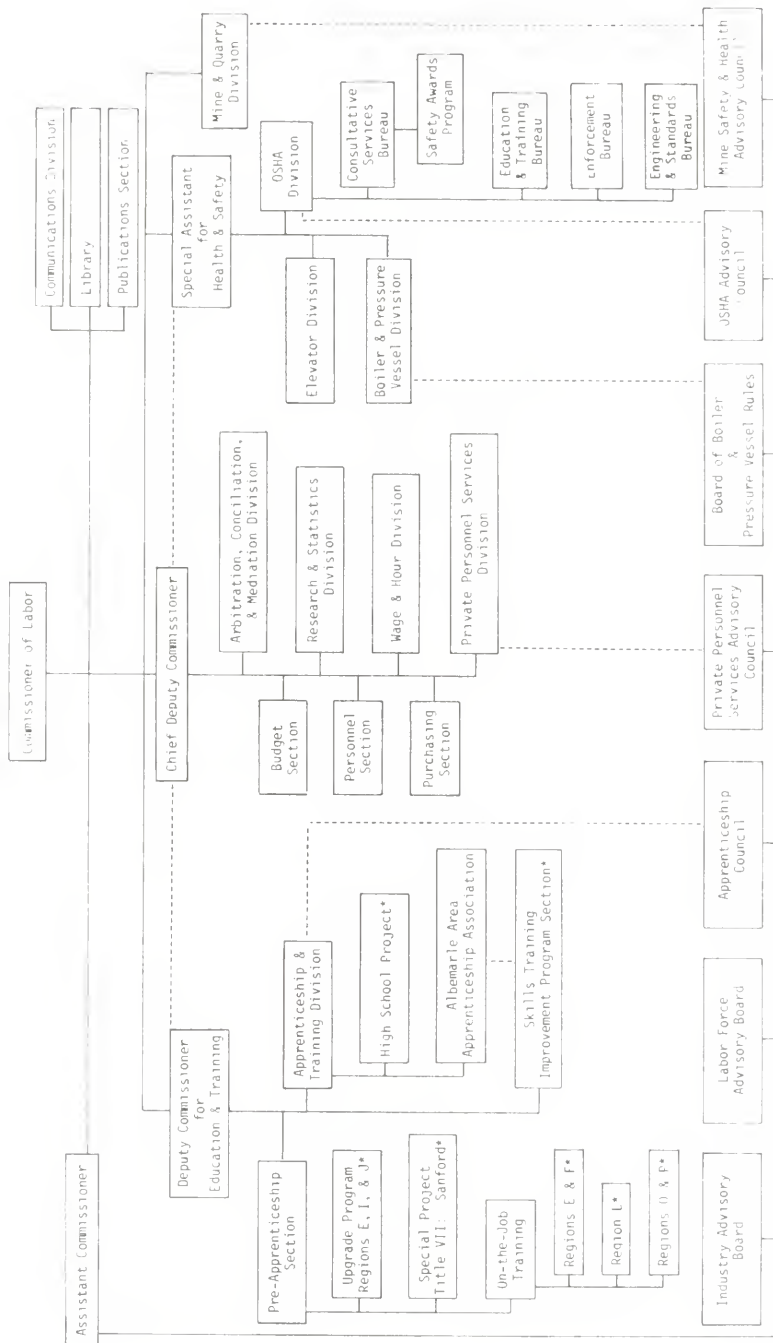
In the discharge of its various duties, the Department of Labor maintains liaison and cooperative working relationships with many other state and federal agencies. In the federal government these include the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Employment Standards Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration, all in the U.S. Department of Labor; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; National Labor Relations Board; and Veterans Administration. Within North Carolina, the Department of Labor works closely with the N.C. Department of Community Colleges; Division of Health Services, N.C. Department of Human Resources; Building Code Council, N.C. Department of Insurance; Division of Employment and Training, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development; and the Vocational Education Division, N.C. Department of Public Instruction.

In administering the Department of Labor and its programs, the Commissioner has the assistance of a Chief Deputy Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner for Education and Training and an Assistant Commissioner.

The principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs of the Department are carried out by nine divisions, each headed by a Director. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Division, the Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Division, the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division, the Elevator and Amusement Ride Division, the Mine and Quarry Division, the Occupational Safety and Health Division, the Private Personnel Services Division, the Research and Statistics Division and the Wage and Hour Division.



# Department of Labor



\*LITA funded, "Regions" are established state planning regions

Support services are handled by the Budget, Personnel, Publications and Purchasing Sections, and the Communications Division.

Four statutory and three other advisory groups assist the Commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council, the Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, the Labor Force Advisory Board, the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council, the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council, the Private Personnel Service Advisory Council and the Industry Advisory Board. A separate unit independent from the Department of Labor is the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board, which hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSHA Division and whose members are appointed by the Governor.

### **Apprenticeship and Training**

The Apprenticeship and Training Division promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers. In 1981 more than 3,500 citizens were enrolled in these private industry supported programs, which are authorized under a 1939 state law enacted "to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands." Apprenticeship programs are established with private employers or under the sponsorship of joint labor-management committees. The division encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means to acquiring steady, fulfilling employment at excellent wages and with career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine on-the-job experience with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a community college or technical institute. The division is the administrator in North Carolina of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 which created the mechanism to establish uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The division establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs which meet established criteria, is a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

### **Opportunities for Skills Training (On-The-Job Training and CETA)**

In addition to apprenticeship, the Department of Labor promotes opportunities for skills training through on-the-job training programs, pre-apprenticeship programs and skills upgrading programs. Labor Department representatives meet with employers to design training programs tailored to their needs. Employers willing to employ individuals eligible under guidelines of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) may qualify for financial assistance as well as for assistance with program design. In 1981, 479 participants were enrolled in on-the-job training programs certified by the Apprenticeship and Training Division, and more than 600 participants were enrolled in CETA-supported programs developed by the Skills Training Improvement Program Section and the Pre-apprenticeship Section.

### **Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation**

The Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Division directs the Department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the division has sought to effect voluntary, amicable and expeditious settlement of disputes between employers and employees which otherwise are likely to result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. *Mediation:* Upon

application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way. *Conciliation:* When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the Commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding effect upon the parties. *Arbitration:* In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact the Uniform Arbitration Act, which establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel. The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to make themselves available to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the *N.C. Administrative Code* authorizes the Commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.

### **Boilers and Pressure Vessels**

The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division enforces the Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act of North Carolina. The law, which became effective in 1976, expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The division regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection, use and operation of vessels subject to the law. The division conducts periodic inspections of vessels under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors. The division maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of boilers and pressure vessels being operated, and issues operating certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the act. More than 67,000 boilers and pressure vessels currently are on record with the division.

### **Elevator and Amusement Rides**

The Elevator and Amusement Ride Division is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for persons with disabilities that operate in public establishments (except federal buildings) and private places of employment. Nearly 10,000 inspections are conducted annually by this division, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. Any company or person wanting to erect any equipment that is under this division's jurisdiction, except amusement rides, must submit prints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. The division will issue an installation permit, which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, division personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location. Employers, institutions such as churches, and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities may acquire help from the division. The division also offers architects and builders a service of reviewing for code compliance plans for proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

### **Mine and Quarry Safety**

The Mine and Quarry Division enforces the 1976 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act. Previous North Carolina laws on the operation and inspection of mines and quarries in the state date back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees. The Mine and Quarry Division assists these operators to comply with the provisions of the federal act which require them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 535 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 5,000 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There are also approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina, which are operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Division.

### **Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA)**

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state, and to all agencies of state and local government. North Carolina currently conducts one of 23 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services, education and training opportunities, and engineering assistance to the 102,000 private businesses and the public employers which are under its jurisdiction. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. North Carolina's private businesses had a work-related accident and illness incident rate in 1979 of 7.8 per 100 full-time workers as compared to the national average of 9.5. This 18 percent better record is suggestive of the sensitivity of North Carolina's employers to the safety and health of their employees, and of the cooperation which they extend to the state's OSHA enforcement staff.

### **Private Personnel and Job Listing Services**

The Private Personnel Service Division licenses and regulates private personnel and job listing services operating in North Carolina. This activity was conducted pursuant to a 1929 statute until 1979, when a completely new act was adopted by the General Assembly. With the new law came additional protections for job applicants who use applicant-paid, fee-charging personnel and job listing services. The new provisions include strengthened contract requirements between an applicant and an agency, and authorization for the Department to inspect licensed agencies upon receipt of a formal consumer complaint. All agencies charging a fee to applicants must be licensed by the Department, and currently 103 of the 258 services in the state are under departmental jurisdiction. Agencies which are solely employer-paid need not be licensed by the Department.

## Research and Statistics

The Research and Statistics Division compiles and publishes comprehensive data on occupational injuries and illnesses in North Carolina for use in the Department's state-administered Occupational Safety and Health Program and for use by industry as a reference guide in conducting their own plant safety and health activities. These data provide reliable measures for evaluating the incidence, nature and causes of injuries and illnesses in the workplace. They are obtained by compiling and analyzing the annual reports provided by some 13,000 cooperating North Carolina employers. The division also assembles and publishes monthly data on building activity—number of units authorized, dollar-volume and type of construction—in North Carolina by 44 cities of more than 10,000 population and by county. The division provides keypunch assistance required by several other divisions of the Department, transferring their operational data onto keypunch cards for subsequent use in their computer data processing operations. The division also serves as the Department's research facility, developing information upon a variety of subjects, as needed.

## Wages and Hours

The Wage and Hour Division administers and enforces the 1979 North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, which consolidated four previously separate state laws covering minimum wage, maximum hours, uniform wage payments and child labor. Minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally apply to all North Carolina businesses which have at least four employees and are not subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage payment provisions cover all employees in North Carolina except those employed in state and local government. The state minimum wage is \$2.90 an hour, and there is a sub-minimum of \$2.60 an hour for full-time students. An employee must work for more than 45 hours in any workweek to qualify for overtime. Employment certificates are required for workers aged 14 through 17, who may not work in certain hazardous occupations. There are daily and weekly hours restrictions, and break requirements, for 14- and 15-year-old workers. Youth aged 12 and 13 may be employed for newspaper delivery only, for which an employment certificate is not required. Employment for youth under age 12 is not permitted. The division investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees..

## BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW BOARD

(G.S. 95-135)

**Purpose:** To hear and issue decisions on appeals entered from citations and abatement periods and from all types of penalties issued by the Office of Occupational Safety and Health.

**Composition:** 3 members appointed by the Governor (persons whose training, education and experience qualify them to carry out the functions of the Board).

**Term:** 6 years (Staggered terms).

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Wesley N. Jones <sup>2</sup> .....	Wake .....	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough <sup>3</sup> .....	Hertford .....	1889-1892
William I. Harris <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick <sup>6</sup> .....	Cleveland .....	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>7</sup> .....	Wake .....	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner <sup>8</sup> .....	Davidson .....	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman .....	Henderson .....	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist .....	Caldwell .....	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher <sup>9</sup> .....	Ashe .....	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford <sup>10</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1938-1954
Frank Crane <sup>11</sup> .....	Union .....	1954-1973
William C. Creel <sup>12</sup> .....	Wake .....	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. <sup>13</sup> .....	Rowan .....	1975-1977
John C. Brooks .....	Wake .....	1977-

<sup>1</sup>The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for the appointment of a commissioner, by the governor, to a two year term. In 1899 another act was passed by the general assembly which provided that the commissioner would be elected by the general assembly during that session, and that future commissioners would be elected in the general elections — beginning in 1900 — for a four year term.

<sup>2</sup>Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887 for a two year term.

<sup>3</sup>Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889 for a two year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

<sup>4</sup>Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892 to replace Scarborough.

<sup>5</sup>Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893 for a two year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

<sup>6</sup>Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two year term.

<sup>7</sup>Lacy was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899.

<sup>8</sup>Varner was elected in the general elections in 1900.

<sup>9</sup>Fletcher was elected in the general elections in 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

<sup>10</sup>Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938 to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

<sup>11</sup>Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954 to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections in 1954.

<sup>12</sup>Creel died August 25, 1975.

<sup>13</sup>Nye was appointed by Governor Holshouser to fill the unexpired term of Creel.







## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

## JAMES EUGENE LONG

## Commissioner of Insurance

**Early Years:** Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen (Brooks) Long.

**Education:** Burlington City Schools; Walter M. Williams High School, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963, A.B.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1966, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney; Counsel to Liston B. Ramsey, Speaker of NC House of Representatives, 1980-84; Partner, Long & Long, 1976-84; Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, 1975-76; Partner, Long, Ridge, & Long, 1967-75; Associate, Long, Ridge, Harris & Walker, 1966-67.

**Organizations:** NC State Bar, Inc., 1966-present; Secretary and Director, NC Special Olympics, Inc., 1967-75; Burlington-Alamance Chamber of Commerce, 1968-74.

**Boards & Commissions:** Chairman, NC Arson Awareness Council, 1985-; Chairman, NC Manufactured Housing Board, 1985-; Member: Firemen's Relief Fund; Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Board; NC Fire Commission; Capital Planning Commission; Vice-chairman, Southeastern Zone and Member, Executive Committee; National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 1986; Chairman, NC Property Tax Commission, 1981-84. State Fire Marshal, 1986-.

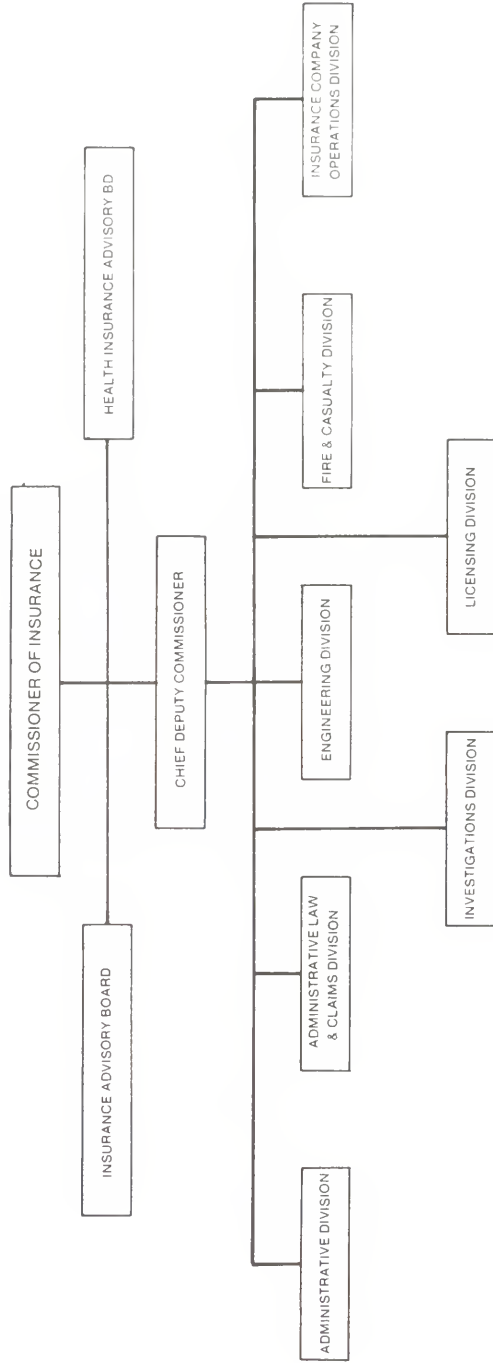
**Political Activities:** Insurance Commissioner, 1985-(elected, 1984); Member, NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1972-1973, 1975.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Laura Jean Guy of Louisville, Kentucky, October 17, 1975. Children: James E. Jr., and Rebecca (Long) McNeal.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE



## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Before March 6, 1899, the licensing and supervision of insurance companies doing business in North Carolina was delegated to the Secretary of State. The 1899 General Assembly established the Department of Insurance and gave it the responsibility of admitting, licensing, and generally regulating insurance companies. The first Commissioner of Insurance was to be elected by the General Assembly and subsequently to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. This would occur in January of 1901, and the appointed Commissioners would serve four-year terms. In 1907, however, the General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the North Carolina Constitution to provide that the Office of Commissioner of Insurance would be a constitutional office and that the Commissioner would be elected by the people every four years.

The Commissioner and Department of Insurance regulate the various kinds of insurance sold in this State and the companies and agents that sell it. All authority to regulate the business of insurance is delegated to the Commissioner by the General Assembly. More specifically, the Commissioner and Department oversee the formation and operation of insurance companies; enforce the minimum financial standards for licensing and continued operations of insurers; regulate the premium rates insurers charge, the language in their insurance policies, and their risk classification systems; require periodic financial disclosures by insurers and agents; provide for audits of insurers in order to monitor their solvency; license and regulate agents, brokers, and claims adjusters; prescribe and define what kind of insurance may be sold in this State; provide information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under their policies; and prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among persons in the business of insurance.

The Commissioner and Department also license and regulate bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies, and collection agencies. Other responsibilities include providing staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the State Fire Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, the Arson Awareness Council, and the (Building) Code Officials Qualifications Board.

Other important functions of the Commissioner and Department that affect many citizens of the State are the training of firemen and rescue squad workers and the certification of fire departments for fire insurance rating purposes.

The Department comprises the following entities:

### Administration Division

This division works hand-in-hand with the Commissioner in research, policy-making decisions, and the setting of goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance as well as administering budget and personnel for the entire department.

### Fire and Rescue Services Division

This division has the responsibility of administering the Firemen's Relief Fund, developing and carrying out training for existing fire departments and rescue squads, assisting the Department of Administration clearinghouse and information center in the Farm and Home Administration Loan Program, and working with the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, North Carolina Fireman's Association and

North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads in improving fire and rescue protection procedures throughout the state.

### **Consumer Services Division**

The Consumer Services Division has the goal of responding promptly, clearly and courteously to each question and complaint from the public concerning insurance and to acquaint all consumers with alternatives and courses of action they may pursue to solve their particular insurance problem.

### **Special Services Division**

The Special Services Division has the responsibility of licensing, regulating and auditing premium finance companies bail bondsmen, collection agencies and motor clubs, and investigating all complaints from all citizens involving these areas.

### **Agent Services Division**

The Agent Services Division regulate and revises licenses every agent, adjuster, broker and appraiser doing business in North Carolina as well as nonresident brokers and non-resident life agents, reviews all applications for examinations, oversees agents' and adjuster's examinations, maintains a file on each licensed individual and each company's agents and representatives.

### **State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division**

This division is the Risk Manager for state government. The Division is responsible for insuring state-owned buildings and their contents susceptible to fire, windstorms, and allied perils. It also approves plans for and inspects all state-owned buildings and places insurance for all state agencies.

### **Engineering Division**

This Division assists owners, local officials, contractors, other State Agencies, and the general public in understanding and enforcing the State Building Codes. These codes specifically outline requirements needed for general building instruction, fire protection, plumbing, air conditioning and electrical heating, energy conservation, and accessibility for the physically handicapped. Furthermore, as a means of protecting you, the Division monitors the performance of Independent Third Party Inspection Agencies which have to be approved by the Code Council in order to continue inspecting and labeling modular structures. It serves as the technical staff to the State Building Code Council.

### **Investigations**

The Investigations Unit is responsible for handling complaints from insurance companies concerning agents failing to submit premiums paid by citizens on policies. This unit conducts investigations of individuals where there is evidence to indicate fraudulent claims. This section assists the Agent Services Division in determining whether agents should be licensed or if a license should be revoked and also assists the Consumer Division when more in-depth investigation is needed on complaints. In addition to overseeing the day-to-day operation of the Special Services and Investigations Div-

isions, the Senior Deputy Commissioner for Regulatory Services is also responsible for the overall implementation of the Affirmative Action Program for the Department of Insurance.

### **Fire and Casualty Division**

This division reviews homeowners, farmers, automobiles, workers' compensation, other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules. It promotes policies that are easy to read and understand and that are in the public's interest. The Division also encourages rates that are not excessively or unfairly discriminatory. It is responsible for approvals concerning downward deviations in rates, premiums for homeowners, private passenger autos, and other personal lines. Citizens who have difficulty in obtaining insurance are assisted by approvals of individual consent-to-rate applications and filings to place insurance in excess of surplus lines. This division also assists the legislature, other state agencies and divisions of the Department of Insurance, insurance companies, and citizens who want information on fire and casualty rates, rules and coverages.

### **Financial Evaluation Division**

This division supervises the audits of insurance companies licensed to sell insurance maximum protection to policyholders. Each audit includes all aspects of the company's operations: its financial status, compliance with laws and regulations, practices and procedures, and its treatment of policyholders. This division continues the supervision of all domestic and foreign (out-of-state based) insurance organizations who choose to do business in North Carolina. The Division also supervises mergers between companies, liquidations, and collection of taxes. It is responsible for completing audits of annual and interim statements and rendering service to policyholders.

### **S.H.I.I.P.**

The Senior Health Insurance Information Program gives advise to our senior citizens on the purchase of needed insurance coverage. This is an all volunteer, non-insurance rated group trained by the Commissioner's staff.

## BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

### BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

(G.S. 143-136)

**Purpose:** To prepare and adopt a NC State Building Code (Prior to the adoption of this code, the council will hold at least one public hearing in Raleigh); to revise and amend the code; to print and distribute copies of the Code and its amendments to State and local governmental officials, departments, agencies and educational institutions and make them available to the public; to adopt procedural requirements necessary for adequate enforcement of the Code; to conduct hearing appeals; and to recommend to the General Assembly desirable statutory changes simplifying, improving and enforcement existing laws.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor (1 registered architect, 1 licensed general contractor, 1 registered architect or general contractor specializing in residential design or construction, 1 registered engineer practicing structural engineering, 1 registered engineer practicing mechanical engineering, 1 licensed plumbing and heating contractor, 1 municipal or county building inspector, 1 representative of the public who is not a member of the building construction industry, 1 licensed electrical contractor, 1 registered engineer on the engineering staff of a State agency charged with approval of plans of State-owned buildings. No architect or engineer may be involved in the manufacture, promotion or sale of building materials.

**Term:** Six (6) Years.

**Officers:** All officers are elected by the Council.

### CODE OFFICIALS QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

(G.S. 143-151.9)

**Purpose:** To make known the rules and regulations for the administration of the board, including the authority to require submission of reports and information by State agencies, local inspection departments and local governing bodies relating to the employment, education and training of Code-enforcement officials; to establish minimum standards for employment as a Code-enforcement official; to certify qualified persons to be code-enforcement officials; to consult and cooperate with counties, municipalities, agencies of the State and universities and other institutions concerning the development of Code-enforcement training; to establish minimum standards and levels of education for all Code-enforcement instructors; to conduct and encourage research to improve education and training; to adopt bylaws; and to appoint advisory committees when appropriate.

**Composition:** 20 members — 7 appointed by the Governor, 3 by the Lieutenant Governor, 4 by Speaker of the House, 1 by the Dean of the Schools of Engineering, 1 by the Director of the Institute of Government, 1 by the President of the Department of Community Colleges, and 1 by the Commissioner of Insurance (1 city or county

manager; 2 members, 1 elected official from a city with over 5,000 population, and 1 under 5,000; 2 members, 1 elected official representing a county over 40,000 population, and 1 under 40,000; 1 county building official with duties of building, plumbing, electrical, and heating codes; 1 registered architect; 1 registered engineer; 2 licensed general contractors, 1 specializing in residential construction; 1 electrical contractor; 1 licensed plumbing and heating contractor; 1 faculty member of the Institute of Government; 1 member of the Department of Community Colleges; 1 member from the Department of Insurance, Division of Engineering and Building Code; and 2 citizens from North Carolina).

**Term:** Four (4) Years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman selected after initial appointment by Board.

## HEALTH INSURANCE ADVISORY BOARD

(G.S. 58.202.2)

**Purpose:** To review an analysis of complaints prepared by the Department of Insurance relating to the Health Insurance industry; to call companies before the Board to examine operation and procedure; to reprimand, place on probation, or suspend license of any company not operating in the public interest; to study the Health Insurance Industry and recommend procedures and changes resulting from the study; to subpoena persons and records; and to administer oaths and take testimony.

**Composition:** 9 members — 5 appointed by the Governor from the public at-large and 4 from the Insurance industry upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Insurance. Commissioner of Insurance is an ex officio member.

**Term:** Four (4) Years.

## HEALTH CARE EXCESS LIABILITY FUND

(G.S. 58-254.23)

**Purpose:** To adopt rules and regulations for the interpretation and implementation of the Health Care Excess Liability Fund; to employ officers and employees; to sue and be sued in all actions of any act of omission in connection with the affairs of the Fund; to enter into any contracts or obligations relating to the Fund which are permitted by law; and to conduct all business affairs relating to the Fund.

**Composition:** 8 members — 3 appointed by the Governor (1 from a list of 2 nominees submitted by the NC Nurses Association, 1 from a list of 2 nominees submitted by the NC Dental Society, 1 from a health care profession); 2 by the Lieutenant Governor (2 from a list of 4 nominees submitted by the NC Medical Society); 2 by the Speaker of the House (2 from a list of 4 nominees submitted by the NC Hospital Association); and 1 ex officio (Commissioner of Insurance).

**Term:** Four (4) Years.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected annually by and from the membership of the Board.



COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
James R. Young <sup>2</sup> .....	Vance .....	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade <sup>3</sup> .....	Carteret .....	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney <sup>4</sup> .....	Surry .....	1927-1942
William P. Hodges <sup>5</sup> .....	Martin .....	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek <sup>6</sup> .....	Moore .....	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold <sup>7</sup> .....	Rutherford .....	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier <sup>8</sup> .....	Orange .....	1962-1973
John R. Ingram .....	Randolph .....	1973-1985
James F. Long .....	Alamance .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current general assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four year term. (*Public Laws*, 1899, Chapter 54.) Then in 1907, the general assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (*Public Laws*, Chapter 868).

<sup>2</sup>Young was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following reappointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.

<sup>3</sup>Wade was elected in the general elections in 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.

<sup>4</sup>Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections in 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.

<sup>5</sup>Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections in 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.

<sup>6</sup>Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections in 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.

<sup>7</sup>Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections in 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.

<sup>8</sup>Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections in 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964.





DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION  
JAMES SHEPHERD LOFTON

Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 22, 1943, the son of Helen Carter and Thomas Stark Lofton.

**Education:** Oak Hill Academy, 1961; Lees-McRae College.

**Profession:** Buyer, Belk Brothers Company, Charlotte (1963-66); Civic Affairs Manager, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce (1966-69); Marketing Officer, First Union National Bank (1969-73); Administrative Assistant to U.S. Congressman James G. Martin (1973-85); Executive Assistant to N.C. Governor James G. Martin (1985-87); Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, (1987-).

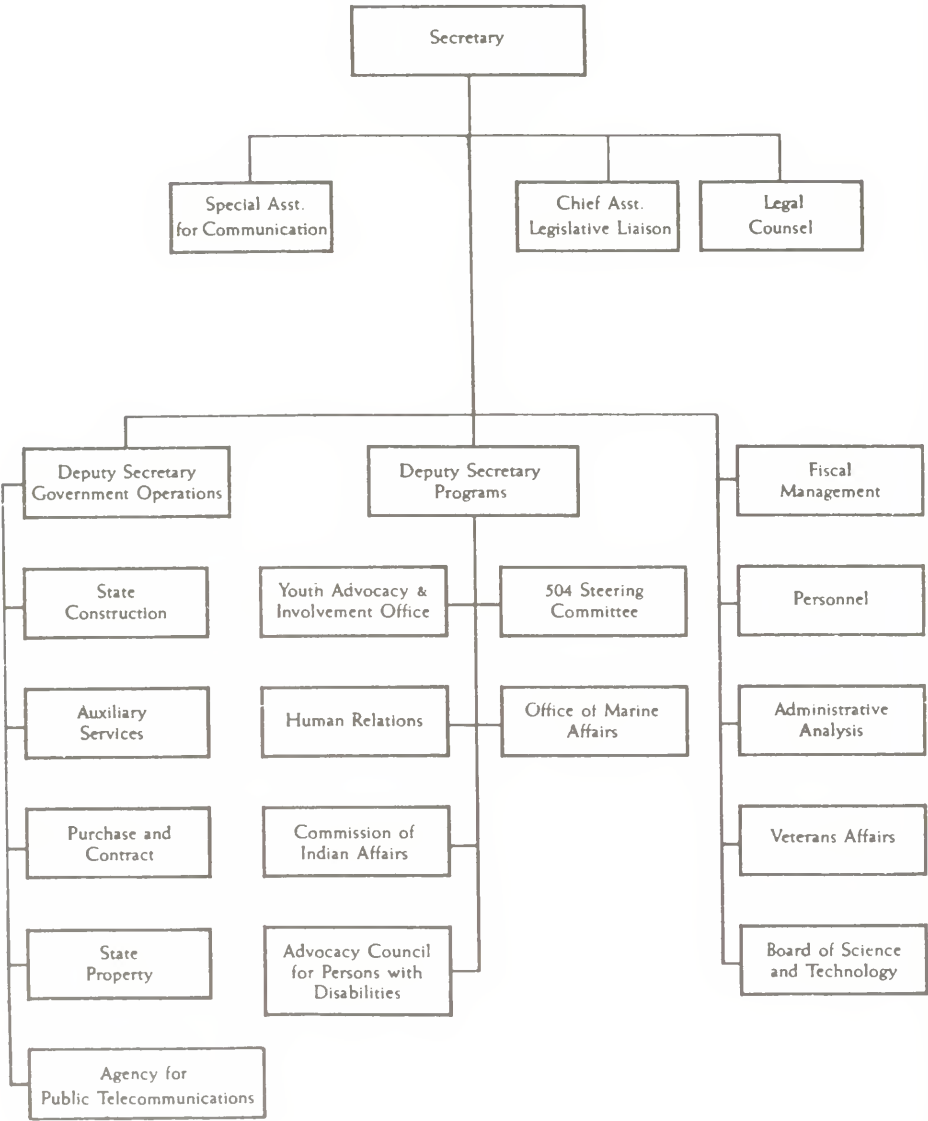
**Organizations:** Phalanx Lodge No. 31 A.F. and A.M.; Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 32nd Degree KCCH and Oasis Temple, Charlotte; Parents Council, Elon College.

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, N.C. Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; Chairman, Governor's Management Council; Secretary, Computer Commission; Secretary, N.C. Board of Science and Technology; Ex Officio Member, Coastal Resources Advisory Council; Ex Officio Member, Committee on Art in State Buildings; Ex Officio Member, N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs; Ex Officio Member, Internship Council; Ex Officio Member, Board of Public Telecommunications.

**Commissions:** Ex Officio Member, Energy Policy Council.

**Family:** Married to the former Sarah Clarinda Knight. Children: Sarah Clarinda, Mary Melissa, James Shepherd, Jr.

North Carolina Department of Administration



### **N.C. Department of Administration**

The Department of Administration was created in 1957 to serve as the staff agency for the Governor and to provide services for other state government agencies. Often referred to as the "state's business manager," the Department of Administration also has two other important duties. It provides research assistance for the Governor and serves various segments of North Carolina's population that have traditionally been underrepresented. The department administers an operating budget of over \$111 million. It has 1,100 employees, including computer programmers, engineers, architects, telecommunications specialists, social researchers, security officers and many others.

The Department of Administration was re-created and re-established by the Executive Organization Act of 1973, which was an attempt to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to its enactment, over 300 agencies reported directly to the Governor. Some of this reorganization has been reversed recently as several agencies lobbied successfully to move out of the department and to report, once again, directly to the Governor. Because of its unique role as manager of the state's internal operations, the Department of Administration works to ensure that the taxpayers' dollars are always used wisely and that good management is pervasive, making the department a model for all of state government. A number of efforts are underway to improve management and increase productivity in the department and throughout state government. Some efforts include the Government Executive Institute for top-level management, which trains executive-level managers in skills and knowledge needed to perform their unique duties, and the State Employee Suggestion System, which awards employees a percentage of money saved through their suggestions.

The department also administers the Outer Continental Shelf Program and the three North Carolina Aquariums through its Office of Marine Affairs; provides teleconferencing facilities and media production through its Agency for Public Telecommunications; and assists veterans and their dependents through its Division of Veterans Affairs. As the "state's business manager," the department handles such diverse areas as state construction, energy management, motor vehicle coordination and maintenance, purchase of goods and services used throughout state government, the state courier system, federal and state surplus property, state printing office, State Capitol Police, landscaping and maintenance of state-owned grounds in the State Government Complex, and the acquisition and disposition of all real state property.

There are several programs that serve special populations within the State of North Carolina: the Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities, the N.C. Human Relations Council, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs and the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office. These programs, each having a citizen council appointed by the Governor as well as the state staff, advocate for the disabled, blacks, Indians, and children and youth within and outside of state government.

The department is headed by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the Governor.

## **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

### **Office of Administrative Analysis**

The Office of Administrative Analysis provides cost-free consulting services to state agencies to help make improvements in organization, methods, equipment use, staffing levels, cost reduction and procedures. OAA also helps agencies determine the needs for copiers and other office automation. This office administers the Employee Suggestion System.

### **Office of Fiscal Management**

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. It files timely financial reports, invoices user agencies for central services and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.

### **DOA Personnel**

DOA Personnel is responsible for recruitment, hiring, grievance and appeal procedures, classification of positions to ensure equitable compensation for all employees, monitoring the departmental affirmative action plan and implementation of the State Personnel System within the department. It also has the responsibility for the administration of the Employee Assistance Program and other state and department employee benefits. Personnel is responsible for the training, management and organizational development of employees and divisions within the department. It is also responsible for developing ways of improving productivity and the quality of work life of the department's employees.

### **Public Information Office**

The Public Information Office provides technical, artistic and journalistic resources for the entire department and, on occasion, for the Office of the Governor. The duties include preparation of news releases, the editing of and supervision over production of official publications, the design and production of visual aids, and the counsel and advice on ways communication with the people of this state can be enhanced.

### **Division of Veterans Affairs**

The Division of Veterans Affairs assists veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

## **GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

### **Agency for Public Telecommunications**

The Agency for Public Telecommunications offers media production services, satellite and audio teleconferencing, and production and distribution of radio and television public service announcements for state agencies. APT produces public service telecasts such as OPEN net and the N.C. Program Cooperative via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.



### **Auxiliary Services**

**Courier Service** - A receipt-supported operation, Courier Service provides courier mail and inter-office mail to local state government offices and 89 counties in North Carolina. **Federal Surplus Property** - Federal Surplus Property acquires and distributes available federal surplus property needed by the eligible recipients in the state and funds costs for operations through receipts from sales.

**Motor Fleet Management** - Motor Fleet Management is responsible for approximately 4,000 vehicles owned by state government. Aside from purchasing and maintenance of state vehicles, this office enforces state regulations relating to their use.

**Physical Plant** - Physical Plant oversees the maintenance of public buildings, provides necessary and adequate cleaning services, elevator operation service and other operational maintenance services for state buildings. It is also responsible for landscaping and maintenance of state-owned grounds in the State Government Complex and in outlying areas.

**State Capitol Police** - This law enforcement agency, with police powers throughout the city of Raleigh, provides security and property protection functions for state government facilities within the Capitol City. This agency is also responsible for enforcement of regulations in state-operated parking lots.

**State Government Printing Office** - A receipt-supported operation, the State Government Printing Office provides typesetting and printing services throughout state government.

**State Surplus Property** - State Surplus Property is responsible for the sale of all supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state and considered to be surplus, obsolete or unused.

### **State Construction Office**

State Construction is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

### **State Property Office**

State Property is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. This office also prepares and keeps current a computerized inventory of all land and buildings owned or leased by the state or any state agency.

### **Division of Purchase and Contract**

Purchase and Contract serves as the central purchasing activity for state government and certain other entities. Contracts are established for the purchase, lease and lease-purchase of the goods and services required by all state agencies, institutions, public school districts, community colleges and the university system, totaling \$750 million annually. In addition, local governments, nonprofit corporations operating charitable hospitals, local nonprofit community sheltered workshops, volunteer nonprofit fire departments and lifesaving and rescue squads who elect to participate may use the services of Purchase and Contract.

## **PROGRAMS**

### **Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities.**

The Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities pursues appropriate remedies, including legal ones, on behalf of disabled citizens who feel they have been discriminated against. The council also offers technical assistance regarding disability issues, promotes employment opportunities for disabled persons, and reviews policies and legislation relating to these persons. North Carolina Human Relations Council. The Human Relations Council provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of this state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The council also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

### **North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs**

The Commission of Indian Affairs is responsible for bringing local, state and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for the Indian citizens of North Carolina. The commission is also charged with assisting Indian communities in social and economic development and the promotion of unity among all Indians of this state.

### **Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office**

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office (YAIO) seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through their participation in community services and the development of youth leadership capabilities. The office provides case advocacy to individuals in need of services for children and youth. YAIO also researches the needs of children and youth in this state and makes recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

### **504 Steering Committee**

The 504 Steering Committee, appointed by the Governor, oversees the state's compliance with Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Federal funding requirements have been established for the accessibility for state government facilities and programs.

### **Office of Marine Affairs**

The Office of Marine Affairs advocates and promotes public awareness, appreciation and wise utilization of the natural and cultural resources of coastal North Carolina. The three North Carolina Aquariums provide educational opportunities to over one million people annually; the Marine Science Council recommends state ocean policies and encourages marine research; and the Outer Continental Shelf Resources Recovery Program ensures stewardship while providing state participation in regional and federal resource utilization efforts.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

### ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH AUTHORITY, NORTH CAROLINA (G.S. 122-120)

**Purpose:** To receive and expend state, federal, and private funds through the "Alcoholism Research Fund" for research grants concerning the causes and effects of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, for the training of alcohol research personnel, and for promoting public awareness of the alcohol abuse problem.

**Composition:** 10 members, which include 9 members appointed by the Governor and the Director of the Center for Alcohol Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**Term:** 6 years, staggered

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman selected by the Authority. Director of Center for Alcohol Studies serves as Executive Secretary.

### CAPITAL BUILDING AUTHORITY (G.S. 129-40)

**Purpose:** To select architects, engineers and other consultants. To plan and supervise construction of buildings and other capital improvement projects for which the N.C. General Assembly may make appropriations. To submit an annual report of its activities and completion of all major projects to the N.C. Capital Planning Commission and Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations.

**Composition:** 9 members - 5 appointed by the Governor and 4 appointed by the General Assembly.

**Officers:** Governor appoints Chairman, and Authority elects Vice Chairman.

### CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-373)

**Purpose:** To obtain and maintain up-to-date building requirements for state governmental agencies in the City of Raleigh. To formulate a long-range capital improvement program for government agencies in Wake County. To recommend the requisition of land as required. To select the locations for state government buildings, memorials, monuments and improvements in Wake County except General Assembly. To name any new state government building in Wake County except North Carolina State University, Dorothea Dix, General Assembly or Governor Morehead School.

**Composition:** Governor; all members of the Council of State; Speaker of the House; 4 members of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 4 members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House; and a representative of the City of Raleigh designated by the City Council.

**Term:** 2 years

**Officers:** Governor is Chairman; Lieutenant Governor is Vice Chairman.

**Meetings:** Quarterly

### **CHILDREN AND YOUTH, GOVERNOR'S ADVOCACY COUNCIL ON (G.S. 143B-414)**

**Purpose:** To act as an advocate for children and youth within state and local government and private agencies. To assist in developing and coordinating child advocacy systems on regional and local levels. To review programs of state government for children, youth and their families. To identify needs and make program recommendations. To present written reports to Governor at least annually. To provide information to the general public and agencies serving children, youth and their families. **Composition:** 17 members - 13 appointed by Governor (9 citizens who have interest and knowledge of children and youth, persons who work with children or representatives of organizations concerned with problems of children and youth, 4 youth members - 2 male and 2 female who are 18 years or younger at time of appointment); 2 senators by the President of Senate; and 2 by the House of Representatives.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the Governor.

### **CONTRACT APPEALS, BOARD OF STATE (G.S. 143-135.10)**

**Purpose:** To provide contractors with the opportunity to appeal administrative decisions made by the Secretary of Administration and the State Highway Administrator concerning claims raised under state construction projects.

**Composition:** 5 members, which include 3 appointed by the Governor and 2 appointed by the General Assembly upon their recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**Term:** 4-year terms for Governor appointees; 2-year terms for General Assembly appointees.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor; Vice Chairman elected by members.

### **DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN, N.C. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE, BOARD OF TRUSTEES (G.S. 143B-426.24)**

**Purpose:** To administer the deferred compensation plan.

**Composition:** 7 members - 3 members appointed by the Governor; 2 members appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate; the State Treasurer, ex-officio, and the Secretary of Administration, ex-officio.

**Term:** 2-year terms.

**Officers:** Chairman is Secretary of the Department of Administration.

### **DISABILITIES, GOVERNOR'S ADVOCACY COUNCIL FOR PERSONS WITH (P.L. 94-103, Sec. 141; G.S. 143B-403.1)**

**Purpose:** To provide for a statewide program of protection and advocacy for all developmentally, mentally, physically, emotionally, and otherwise disabled persons; to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies to ensure protection

of their rights; to advise the Secretary on employment matters and to assist local advocacy efforts.

**Composition:** 22 members, which include 16 appointed by the Governor (8 of whom must be disabled persons or parents of disabled persons), Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Insurance, Secretary of Human Resources, Chairman of the Employment Security Commission, and 2 appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**Term:** 4-year terms for Governor appointees; 2-year terms for General Assembly appointees.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman appointed by the Governor.

### **ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NORTH CAROLINA (G.S. 159F-4)**

**Purpose:** To encourage good management of solid waste. To develop alternative energy sources. To promote effective management of energy for public facilities.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor; Vice Chairman elected by Authority.

### **HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-391,392)**

**Purpose:** To study problems concerning human relations. To promote equality of opportunity for all citizens. To promote understanding, respect and goodwill among all citizens. To provide channels of communication among the races. To encourage the employment of qualified people without regard to race. To encourage youths to become better trained and qualified for employment. To receive on behalf of the Department of Administration and to recommend expenditure of gifts and grants from public and private donors. To enlist the cooperation and assistance of all State and local government officials. To assist local good neighborhood councils and bi-racial human relations committees.

**Composition:** 20 members - 16 appointed by Governor (1 from each of the 11 congressional districts, 5 at large); 2 by the Lieutenant Governor; 2 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor.

### **INDIAN AFFAIRS, COMMISSION OF (G.S. 143B-404)**

**Purpose:** To deal fairly and effectively with Indian Affairs. To bring local, state and federal resources into focus for the implementation and continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of North Carolina. To provide aid and protection. To prevent undue hardships. To assist Indian communities in social and economic development. To promote recognition of and the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions. To study, consider, compile and give out information on any aspect of Indian Affairs. To prepare an annual written report of its proceedings, findings and recommendations for the Governor and the legislature.

**Composition:** 22 members— 17 appointed by Indian members selected by Tribal or community consent; (2 members from each: Coharie, Cumberland, Haliwa-Saponi, Waccamaw-Siouan, the Guilford Native Americans, the Metrolina Native Indians, and 3 from the Lumbee. If the Cherokees choose to participate, they shall have 2 members); and 5 Ex officio, Secretary of Human Resources, Chairman of the State Employee Security Commission, Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Commissioner of Labor, and 1 appointee by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and 1 appointee by the Lieutenant Governor.

**Term:** 3 years, except for 2 appointees by Speaker and Lieutenant Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor.

### INDIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY

(G.S. 157-66)

**Purpose:** To exercise its powers to provide improved housing for Indians of low income throughout the state.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by Governor and selected from the following major groups of N.C. Indians: Haliwa, Coharie, Waccamaw-Siouan, Lumbee tribes and the Cumberland County, Guilford and Metrolina Associations.

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by the Authority.

### INTERNSHIP COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-417)

**Purpose:** To determine the number of student interns to be allocated to each of the offices or departments. To screen applications for student internships and select from these applications the recipients of the internships. To determine the appropriateness of proposals for projects for student interns submitted by the offices and departments.

**Composition:** 17 members - 14 appointed by Governor (2 representative of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, 4 representatives of the UNC system, 2 representatives of Private Colleges or Universities, 3 representatives of Colleges or Universities with an enrollment less than 5,000 students, and 3 former interns), 1 by the Lieutenant Governor, 1 by the Speaker of the House and the Secretary of Administration or designee.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor

### MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, GOVERNOR'S

(G.S. 143B-426.22)

**Purpose:** To make state government more efficient and productive; review agency plans and policies attempting to improve management and productivity and recommend to the Governor certain initiatives to that end; authorize special management and productivity projects and develop criteria for annual recognition of outstanding government executives.



**Composition:** 21 ex-officio members, which include Secretary of Administration; senior staff officer for productivity and management programs for the Departments of Administration, Commerce, Correction, Crime Control and Public Safety, Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Natural Resources and Community Development, Revenue, and Transportation, and the Office of State Personnel, Office of State Budget and Management, and the Governor's Program for Executive and Organizational Development. Any other state agency and the University of North Carolina may designate a similar staff officer as a representative to the council.

**Term:** Not designated

**Officers:** Secretary of Administration is Chairman.

### MARINE SCIENCE COUNCIL, NORTH CAROLINA (G.S. 143B-389)

**Purpose:** To serve as the central ocean and marine policy planning body of the state and communicate and cooperate with federal, state, regional and local bodies and agencies to the end of effecting a coordinated ocean and marine policy. To encourage the use and study of the ocean, estuarine and coastal waters of the state by citizens and industries of the state. To encourage education and training in ocean science technology in the state. To maintain liaison with the corresponding authorities of nearby coastal states. To develop and maintain a continuing inventory of the ocean and marine resources of the state. To assist in the coordination of efforts toward full development of the state's ocean and marine resources with proper attention being given to the need for wise utilization. To coordinate plans for and work with relevant governmental agencies in the implementation of all federal, state and local legislation relating to ocean and marine resources. To examine all research, education and management programs relating to ocean and marine resources and to recommend revision when appropriate. To secure directly from any executive department, agency subdivision or independent instrumentality of state or local governments, any information it deems necessary to carry out its functions. To administer the North Carolina Aquariums.

**Composition:** 28 members, which include 18 appointed by the Governor from the public and private academic and scientific institutions in the state and from the various industries and professions in the state concerned with the exploration and use of the ocean and marine resources, 3 at-large members appointed by the Governor, 3 chairpersons of the North Carolina Aquarium Advisory Committees, 1 representing the Department of Commerce in the area of ports and waterways, 2 representing the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development in the area of coastal resources and environmental protection, and 1 representing the Department of Human Resources in the area of health services.

**Term:** 4-year terms for Governor appointees. Aquariums' local advisory committee chairpersons serve during their tenures as chairmen. Others serve at the pleasure of their respective department secretaries.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor.



**PUBLIC RADIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(G.S. 143B-426.12)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Board of the Agency for Public Telecommunications on the distribution of State funds to radio public licensees in North Carolina and how stations should be funded to allow at least one radio station accessible to every citizen of North Carolina. To advise the Board on radio development policies.

**Composition:** 9 members—6 appointed by Governor from general public; 3 representatives of public radio broadcast licensees in the State.

**Term:** Representatives of radio—3 years; General public members—2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman is elected by the Committee from among general public members.

**Meetings:** Quarterly.

**PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS, BOARD OF****(G.S. 143B-426.9)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Governor, Council of State, the principal State departments, the University of North Carolina, the General Assembly and other State agencies on all matters of telecommunications policy that may affect North Carolina citizens. To foster and stimulate the use of telecommunications programming services and systems for noncommercial educational and cultural purposes by public agencies for the improvement of governmental services and functions. To study the utilization of the frequency spectrum and to advise on its management. To undertake new projects in interactive telecommunications and teleconferencing to expand opportunities for citizen participation in government and reduce the costs of delivering a service. To serve as a means of acquiring and distributing governmental and private funds. To operate telecommunications facilities or systems. To review, assess and report to the Governor on the telecommunications needs and services of the state and local government. To serve as a liaison between State government and local governments, regional organizations, the federal government, foundations and other states and nations on common telecommunications. To provide information and advise. To study all existing rules, regulations and statutes affecting telecommunications.

**Composition:** 27 members—11 appointed by Governor (11), President of the Senate (2), Speaker of the House (2), Ex officio (12) Governor's appointees are at large. Ex officio. (Secretary of Administration, Chairman of trustees of UNC Center for Public Television, Chairman of State Board of Education, Chairman of N. C. OPEN net (Open Public Events Network) Committee, Chairman of NC Utilities Commission, Director of Public Staff of NC Utilities Commission, Chairman of Public Radio Advisory Committee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of UNC, President of Department of Community Colleges, 2 Ex officio members who rotate among remaining Department heads.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

**Meetings:** Quarterly

## RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION, GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON

(Executive Order 29, (October 2, 1986))

**Purpose:** To establish a uniform statewide system for reporting and recording incidents of racial, religious or ethnic violence and intimidation. To establish a statewide network through which information about hate group activity may be shared and used by organizations and agencies concerned with this problem. To establish a statewide assistance and support network for victims of racial, religious and ethnic violence and intimidation. To study present policies, procedures and laws concerning hate group activities and recommend changes or additions where necessary. To educate the public and law enforcement officials about racial, religious and ethnic violence and intimidation and provide counsel and advice to them in responding to hate group presence and activity.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor

**Term:** October 2, 1986, to December 31, 1988.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor. Vice Chairman and Secretary are elected by members.

**Meetings:** At least monthly.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF (G.S. 143B-440)

**Purpose:** To identify, and to support and foster the identification of, important research needs of both public and private agencies, institutions and organizations in North Carolina. To make recommendations concerning policies, procedures, organizational structures and financial requirements that will promote effective use of scientific and technological resources in fulfilling the research needs identified. To allocate funds available to the board to support research projects, to purchase research equipment and supplies, to construct or modify research facilities, to employ consultants, and for other purposes necessary or appropriate in discharging the duties of the board.

**Composition:** Governor, Science Advisor to the Governor, and 13 members appointed as follows: the Governor appoints 1 member from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1 member from North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and 2 members from other components of the University of North Carolina, all nominated by the President of the University of North Carolina; 1 member from Duke University, nominated by the President of Duke University; 1 member from a private college or university, other than Duke University, nominated by the President of the Association of Private Colleges and Universities; 1 member from the Research Triangle Institute, nominated by the executive committee of the board of that institute; 2 members from private industry in North Carolina; and 2 members from public agencies in North Carolina. Two members are appointed by the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Term: 2-year terms for General Assembly appointees; 4-year terms for Governor appointees. Members from public agencies serve during the term of the Governor appointing them.

**Officers:** Governor serves as Chairman. Vice Chairman designated by the Governor. Science Advisor to the Governor is executive director of the board. Secretary of Administration or designee is secretary.

### VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-399)

**Purpose:** To advise the Governor on matters relating to the affairs of veterans of North Carolina. To maintain a continuing review of the operation and budgeting of existing programs for veterans and their dependents and make recommendations to the Governor for improvements and additions. To serve collectively as a liaison between the Division of Veterans Affairs and the veterans organizations represented on the Commission.

To make rules and regulations concerning the awarding of scholarships for children of North Carolina veterans.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor. (1 voting member from each congressional district, all of whom shall be veterans. Both major political parties represented.)

**Term:** 4 years **Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by Governor. Secretary—Secretary of the Department of Administration or designee.

**Meetings:** At least twice a year.

### VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(G.S. 143B-399)

**Purpose:** To advise the Commission on veterans' benefits. To propose and support legislation. To appear before congressional groups. To act as an advocate on behalf of North Carolina veterans.

**Composition:** 7 members elected from the membership of the following organizations:—Veterans of Foreign Wars, Marine Corps League, AMVETS, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, American Ex-Prisoners of War, and Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A.

**Term:** 1 year.

### VETERANS COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR'S JOBS FOR

(G.S. 143B-420)

**Purpose:** To serve as liaison between the Governor and all state agencies to ensure that veterans receive the employment preference to which they are legally entitled and that these state agencies list available jobs with appropriate public employment agencies.

**Composition:** Unspecified.

**Term:** Not designated.

**Officers:** The Secretary of the Department of Administration appoints the chairman with the concurrence of the Governor.

**YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL****(G.S. 143B-385)**

**Purpose:** To advise youth councils on North Carolina. To encourage state and local councils to take active part in governmental and civic affairs, promote and participate in leadership and citizenship programs and cooperate with other youth-oriented groups. To receive on behalf of the Department of Administration and to recommend expenditure of gifts and grants from public and private donors. To establish procedures for election of its youth representatives by the State Youth Council.

**Composition:** 20 members—14 appointed by Governor and 6 elected by State Youth Advisory Council (10 adults and 10 youths).

**Term:** 2 years, adults; 1 year, youths.

**Officers:** Chairman designated from adult members of Governor. Vice chairman is the chairman of the State Youth Council.

**YOUTH COUNCIL, STATE****(G.S. 143B-387)**

**Purpose:** To consider problems affecting youth and recommend solutions to state and local government; to promote statewide activities for the benefit of youth and to elect representatives to the State Youth Advisory Council.

**Composition:** Members are appointed by local youth councils; number varies annually  
**Term:** 1 year.

**Officers:** Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary selected by the Board of Directors of the State Youth Council. The following boards and commissions are administratively housed in the Department of Administration; however, they are staffed by the Division of Policy and Planning and the Council on the Status of Women in the Governor's Office.

## SECRETARIES DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Paul A. Johnston <sup>2</sup> .....	Orange .....	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1960-1961
Hugh Cannon .....	Wake .....	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. <sup>4</sup> .....	Wake .....	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening <sup>5</sup> .....	Forsyth .....	1967-1969
William L. Turner .....	Wake .....	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant <sup>6</sup> .....	Forsyth .....	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz <sup>7</sup> .....	Wake .....	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley .....	Wake .....	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) <sup>8</sup> .....	Wake .....	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley <sup>9</sup> .....	Wake .....	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson <sup>10</sup> .....	Wake .....	1981-1985
Grace J. Rohrer <sup>11</sup> .....	Orange .....	1985-1987
James S. Lofton <sup>12</sup> .....	Wake .....	1987-

<sup>1</sup>The Department of Administration was created by the 1957 General Assembly in an effort to consolidate many of the administrative aspects of State Government. Provision was made for the appointment of a "Director" by the governor. In 1971 the Executive Organization Act was passed by the general assembly and established the Department of Administration as one of the nineteen major departments of State Government. Also under this act, the title "Director" was changed to "Secretary." Each new Governor has the authority to appoint his own secretary.

<sup>2</sup>Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

<sup>3</sup>Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961 and served until November, 1961 when he was appointed chairman of the Advisory Budget Commission.

<sup>4</sup>Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

<sup>5</sup>Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967, Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.

<sup>6</sup>Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

<sup>7</sup>Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

<sup>8</sup>Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager of Governor Hunt.

<sup>9</sup>Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

<sup>10</sup>Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.

<sup>11</sup>Rohrer was appointed by Governor Martin.

<sup>12</sup>Lofton was appointed by Governor Martin.







## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CLAUDE E. POPE

## Secretary

**Early Years:** Born November 19, 1934, Harnett County, North Carolina.

**Education:** University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 1952-1956, B.S. Degree in Business Education; Graduate School of Mortgage Banking, Northwestern University.

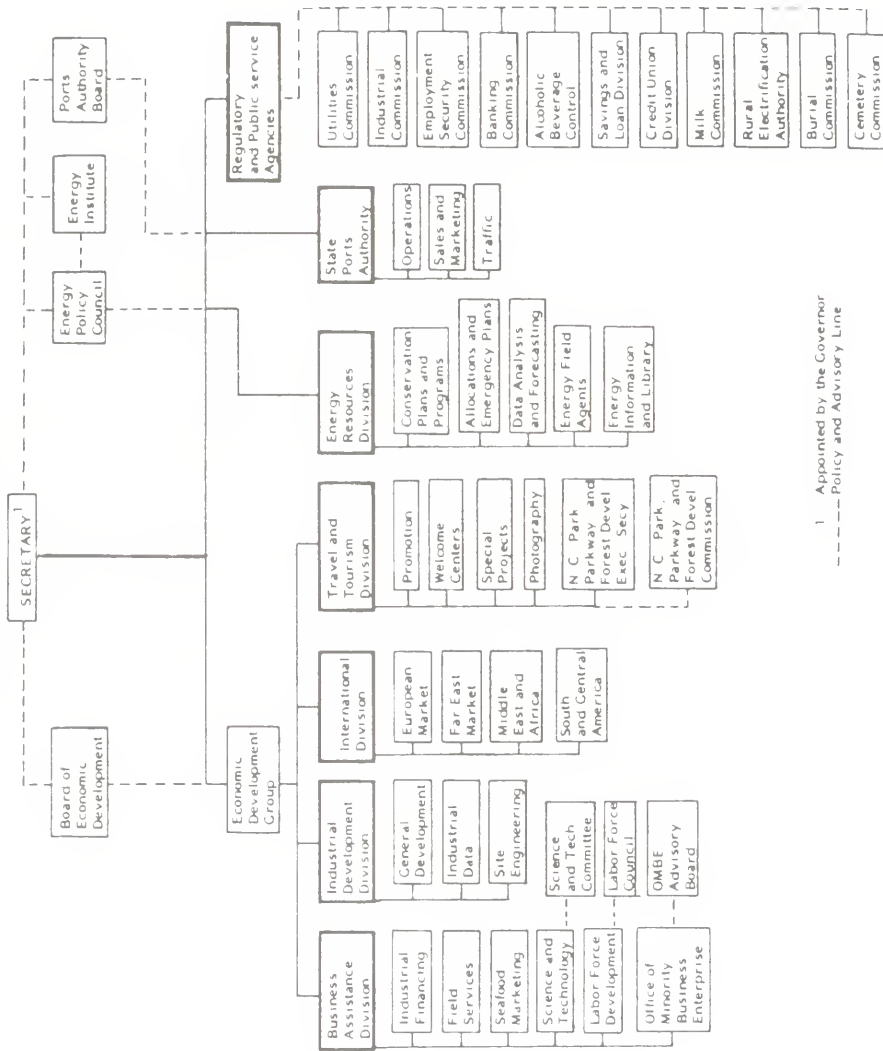
**Profession:** chairman and president, Pope Mortgage Company, Raleigh, 1984 - present; chairman, General Electric Mortgage Capital Corporation, 1980-1984; Cameron-Brown Company, 1956-1980, president and CEO 1973-1980.

**Organizations:** chairman, North Carolina Board of Economic Development, 1985-1986; board of directors, Housing Roundtable, Inc., 1981-1985; board of directors, First Union Corporation, 1980-1985; board of directors, First Union National Bank, 1973-1985; board of directors, Sunstates, Inc., 1981-1987; board of directors, Cameron-Brown Company, 1971-1985; board of directors, Investors Central Management Corporation, New York, 1973-1980; president, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1978-1979; board of directors, AMIC Corporation, 1977-1983; board of directors, North Carolina Housing Corporation, 1970-1973; board of directors, Mortgage Insurance Companies of America; member, Policy Advisory Board, Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1978-1984; executive committee, Mortgage Bankers Political Action Committee, 1968-1974; board of directors, Mortgage Bankers Association of the Carolinas, 1968-1974; member, Urban Land Institute, 1978-1984; member, Young Presidents Organization, 1971-1984; member, Mortgage Roundtable of National Association of Home Builders, 1980-1985; member, Advisory Board, Federal National Mortgage Association, 1983; member, Advisory Board, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 1986; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Treasurer, 1974-1975); North Carolina Council of Economic Education (Trustee, 1972-1976); Boy Scouts of America.

**Religious Activities:** member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, former Elizabeth Ann Raynor (Libby). Three children: Sara, Claude Jr., and William.

# Department of Commerce



<sup>1</sup> Appointed by the Governor  
----- Policy and Advisory Line

## THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971. At that time, the Department consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

In 1977, the economic development divisions, state ports, and energy programs were merged into the Department of Commerce. Thus, for the first time, all major state government programs designed to develop and promote economic development in North Carolina were consolidated within one department.

The regulatory agencies use their authority independently of the Commerce department, including holding hearings and engaging in rule making. The department provides administrative services for those regulatory agencies.

Among the Department's most important non-regulatory agencies are its five Economic Development Divisions. Supervised by the Deputy Secretary for Economic Development and the North Carolina Board of Economic Development, the divisions are state governments lead agencies for encouraging economic growth and the creation of new jobs. The divisions are:

**Business/Industry Development Division.** This division is North Carolina's lead industrial recruitment and business assistance agency. Its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to encourage the growth and expansion of North Carolina's existing companies, as well as to attract new industries to the state.

Eight regional development field offices work to assist existing industries, local economic development officials, and new companies locating in their areas.

**International Division.** As its name implies, the department's International Division is primarily responsible for North Carolina's foreign trade and industrial recruitment activities. With representatives in Tokyo, Japan and Dusseldorf, West Germany, the division helps foreign firms interested in establishing new business operations in North Carolina, and assists Tar Heel firms in marketing products and services overseas.

**Small Business Development Division.** While the Business/Industry Development Division works with existing firms, Commerce's Small Business Development Division acts to encourage the growth and development of new businesses and smaller firms that are already operational. The division is supervised by an Assistant Secretary for Small Business and operates a clearinghouse for small business information and referrals, and serves as an advocate for small business concerns in government policy making.

An office of Minority Business Development helps minority-owned firms and certifies firms for the state's purchasing program to assist minority-, women-, and disabled-owned enterprises.

**Travel and Tourism Division.** Operates as a Chamber of Commerce for the entire state. The division promotes North Carolina as a vacation destination. The purpose of the division is to increase travel expenditures in North Carolina, create additional employment and personal income for those employed by the Travel Industry, and to strengthen the overall economy of the state. This is achieved by conducting the state travel advertising campaign, servicing travel inquiries, and producing a public relations program on behalf of the state.

**Film Office.** Established in 1980 to encourage and assist motion picture and television production activity throughout the state, the office operates as a specialized unit

of economic development under the direction of the Secretary. Primary targets of the office's recruitment program are major Hollywood studio productions, television commercials, and independent theatrical and television films.

Other non-regulatory agencies housed within the Department of Commerce and important to North Carolina's overall economic development are:

**State Ports Authority.** North Carolina operates state ports at Wilmington and Morehead City and leases operation of a small harbor at Southport as well as the Charlotte Intermodal Terminal in Charlotte. Ships from most of the world bring or pick up goods at the Morehead City and Wilmington Ports. Under the direction of the Secretary and The State Ports Authority Board, the State Ports Authority promotes the use of North Carolina's ports, oversees construction of facilities at the ports, and operates ports services, such as cranes to unload the goods off the ship.

**Information Services Division.** Produces publications, information and support materials for the Department's economic development effort and other activities.

**Energy Division.** Duties and responsibilities are to serve as the principal agency in state government to promote energy efficiency, prepare and implement emergency energy plans, prepare energy forecasts, provide energy information, support the Energy Policy Council, and provide energy policy support to the Governor.

**Employment Security Commission.** Administers the North Carolina Employment Service, North Carolina's unemployment insurance program, and prepares labor market information. The Commission's Employment Service provides job placement services to all members of the public, including interviewing, counseling, testing, job development, and referral. Specialized services are available to the handicapped, the aged, youth, veterans, and to migrant and seasonal farm workers. The Employment Service is also involved in the administration of such federal programs as Work Incentive (WIN), Veterans Employment Service (VES), and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

The unemployment insurance program provides benefits to workers unemployed through no fault of their own. The ESC determines entitlement to benefits and makes payments to eligible claimants. The agency also administers federal unemployment insurance programs such as Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB); Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA); Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and others.

The Labor Market Information division of ESC statistical department compiles figures on unemployment and employment in wages, projected occupational needs, and other data. This information is used by federal and state officials, planners, and prospective employers for a variety of purposes.

**Technological Development Authority.** Provides direct seed capital financing for North Carolina small businesses developing new or improved products and processes. The authority also provides direct grants to nonprofit community-based organizations establishing small business 'incubator' facilities designed to house and support new small businesses in their earliest stages of development.

### Regulatory Agencies

Regulatory agencies housed in the Department of Commerce include:

**Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.** Responsible for controlling all aspects of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina. The State's system

is unique among the 50 states because of more than 152 separate county and municipal ABC Boards which are responsible for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the counties or cities of the State. In each case a vote of the people was required to establish the system.

**Banking Commission.** Regulates and supervises the activities of the 49 banks and their 874 branches chartered under the laws of North Carolina. The Commission is responsible for the safe conduct of business; the maintenance of public confidence; and the protection of the banks' depositors, debtors, creditors, and shareholders. The staff of the Office of Commissioner of Banks conducts examinations of all state-chartered banks and consumer finance licensees; processes applications for new banks, applications for branches of existing banks, and all applications for licenses. In addition, the Office of Commissioner of Banks supervises the state's bank holding companies, Sale of Checks Act licensees, and pre-need burial trust fund licensees.

**Burial Commission.** Supervises and audits 280 North Carolina mutual burial associations, which have approximately one-half million members. A mutual burial association is a nonprofit corporation that pays a limited amount toward burial expenses.

**Cemetery Commission.** Regulates and supervises the activities of cemeteries, cemetery management organizations, cemetery sales organizations, cemetery brokers, and individual pre-need cemetery sales people licensed under the laws of North Carolina. Its principal function is to conduct examinations of all licensed cemeteries. It also authorizes the establishment of and licenses cemeteries, cemetery sales organizations, cemetery management organizations, cemetery brokers, and pre-need salespeople.

**Credit Union Commission.** Supervises and regulates the operations of 192 state chartered credit unions, which serve over 450,000 members. Its staff conducts annual examinations of all credit unions to insure proper bookkeeping and compliance with the law.

**Industrial Commission.** Administers the Workers' Compensation Act (NC G.S. 97-1, et seq.); the State Tort Claims Act (NC G.S. 143-291, et seq.); and the Law Enforcement Officers', Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Death Benefit Act (NC G.S. 143-166.1, et seq.). Additionally, the Commission has been charged with the responsibility for administering the Childhood Vaccine-Related Injury Compensation Program (NC G.S. 130-422, et seq.), effective October 1, 1986. The Commission administratively handles approximately 200,000 claims per year and conducts trials in nearly 5,000 contested claims annually.

**Milk Commission.** Formed in 1953, the Commission has the primary responsibility of assuring that an adequate supply of wholesome milk is available to the state's citizens. To accomplish this, the Commission has been given the authority to regulate the production, marketing, and distribution of milk. The Commission establishes the minimum prices milk producers are paid for raw milk.

**Rural Electrification Authority.** Supervises 28 electric membership corporations and 9 telephone membership corporations in the state to see that they apply their rules and regulations on a non-discriminatory basis to individual North Carolinians. It also acts as an ombudsman for member complaints and as the liaison between the membership corporations and the United States Rural Electrification Administration for federal loans. All loan applications must first have the approval of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority Board before they can be considered by the federal Rural Electrification Administration.

**Savings and Loan Commission.** Regulates and supervises savings and loan associations chartered under the laws of North Carolina. Its principal functions are to supervise and to examine all state-chartered savings and loan associations and to process applications for new charters, branches, mergers, and acquisitions.

**Utilities Commission.** Regulates rates of various utilities. It also investigates customer complaints regarding utility operations and services. The seven member Commission has jurisdiction over public electric, telephone, natural gas, water and sewer companies, passenger carriers, freight carriers, and railroads.

**Utilities Commission Public Staff.** Created by the legislature in 1977, the Public Staff represents customers in rate cases and other utilities matters. This independent staff appears before the Commission as an advocate of the using and consuming public.

Together, the Commerce Department's regulatory and non-regulatory agencies now employ approximately 2,600 workers; roughly 2,000 of these are housed in the Employment Security Commission. The Department's annual budget, not including Employment Security, totals around \$70,000,000, roughly \$9,250,000 of which is federal funds. The Employment Security Commission, which is funded entirely by the federal government, operates on an annual budget of approximately \$67,000,000.

In summary, the North Carolina Department of Commerce serves the public in a variety of ways.

By recruiting new industry, encouraging the development of small businesses and other existing firms, and promoting tourism and international trade, the Department encourages the creation of new jobs and other forms of economic opportunity which contribute to North Carolina's overall quality of life.

Through the Employment Security Commission, the Department administers North Carolina's unemployment insurance program and provides free job placement services for North Carolina citizens.

Finally, Commerce's regulatory agencies work to assure fair and equitable treatment for consumers and producers throughout the state's economy.



**BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL COMMISSION****(G.S. 18B200, 18B-203)**

**Purpose:** Administer the ABC laws; Provide for enforcement of the ABC laws, in conjunction with the ALE Division; Set the prices of alcoholic beverages sold in local ABC stores as provided in Article 8; Require reports and audits from local boards as provided in G.S. 18B-205; Determine what brands of alcoholic beverages may be sold in this state; Contract for State ABC warehousing as provided in G.S. 18B-204; Dispose of damaged alcoholic beverages, as provided in G.S. 18B-806; Remove for cause any member or employee of a local board; Supervise or disapprove purchasing by any local board and inspect all records of purchases by local boards; Approve or disapprove rules adopted by any local board; Approve or disapprove the opening and location of ABC stores as provided in Article 8; Issue ABC permits and impose sanctions against permit holders; Provide for the testing of alcoholic beverages as provided in G.S. 18B-206; Fix the amount of bailment charges and bailment surcharges to be assessed on liquor shipped from a Commission warehouse; Collect bailment charges and bailment surcharges from local boards; Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, enter into contracts for design and construction of a warehouse or warehouses and supervise work and materials used in the construction as provided in G.S. 18B-204.

**Composition:** 3 members appointed by Governor.

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by the Governor.

**COMMISSIONER OF BANKS****(G.S. 53-92)**

**Purpose:** To charter, license, and supervise state-chartered banks, industrial banks, trust companies, consumer finance licensees, pre-need burial licensees, and sale of checks act licensees. To take charge of or to close insolvent banks, industrial banks, and trust companies. To sue or defend in actions necessary or proper to the discharge of his office. To exercise powers under supervision of Banking Commission. To keep records of all official acts, rulings, and transactions.

**Composition:** Appointed by Governor. General Assembly confirmation required.

**Term:** 4 years.

**STATE BANKING COMMISSION****(G.S. 53-92)**

**Purpose:** On request, provide for hearings before the Commission in connection with banking laws. Supervise, direct and review the actions of the Commissioner of Banks.

**Composition:** 12 appointed by Governor (five are practical bankers and seven represent the borrowing public), 1 appointed by General Assembly upon recommendation



of President of the Senate (practical banker), 1 appointed by General Assembly upon recommendation of Speaker of the House of Representatives (representing the borrowing public) and *lex officio* (State Treasurer).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is State Treasurer.

**NC MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION COMMISSION**  
**(BURIAL COMMISSION)**  
**(G.S. 58-241.8)**

**Purpose:** Supervise all burial associations authorized to operate in NC, to determine that such associations are operated in conformity. To assist the Burial Association Administrator with prosecution of violations. Counsel and advise the Administrator in performance of his duties and to protect the interest of members of Mutual Burial Associations.

**Composition:** 5 members - 1 appointed by Governor and 4 elected by Burial Associations authorized by the Statutes.).

**Term:** 5 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by Commission. Secretary - Burial Association Administrator.

**CAPE FEAR RIVER NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE COMMISSION**  
**(G.S. 76-1)**

**Purpose:** Make and establish rules and regulations for the qualifications, arrangements, and stations of pilots. To prescribe, reduce and limit the number of pilots necessary to maintain an effective pilotage service for the Cape Fear River and Bar. To organize all pilots licensed by it into a mutual association. Examination and licensing of pilots for the Cape Fear River and Bar. Appoint and regulate pilots' apprentices. Grant permission to any pilot in good standing and authorized to pilot vessels, to run regularly as pilots on steamers running between the port of Wilmington and other ports of the U.S. Cancel licenses. To hear and determine any matter of dispute between pilots and masters of vessels or between pilots themselves. Retire pilots from active service.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by Governor. (At least 4 residents of New Hanover County and none shall be licensed pilots.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

**CEMETERY COMMISSION**  
**(G.S. 65-50)**

**Purpose:** To regulate and supervise the activities of cemetery companies, cemetery sales and/or management organizations, cemetery brokers and individual selling pre-need cemetery property that comes within the jurisdiction of the NC Cemetery

Act. Composition: 7 members - appointed by Governor. (2 owners or managers of cemeteries in NC, 2 public members who have no financial interest in and are not involved in management of any cemetery or funeral related business, 3 members selected from 6 nominees submitted by the NC Cemetery Association.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by Commission.

## CREDIT UNION COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-439)

**Purpose:** Review, approve or modify any action taken by the administrator of Credit Unions. To hear an appeal from a ruling order or decision of the Administrator which any credit union feels aggrieved. To fix a date, time, and place for hearing of the appeal and serve notice upon the Administrator.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by Governor. (3 with at least 3 years of experience as Credit Union Directors or in management of State-chartered Credit Unions. No 2 persons shall be residents of the same senatorial district, no person shall be on a Board of Directors or employed by another type of financial institution, and no person shall serve on the Commission for more than two complete consecutive terms.)

**Terms:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by and from membership.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(G.S. 143B-434)

**Purpose:** Formulate a program for the economic development of the State of NC and assist the Secretary of Commerce in carrying out his duties and powers in matters relating to existing industry, the recruitment of industry and the expansion of the travel and tourism industries. Members serve on four committees: Travel and Tourism (3490), International Committee, Business Assistance Committee, Industrial Committee.

**Composition:** 25 members appointed by Governor, Lt. Governor and the Speaker of the House.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by the Governor; Secretary of Commerce serves as Secretary.

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

(G.S. 96-3)

**Purpose:** To reduce and prevent unemployment. To encourage and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training, retraining and guidance. To investigate, recommend, advise and assist in the establishment and operation of reserves for public works to be used in times of business depression and unemployment. To

promote the reemployment of unemployed workers. To distribute the Commission's regulations, general rules and its biennial reports to the Governor.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by Governor, one of whom is designated by the Governor as Chairman.

**Term:** 4 years for Commissioners; Chairman serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION ADVISORY COUNCIL

(G.S. 96-4(e))

**Purpose:** Aid the Employment Security Council in forming policies and discussing problems related to the administration of Employment Security, and in assuring impartiality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems.

**Composition:** No specified number of members appointed by Governor (An equal number of employees and employers who represent the State because of their vocation, employment or affiliation. Public members may be designated.).

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

## ENERGY POLICY COUNCIL

(G.S. 113B-3)

**Purpose:** To develop and recommend to the Governor a comprehensive long-range State energy policy to achieve maximum effective management and use of present and future sources of energy. To conduct an ongoing assessment of the opportunities and constraints presented by various uses of all forms of energy and to encourage the efficient use of all such energy. To continually review and coordinate all State government research, education, and management programs and educate and inform the general public. To recommend to the Governor and to the General Assembly needed energy legislation and the changes for implementation.

**Composition:** 18 members - 9 appointed by Governor; 2 by the President of Senate, 2 by the Speaker of the House, and 5 Ex officio. (2 Representatives, 2 Senators, 1 experienced in the electric power industry, 1 experienced in the natural gas industry, 1 petroleum marketing industry, 1 economic analysis of energy requirements, 1 environmental protection, 1 industrial energy consumption, 1 alternative sources of energy, 1 city government, and 1 county government. Ex officio - Chairman of NC Utilities, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Secretaries of Commerce and Administration or their designees).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor. Vice Chairman elected from and by membership.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT COMMISSION****(G.S. 143B-470)**

**Purpose:** To provide for siting, construction and operation of comprehensive hazardous waste management facilities for cost-effective treatment and disposal of hazardous waste consistent with public health and safety and maintenance of the environment. Seek communities interested in hosting hazardous waste treatment facilities and private operators of hazardous waste treatment facilities and present appropriate sites to those operators. If no permit to operate treatment facility granted to operator by April 1, 1987, begin proceedings to purchase, or if necessary condemn, property for treatment facility site(s) under the State's power of eminent domain, and seek private operators to construct facility on such site(s). If no permit to operate a hazardous waste treatment facility granted to operator by September 1, 1987, submit plans to General Assembly for construction of a facility and seek private operator, and if no private operator can be found, operate the facility. Issue bonds and other notes of obligation.

**Composition:** 9 members, 3 appointed by the Governor, 3 by the Lt. Governor, and 3 by the Speaker of the House. Members of the General Assembly may not serve on the commission and no member may serve more than two consecutive four year terms.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman appointed by Governor to serve at his pleasure.

**INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION****(G.S. 97-1 et seq.)****(G.S. 143-291 et seq.)****(G.S. 143-166.1 et seq.)**

**Purpose:** The Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act; the State Tort Claims Act; the Law Enforcement Officers', Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Death Benefit Act; and the Childhood Vaccine-Related Injury compensation Program. The Commission administratively processes non-contravened matters under the various Acts and serves as a court in the hearing of contested matters arising under the same statutes. Composition: 3 members appointed by Governor. The Commission employs Deputy Commissioners, who are subject to the State Personnel Act. The Deputy Commissioners hold hearings and render decisions in contested cases.

**Term:** Commissioners serve 6 year terms, with one of the three terms expiring every two years.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

**MILK COMMISSION****(G.S. 106-266.7)**

**Purpose:** To assure that an adequate supply of milk is available to the citizens of the state, the Milk commission is empowered to regulate the production, distribution, and sale of milk for consumption in the state.

**Composition:** 10 members - 3 appointed by Governor (2 public and 1 retailer); 2 by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Lt. Governor (1 public and 1 producer who markets to a cooperative plant); 2 by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House (1 public and 1 processor-distributor representing a proprietary plant); 3 by the Commissioner of Agriculture (1 public, 1 processor-distributor representing a cooperative plant and 1 producer who markets to a proprietary plant).

**Term:** 4 years, except appointments by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House, two years.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by the Commission.

**MOREHEAD CITY NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE COMMISSION****(G.S. 76-1)**

**Purpose:** Make and establish rules and regulations for the qualifications, arrangements, and stations of pilots. To govern the number of pilots necessary to maintain an effective pilotage service for the Morehead City Harbor and Beaufort Bar. Examination and licensing of pilots for the Morehead Harbor and Beaufort Bar. Appoint and regulate pilots' apprentices. Set charges for pilotage rates. Cancel and suspend licenses. To have jurisdiction over any matter of dispute between pilots or matters related to navigation in regulated areas. Retire pilots from active service.

**Composition:** 3 residents of Carteret County appointed by Governor (none shall be licensed pilots or immediate family) and representative maritime interests serving as ex officio, non-voting member.

**Term:** 3 years.

**Officers:** Chairman designated from voting membership by Governor.

**N.C. NATIONAL PARK, PARKWAY AND FOREST****DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL****(G.S. 143B-447)**

**Purpose:** To promote the development of that part of the Smoky Mountains National Park lying in NC; the completion and development of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the development of Nantahala and Pisgah national forests. To study the development of these areas and to recommend a policy that will promote the entire mountain section of NC with emphasis upon scenic and recreational resources and the encouragement of the location of federal government and governments of adjoining states about federal areas and projects in this section. Advise and confer with interested individuals and organizations. Study the need for additional entrances to the

Great Smoky Mountains National Park and file them with the National Park Service of the federal government and the NC Departments of Transportation and Commerce.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by Governor. (1 resident from each of the following counties: Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson and Swain. 3 residents of counties adjacent to the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park or the Pisgah or Nantahala National Forests).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by Commission.

### PORTS AUTHORITY

(G.S. 143B-452)

**Purpose:** Promote, develop, construct, equip, maintain, and operate the harbors and seaports within the State or within the jurisdiction of the state. To aid the shipment of freight and commerce through the ports. To increase the movement of water-borne commerce, foreign and domestic, to and through and from the harbors and ports.

**Composition:** 11 members - 7 appointed by Governor; 2 by the Lt. Governor; and 2 by the Speaker of the House. (No member shall live in a House or Senate District containing a port. Speaker and Lt. Governor's appointees each serve 2 years.)

**Term:** 6 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman appointed by Governor.

### PORTS RAILWAY COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-469)

**Purpose:** To operate and control all railway equipment and railway operations transferred to it by the State Ports Authority. To make agreements as to scale of wages, seniority and working conditions with railroad employees. To apply for and accept loans.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure, Vice Chairman elected by and from membership, general manager selected by the commission with the approval of the Governor.

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY

(G.S. 117-1)

**Purpose:** To secure electrical and telephone service for the rural districts of the State where service is not now being rendered. To review, approve, disapprove or cause to have modified all loan applications from the 28 rural electric and the nine rural telephone cooperatives prior to their submission to the federal Rural Electrification

Administration. To respond to all complaints of consumers receiving service from these electric and telephone systems.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by Governor.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Secretary are elected by the Board.

## SAVINGS AND LOAN COMMISSION

(G.S. 54-24-1)

**Purpose:** To review, approve, disapprove or modify any action taken by the Administrator of Savings and Loan Division. Advise and assist the Administrator. Review recommendations of the Administrator regarding each application for permission to establish a new savings and loan association in the State and by majority vote approve or disapprove the recommendations of the Administrator.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by Governor. (2 members currently serving as managing officers of state associations. At least 4 members representatives of the borrowing public and not employees or directors of any financial institution).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Commission.

## SEAFOOD INDUSTRIAL PARK AUTHORITY

(G.S. 113-315.25)

**Purpose:** To develop and improve Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park and other such places, including inland ports and facilities for a more expeditious and efficient handling of seafood commerce. To acquire, construct, equip, maintain, develop, and improve the port facilities. Stimulate the shipment of seafood commerce through these ports, including the investigation and handling matters of transportation rates and rate structures. To generally aid in the development and improvement of seafood industrial parks of the State of NC and to increase the movement of waterborne seafood commerce, foreign and domestic, to, through and from seafood industrial parks.

**Composition:** 11 members - 9 appointed by Governor; 1 by President of the Senate; and 1 by the Speaker of the House (1 Senator, 1 Representative, 1 resident of village or town where park is located, 2 members from area where park is located, 5 at-large who represent other sections of State, no less than 5 members from coastal counties).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed by Governor.



**TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY****(G.S. 143B-471)**

**Purpose:** To increase the rate at which new jobs are created in all regions of the state by stimulating the development of existing and new small businesses. Apply for and accept grants of money from the United States, the State of North Carolina, or any political subdivision thereof, or from any person, corporation, foundation or trust. Establish incubator facilities to house and support small business concerns which are beginning, and to make one-time matching grants (not to exceed \$200,000) to nonprofit corporations affiliated with local colleges, universities and technical institutes to aid in the creation of such facilities. To provide equity financing for the research activities of new and existing small businesses leading to the development of new or improved products or services. To make agreements with recipient businesses to ensure proper use of Authority awards and receipt of royalties, where appropriate.

**Composition:** 12 members, 8 appointed by the Governor, 2 by the Lt. Governor, and 2 by the Speaker of the House. Consideration given to qualifications in technical fields as well as experience in entrepreneurial business and capital formation.

**Term:** 4 years, except 2 years for Speaker's appointments. No members may serve more than two complete, consecutive four year terms.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by Governor to serve at his pleasure, Vice Chairman elected from and by membership.

**UTILITIES COMMISSION****(G.S. 62-10)**

**Purpose:** Exercise the power and authority to supervise and control the public utilities of the State. Supervise the rates charged and service rendered by all public utilities in the state. Employ qualified personnel to serve as members of its staff.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by Governor with General Assembly confirmation.

**Term:** 8 years.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor every four years.

**UTILITIES COMMISSION (PUBLIC STAFF)****(G.S. 62-15)**

**Purpose:** Review, investigate, intervene, and make recommendations to the Commission relating to matters affecting the using and consuming public.

**Composition:** 78 employees, Executive Director appointed by Governor with General Assembly confirmation. Executive Director hires employees, including professional, administrative, technical, and clerical personnel.

**Officers:** Executive Director serving 6 year term.

## SECRETARIES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
George Irving Aldridge <sup>2</sup> .....	Wake .....	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey <sup>4</sup> .....	Wake .....	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth <sup>6</sup> .....	Wake .....	1977-1985
Howard Haworth <sup>7</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope <sup>8</sup> .....	Wake .....	1987-

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<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor.

<sup>2</sup>Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup>Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

<sup>4</sup>Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

<sup>5</sup>Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

<sup>6</sup>Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.

<sup>7</sup>Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Faircloth.

<sup>8</sup>Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.





## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

AARON JOHNSON

Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Willard, Pender County, March 6, 1933.

**Education:** Shaw University, 1957, B.A. (Social Studies); Shaw University, School of Religion, 1960; Southeastern Theological Seminary, Post Graduate Studies.

**Profession:** Pastor, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, 25 years.

**Organizations:** President, Fayetteville Ministerial Association; President, Fayetteville Civic Association.

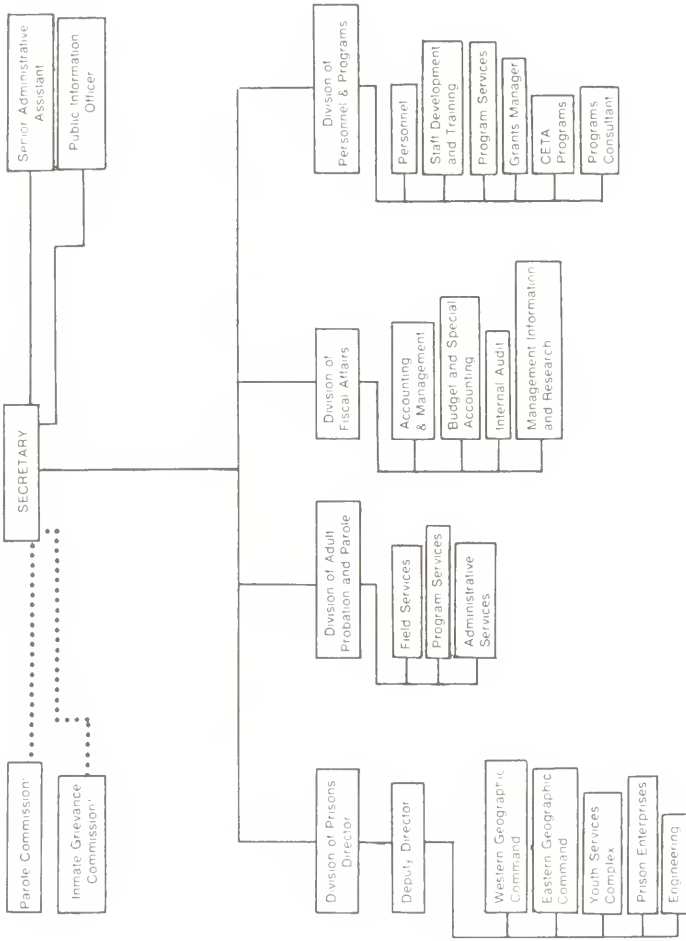
**Boards & Commissions:** President, Shaw University Divinity School.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, NC Department of Corrections, 1985-; President, Minority Affairs Committee for Jim Martin; Fayetteville City Council, 1979- (Mayor Protem, 1983-); delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980; NC Minority Committee to elect Ronald Regan, 1980; NC Good Neighbors Council, 8 years.

**Religious Activities:** Pastor, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, 25 years.

**Family:** Married Mattie Johnson, Children: Dezette and Jamale.

# Department of Correction



- 1 Appointed by the Governor
- 2 The Parole Commission consists of five full-time members appointed by the Governor
- 3 The Inmate Grievance Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor. A commission order finding that an inmate's grievance complaint is meritorious in whole or in part may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the Secretary of Correction.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

### Historical Background

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of all individuals sentenced after the conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences may vary from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the eighty-plus prison facilities. The General Statutes direct the Department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities, and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation or after parole.

The Department was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The Act provided for the Parole Commission, the Advisory Board of Corrections, and the Department made up of the Divisions of Prisons, Adult Probation and Parole and Youth Development. The Secretary of the Department is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. The Secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all Department functions except that the Parole Commission has the sole authority to release incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the Department was renamed the Department of Correction, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members, and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina must reflect the continued development and refining of the prison, probation and parole segments of the Department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860's early 1870's with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This reorganization was a result of the "Reconstruction" constitution of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the supervision of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the Director of Prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion, and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The Commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.



Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of Work Release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day, returning to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has the nation's largest Work Release population with approximately 1500 individuals employed.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation first began in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919 North Carolina enacted its first probation laws but limited probation to first offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to Probation Officers. In 1972, the Commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly created Department. At first, Probation Officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload, but by mid-1974, separate supervision of probation and parole clients ended. Currently each Probation/Parole Officer supervises both categories of offenders on a geographic basis.

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Paroles which made recommendations to the Governor. This Board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929, and the Commissioner of Paroles in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of Parole Officers under the supervision of the Commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established the Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time a Constitutional Amendment granted the Board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles. The amendment was approved in the 1954 general election.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the Board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of Parole Officers to the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. Shortly thereafter, the functioning of the field based Parole Officers merged with that of the Probation Officer. Currently, each officer supervises both parolees and probationers.

Pre-Release and Aftercare Centers (PRAC) were formed in 1974. These Centers work with those inmates who previously had been denied regular parole and who are within one year of release. The PRAC program allows these individuals to attend highly structured Community Readiness Training sessions, develop adequate job and home plans, and participate in various counseling sessions. Ninety day re-entry paroles are granted with continued opportunities for counseling up to one year following successful termination of parole.

### **Duties and Functions**

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the Secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons, supervising probationers and parolees, and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the Department. The Department is currently divided into three major administrative sections: the Department, in-

cluding fiscal and personnel functions, and the Divisions of Prisons and Adult Probation and Parole.

The Secretary of the Department and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records keeping functions. The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly, commissions and councils of government, and other state agencies. The Fiscal Section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, and internal auditing procedures. The Personnel section is responsible for normal personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, etc. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies, and the actual hiring of new staff.

The Staff Development and Training section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for re-certification or continuing education. The orderly maintenance of inmate records including conviction data, sentence information and individual inmate/probation/parolee data is the responsibility of the Management Information and Research Section. This section through its computerized Management Information and Data Retrieval System provides all individual and group statistics necessary for planning and for inmate record management.

The Federal Grants Section provides for the budgeting and management of the many federal grants administered by the Department. This section works directly with grant staff to insure administration, evaluation and continuity for each grant, as well as providing fiscal administration and accounting services. The Inmate Grievance Commission advises the Secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The finding of the Commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, modified or rejected by the Secretary as necessary.

Also, the secretary is an *ex-officio* member of the Parole Commission. The Commission is charged by the State Constitution and General Statutes with the responsibility for deciding which inmates may be released from prison at some date prior to the expiration of their sentence to the supervision of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. The Commission also advises the Governor concerning potential commutations and/or pardons.

The Division of Prisons is that agency within the Department charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the Division operates 81 prison institutions and units, four small treatment facilities for women, and has three institutions under construction. As of August, 1982, over 16,800 inmates were incarcerated.

The Division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the Court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of six months for certain misdemeanants to life for serious crimes such as murder or arson. Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations, and the perceived potential for escape. Maximum custody male prisoners are housed at Central Prison. The individuals have demonstrated through their behavior that they are a clear and present danger to society and other inmates. Privileges are limited and security precautions are strict and very controlled.

Close custody inmates are housed at Central Prison, Blanch Youth Center—Close Prison or Odom classified as maximum/close or medium custody Caledonia Farms.

These inmates need the extra security provided at these institutions but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

Over 7600 inmates are assigned to the 30 medium custody units. All programs and activities operate within the unit except for certain work assignments are under the supervision of armed personnel. Programs available to inmates include academic and vocational education, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs, and varied work assignments.

About 10,000 inmates are assigned to minimum custody. These inmates may participate in a wide variety of programs ranging from on-site academic and vocational schools to off-site Work or Study Release. Minimum custody inmates are misdemeanants and those selected felons that have either little time remaining on their sentence or who have been determined not to present a high security or escape risk. These units do not have manned gun towers or other security devices. Several of the Advancement Centers do not have fences. Inmates are allowed to participate in the work or study release programs. Work Release inmates leave the unit during the day to work in the community for the prevailing wage. They help their families by sending money home, pay taxes and otherwise lessen the financial burden of incarceration. Study release inmates attend classes on the campus of selected universities, colleges, or community/technical colleges. Minimum custody inmates are also allowed to participate in the Community Volunteer and Home Leave programs. Screened and selected volunteers are allowed to sponsor inmates for 3-hour passes to attend approved community programs such as religious meetings, AA and drug treatment sessions. The Home Leave program allows specially screened and approved inmates to visit their families for periods of time up to 48 hours. The purpose of this program is to allow inmates prior to release to rebuild family ties and to plan for the future. Normally this program is limited to Work/Study Release inmates who are within one year of release or parole eligibility.

The Division of Prisons also operates several specialized programs within the various institutions. An extension program for mentally retarded youth between the ages of 18-20 is operated at Cameron Morrison Youth Center. Using funds from the Council on Developmental Disabilities, this program provides case management, pre- and post-release services, and direct counseling to this specialized population.

Another program offered at the various youthful offender prisons is a wide range of special education services for those youth defined as exceptional. Significant advances have been made in the provision of educational services for emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, medically handicapped, deaf and those youthful inmates with specific learning disabilities. This education program making use of state and federal resources is one of the few prison programs in the country attempting to provide full and appropriate educational services to incarcerated youth.

A wide range of vocational education programs are offered to the adult prisoners. Using a combination of resources, including various CETA programs, the Department of Correction, in conjunction with the Department of Community Colleges, offers welding, carpentry, brick masonry, auto mechanics, and other programs designed to permit incarcerated individuals to gain and hold steady employment after release.

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole is responsible for the community supervision of nearly 60,000 parolees and probationers as of August, 1985. Approximately 56,000 individuals have been sentenced by the court to probated sentences. These in-

dividuals are supervised by Divisional Officers who offer, in addition, counseling and job development services. Pretrial and presentence services are also offered at the request of the court when further information is needed prior to sentence disposition.

The Division is also responsible for supervising those individuals released from prison by the Parole Commission. Divisional Officers are responsible for supplying information to the Commission regarding home and job placements, specialized programming if needed, and any other community oriented services that a potential parolee may need and could benefit from.

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole also offers a range of specialized programs to selected groups of offenders. The Pre-Release and Aftercare Program offers intensive community orientation training to those prisoners who are within one year of release and who, for some reason, cannot be placed on regular parole. These centers also provide long-term supervision and intensive counseling services to the program graduates upon release under specialized parole conditions.

The Division offers intense Community Readiness Training (CRT) services to those inmates who have graduated from specialized vocational programs offered at various prison units. CRT is designed to prepare inmates for re-entry into society after a period of incarceration. Classes teach inmates how to prepare for job interviews, how to open savings and checking accounts, how to budget their salaries, and how to benefit from community resources such as the local community colleges.

Finally, a joint program offered by the Division of Prisons, the Division of Adult Probation and Parole, and the Parole Commission, allows inmate participation in program and release planning.

The Mutual Agreement Parole Program involves a binding contractual agreement between the inmate, the two Divisions and the Parole Commission. This agreement oriented about a specified release date, allows the inmate to participate in long-range vocational training knowing that he/she will be released on a given date. The inmate agrees to participate in the training, agrees to an infraction/escape free record and agrees to participate in any other Parole Commission suggested rehabilitative program such as alcohol abuse treatment. In return, the Division of Prisons agrees to offer the necessary vocational training and specialized programming and the Parole Commission agrees to release the inmate on the requested date. This contractual period, often 12 to 18 months, allows all parties to make specific plans while allowing the inmate to learn a solid, marketable vocation tied to a specific release date. Release planning is made more specific, allowing the Parole Commission and Division of Adult Probation and Parole to offer more specialized pre-release programming to the selected MAP program participants.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

### CORRECTIONS BOARD (G.S. 143B-265)

**Purpose:** Consider, advise and assist Secretary of Correction in the development of major programs and recommend priorities for programs within the Department.

Perform other duties given to the Board by the Secretary.

**Composition:** 9 members — 8 appointed by Governor and 1 Ex officio. (1 psychiatrist or psychologist, 1 attorney with experience in criminal courts, 1 Judge in General Court of Justice, 5 members at-large and Ex-officio — Secretary of Correction.)

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor

**Officers:** Chairman — Secretary of Correction

### INMATE GRIEVANCE COMMISSION (G.S. 148-101)

**Purpose:** Appoint an Executive Director with the approval of the Governor.

Receive any grievance or complaint against any officials or employees of the Department of Correction.

Preliminary review the grievance or complaint to determine its merit.

Hold hearings on grievances and complaints.

Issue a decision in the form of a statement of the findings of fact.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by Governor from a list of ten persons recommended by the Council of the N.C. State Bar. (At least 2 attorneys admitted to practice law in N.C., at least 2 persons with knowledge and experience in one or more fields of jurisdiction of the Secretary of Correction, and Executive Director appointed by the Commission with approval of the Governor.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor

### AREA INMATE LABOR COMMISSIONS (G.S. 148-26.2)

**Purpose:** Encourage the constructive employment of State prison inmates in its area on local public work projects by recommending appropriate projects to the Secretary of Corrections.

**Composition:** 6 on each Commission — 5 appointed by Governor and 1 designate of the Secretary of Correction. (There are 6 Area Inmate Labor Commission in the State, each representing the following areas: Western, North Piedmont, South Piedmont,

North Central, South Central, and Eastern. There are 6 members on each Commission who shall be residents of the area. The Governor's appointees represent the League of Municipalities, Community Colleges and Technical Institutes and 3 interested and knowledgeable citizens. Plus 1 representative of the Department of Correction designated by the Secretary to serve as an Ex officio.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by and from each Commission's membership

### INMATE LABOR COMMISSION/STATE (G.S. 148-26.3)

**Purpose:** Recommend to the Secretary of Correction the employment of State prison inmates on specific State public work projects.

Advise the Secretary on the employment of State prison inmates.

Make a written report at least once a year to the Secretary and General Assembly concerning inmate employment throughout the State.

**Composition:** 10—7 members appointed by Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; 1 by the Lt. Governor and 1 Ex officio. (The Chairmen of the six Area Labor Commissions, 1 member of the N.C. House of Representatives (2 year term), 1 member of N.C. Senate (2 year term), and the Secretary of Correction or his designee — Ex officio.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor

### PAROLE COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-267)

**Purpose:** Grant both regular and temporary paroles to persons held by virtue of any final order or judgment of any court in this State.

Revoke, terminate and suspend paroles and to assist the Governor in exercising his authority in granting reprieves, commutations and pardons.

Authorize work release, indeterminate-sentence release and release of youthful offenders provided the release is recommended by the Secretary of Correction.

Impose as a condition of parole that restitution or reparation be made by the prisoner.

**Composition:** 6 members — 5 appointed by Governor and 1 Ex officio. (Recognized ability, training, experience and character. Ex officio — Secretary of Correction (non-voting member.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
George W. Randall <sup>2</sup> .....	Wake .....	1972
Ralph D. Edwards <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1972-1973
David L. Jones <sup>4</sup> .....	Cumberland .....	1973-1977
Amos F. Reeds <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1977-1981
James C. Woodard <sup>6</sup> .....	Johnston .....	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson <sup>7</sup> .....	Cumberland .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act, of 1971 created the "Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1974 the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

<sup>2</sup>Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

<sup>3</sup>Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

<sup>4</sup>Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

<sup>5</sup>Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

<sup>6</sup>Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

<sup>7</sup>Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.







## DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

## JOSEPH WAYNE DEAN

## Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 19, 1944, to Joseph Mavon and Ann Bell (Stinson) Dean.

**Education:** Hamlet High School, 1962; The Citadel, 1966, B.A.; School of Law, Wake Forest University, 1969, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Attorney (Firm of Dean and Dean, 1977-1985); Assistant US Attorney, 1971-1977.

**Organizations:** Association of Citadel Men; NC Bar Association; NC State Bar; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

**Boards:** Waste Management Board; Arson Awareness Council; Governor's Crime Commission; Eastern District Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, Council on Aging, North Carolina Fund for Children and Families Commission.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1985-present; Legal Counsel, Wake County Republican Party.

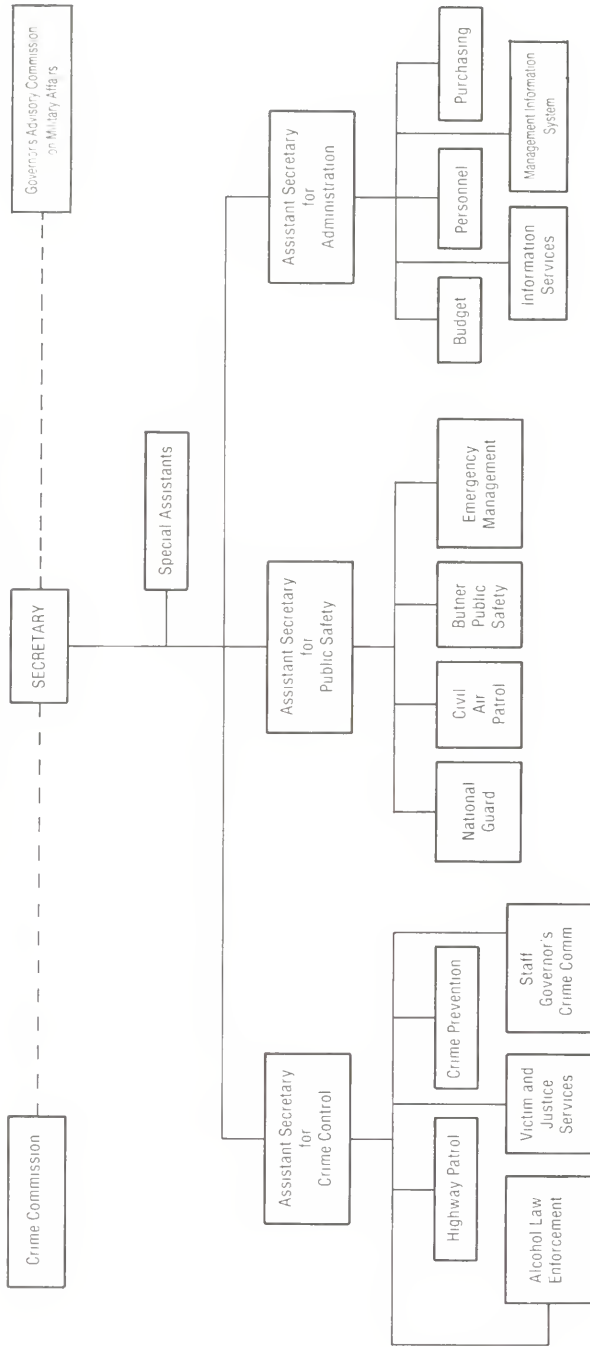
**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1969-71; Captain; Bronze Star with V; Vietnam Cross of Gallantry; Combat Infantry Badge.

**Honors:** Assistant US Attorney Award, 1974; Special Commendation from US Attorney General 1976; Who's Who in American Law (all editions); Babcock Scholar, School of Law, Wake Forest University.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married to Christine Witcover of Fayetteville, May 22, 1977. Children: Joseph Jefferson and Katherine Briggs.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL  
AND PUBLIC SAFETY



## THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The duties of the department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and manmade disasters, to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public, to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates state response to any emergency when that emergency requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department consists of the Office of the Secretary; two commissions, the Governor's Crime Commission, the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs; and nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Crime Prevention, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim and Justice Services.

### Alcohol Law Enforcement Division

As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The primary responsibility of the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division is to enforce the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) laws of the state.

Agents provide licensed outlets with the latest information on ABC laws and regulations, inspect premises and examine books and records. They prepare criminal and regulatory cases, present evidence in court and administrative hearings, conduct permit applicant investigations, execute ABC Commission orders, and conduct undercover investigations.

Agents are sworn peace officers and have the authority to arrest and take other investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Public education is also an important part of an ALE agent's job. Agents routinely conduct seminars regarding the irresponsible service of alcohol, present classes to youth groups and civic organizations, and teach ABC laws at local and state law enforcement schools.

The complement of ALE agents is 86 and has not increased since 1971 even though the normal population and business growth in the state continues to increase the number of licensed outlets.

New agents are trained during a 20-week ALE Basic School which was designed and certified specifically for ALE agents. This training includes physical conditioning and defensive tactics, instruction in constitutional and criminal laws, court procedures,

search and seizure, criminal investigation, alcoholic beverage control laws, firearms and vehicle operations.

The division is commanded by a director, headquarters' staff, field supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field organization is divided into twelve districts, each with a headquarters' office readily accessible to the public.

### **Butner Public Safety Division**

The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill, and Camp Butner was purchased from the government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as firefighters and policemen; and the department became known as the Public Safety Department. The department was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981, and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety Officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals at Butner; other state facilities there, including the 4,600-acre National Guard Training Range; the Butner Federal Correctional Facility and the residential, business and industrial community of Butner.

In keeping with the growth and development of the town of Butner, facilities for the Butner Public Safety Division were expanded. On January 29, 1985, the new 15,000-square-foot Butner Public Safety Division was dedicated by Governor Martin.

The division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services and chief of police services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with master fire officers and master police officers as support staff. Including the investigative, support, communications and logistics sections, Butner's total force is 44.

The duties of these officers are unique. One hour, they may be called on to fight a raging fire; and the next hour, these same officers may be called on to capture a bank robber.

### **Civil Air Patrol Division**

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941 as an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became a state agency in 1953, and it was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971. In 1977, it was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing. Although the Wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Many members operate their own airplanes and fly at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, grants, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a

large portion of the Wing's budget.-04The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions: emergency services, aerospace education and training and a cadet training program.

**Emergency Services.** This is a function with which the organization is most involved. It entails air search and rescue and local disaster relief. The Civil Air Patrol is an integral part of state disaster relief. The Civil Air Patrol is an integral part of state disaster emergency preparedness plans, providing fixed, mobile or airborne communications during emergencies.

**Aerospace Education and Training.** To inform the public about aerospace activities, the CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education courses in their schools or to use the information to enrich traditional classroom subjects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving cadets and senior members for study in engineering, the humanities, education, science and other fields related to aerospace.

**Cadet Training Program.** the cadet training program provides young people, ages 13 through 18, with opportunities for leadership and education. The program teaches the cadets aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline and personal development, giving them the opportunity to serve themselves and their communities, state, nation and all humanity to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

### **Crime Prevention Division**

In 1979, the Crime Prevention Division was created to motivate citizens in every home and community to join actively in the fight against crime. Staff and funding were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and from other division of the department. It was an exciting attempt to deal with one of the oldest problems of society.

The Crime Prevention Division's mission is to assist local law enforcement agencies and other groups to get citizens involved in crime prevention activities. These activities are designed to reduce not only the incidence of crime, but also the fear of crime.

Staff members keep track of changing crime trends and stay abreast of the latest state and national crime prevention programs.-04Crime Prevention programs promoted or coordinated by the division include: Think Smart, Youth Awards Programs, Athletes Against Crime, Public Housing, Community Watch, Ham Watch, Crime Stoppers, Crimes Against Business, Crimes Against Older Adults, Crimes Against Women, Domestic Violence, Crimes Against Children and Child Safety.

The division provides technical assistance and develops crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups.

### **Emergency Management Division**

The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with the creation of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the division went through two transition: from civil Defense to Civil Preparedness.

Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe.



With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and manmade, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971, and transferred again in 1977 to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety where it was named the Division of Emergency Management.

Under the direction of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Emergency Management coordinates response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the Governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination, and unity.

### **Governor's Crime Commission**

The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977.

The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the Governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 40-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. The commission is supported by a state staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division.

The commission has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving while impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

The commission currently oversees four federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Enforcement Program. The programs bring approximately \$7.5 million in federal dollars to North Carolina for criminal justice improvement programs.

### **Governor's Crime Commission Division**

The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the 40-member Governor's Crime Commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the Governor. The staff also administers four federal grant programs for the state.

### **Highway Patrol Division**

In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides: "That the State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one Captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one Lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine State Highway Division Districts of the State."

The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public.

The commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to attend a two-week training school for state police.

The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting the 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce.

Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks, and the names of the 27 men with the best records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred. The Chairman of the State Highway Commission came to Camp Glenn, inspected the men of the Patrol, liked what he saw, and told them something they never forgot, "On your shoulders rests the responsibility for the success or failure of the State Highway Patrol."

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the Patrol took the oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol, and the example of these men is an inspiring legacy to the men and women of the State Highway Patrol today.

From its original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in population, interstate and state highways, registered vehicles and licensed drivers. Today's authorized strength is 1,187.

Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The Patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. Then, in 1977, the Patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the Patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the Governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The Patrol also handles security for the Governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was not a permanent training site until 1946, when classes were held to the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. However, when the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites, and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected.

Today, the training center is a modern facility that provides the perfect atmosphere for training. The Patrol is very proud of this facility and its training program which is essential to a modern law enforcement agency.

In fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of Patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty, and after a fund-raising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies.

The moving inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff, and it reflects the dedication and devotion to duty of all the men and women of the State Highway Patrol.

### **Through the Years**

In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who died through the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins.

### **Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs**

Executive Order Number 11 created the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs on June 28, 1985.

Members are appointed by the Governor and consist of commanders of the five major military installations in North Carolina, state and local government officials and citizens who have an interest in or relationship to the military community.

The commission meets regularly at the call of the Chairman or the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Department employees serve as staff to the commission and provide administrative support, draft legislation and coordinate meetings.

The commission provides a forum for the discussion of issues concerning major military installations in the state and active and retired military personnel and their

families. The commission collects and studies information related to supporting and strengthening the military presence in the state. Commission members recommend and review proposed military affairs legislation, and advise the Governor on measures and activities that would support and enhance defense installations and military families within the state.

The commission recommended the following military affairs legislation which have been passed by the General Assembly:

Active duty military personnel and their dependents may attend post-secondary colleges and universities in North Carolina and pay in-state tuition rates.

Military judges may revoke the driver's license of any person convicted in a military court of a driving while impaired offense.

Army surplus stores in the state are required to record sales of military equipment.

Tavern owners may be fined or imprisoned for discrimination against soldiers by not allowing them in their establishments.

The commission promotes the involvement of the state's industries in the state military procurement system, and encourages potential employers to recruit soon-to-retire soldiers whose military skills would be useful in the private sector.

Another mission of the commission is to enhance the state's attractiveness as a home for retiring service personnel by providing an easy channel of communication between the military and state government.

The commission has provided the unforeseen benefit of serving as the only meeting ground for the commanders of the major military installation in the state to discuss ideas and problems.

### **National Guard Division**

Since the Colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen-soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, who were also members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state, and the Governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the President as commander-in-chief, which gives the Guard a federal as well as a state mission.

As the State Militia, the Guard has a long history of proud service to the people of the state. On numerous occasions, the Guard has provided assistance to state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and for civil disturbances and other law enforcement needs requiring additional trained and capable manpower to supplement state and local resources.

As a part of the reserve forces of the United States Armed Forces, the Guard has been called or ordered to active federal service to defend the nation. Early militia or modern Guard units have responded to this need since the Revolutionary War.

In 1806, following the War for American Independence, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by Congress, the Legislature passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained.

For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition; and at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it was discovered that the President of the United States had no authority to order the Guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the National Defense was created for the Guard; and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon the National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. Today it is recognized as an important part of the Army of the United States.

In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The Department of Defense continues to expand the role of the Guard in the national defense plan and to develop a "One Army" concept of active and reserve forces.

Today the North Carolina Army and Air Guard consists of more than 14,000 soldiers and airmen. It is a modern, well-trained force which continues to distinguish itself in peacetime and to fulfill both its federal and state missions.

Guard troops are equipped with some of the most modern military equipment: the M1 Abrams Tank, the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M60-A3 Main Battle Tank, the AH 60 Black Hawk Helicopter and the AH 64A Apache Attack Helicopter.

The North Carolina Army National Guard continues the tradition begun in Colonial times. Many units today have lineages going back 100 years or more. Not only is the Guard an important source of pride and community involvement, but it stands ready to protect and serve its citizens.

### **Victim and Justice Services Division**

The Victim and Justice Services Division formerly was a section of the Governor's Crime Commission Division.

The community services alternative punishment programs for persons sentenced under the Safe Roads Act became the responsibility of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1983, and the department saw the need to create a new division to administer these programs. This new division was called the Victim and Justice Services Division. Staff and funding for the division were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and other divisions of the department.

Through field offices located in each of the state's 34 judicial districts, the Community Service Work Program places and supervises convicted offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution in the form of free labor to charitable organizations and government agencies.

During its first three years of operation, the Community Service Work Program admitted 91,631 clients who gave the state of North Carolina 2,645,745 hours of free labor with an estimated monetary value of \$8,863,245. Not only does the state benefit from this free labor by offenders, it had collected more than \$4,225,904 in fees which



go to the General Fund for schools and other vital services. The combined total of services and money to the state exceeds \$13 million.

In addition to being an efficient and cost-effective punishment alternative, other programs have evolved from the Community Service Work Program. These programs are administered in whole or in part by the division: Deferred Prosecution, Community Service Parole and Community Penalties.

The division also operates programs that provide direct services to victims and to justice system agencies, such as the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons.

The Center, formerly the North Carolina Center for Missing Children and Child Victimization, was established in 1984 as the state clearinghouse for information about missing persons. Trained staff members provide technical assistance and training to citizens, law enforcement officials, school personnel and human services professionals. The Center's staff gives assistance and support to both the families of missing persons and to the law enforcement officials investigating missing person cases. Staff members also participate in emergency operations and searches for persons who are missing and endangered.

The Rape Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance to victims of sex offenses by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection. This program has served more than 3,500 victims since its inception in 1981.

Division staff members also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress, using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

## ADJUTANTS GENERAL

Name	Residence	Term
William Caswell .....	Dobbs .....	1779
Joseph T. Rhodes .....	Duplin .....	1794-1800]
Benjamin Smith .....	Brunswick .....	1807
Edward Pasteur .....	Craven .....	1807-1808
Calvin Jones .....	Wake .....	1808-1813
Robert Williams .....	Surry .....	1813-1821
Beverly Daniel .....	Wake .....	1821-1840
Robert W. Haywood .....	Wake .....	1840-1857
Richard C. Cotton .....	Chatham .....	1857-1859
[Graham Daves] .....	[Wake] .....	[1860-1861]
John F. Hoke .....	Lincoln .....	1861
James G. Martin .....	Pasquotank .....	1861
James G. Martin .....	Pasquotank .....	1861-1863
Daniel G. Fowle .....	Wake .....	1863
Richard C. Gatlin .....	Lenoir .....	1863-1865
John A. Gilmer .....	Guilford .....	1866-1868
Abiel W. Fisher .....	Bladen .....	1868-1871
John C. Gorman .....	Wake .....	1871-1877
Johnston Jones .....	Wake .....	1877-1889
James D. Glenn .....	Guilford .....	1889-1893
John W. Cotton .....	Wake .....	1893
Francis H. Cameron .....	Wake .....	1893-1897
E. M. Hayes .....	Wake .....	1897
Andrew D. Cowles .....	Iredell .....	1897-1898
Beverly S. Royster .....	Granville .....	1898-1904
Thomas R. Robertson .....	Mecklenburg .....	1905-1909
Joseph F. Armfield .....	Iredell .....	1909-1910
Roy L. Leinster .....	Iredell .....	1910-1912
Gordon Smith .....	Wake .....	1912-1913
Lawrence W. Young .....	Buncombe .....	1913-1918
Beverly S. Royster .....	Granville .....	1916-1917
Beverly S. Royster .....	Granville .....	1918-1920
J. Vann B. Metts .....	New Hanover .....	1920-1951
Thomas B. Longest .....	Wake .....	1951
John H. Manning .....	Durham .....	1951-1957
Capus Waynick .....	Guilford .....	1957-1960
Claude T. Bowers .....	Halifax .....	1961-1970
Ferd L. Davis .....	Lenoir .....	1970-1973
William McGilvery Buck .....	Duplin .....	1973-1975
Clarence B. Shimer .....	Wake .....	1975-1977
William E. Ingram .....	Pasquotank .....	1977-1983
Hubert M. Leonard .....	Davidson .....	1983-1985
Russell H. Powers .....	Robeson .....	1985-



## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-478-480)

**Purpose:** To serve as the chief advisory board to the Governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies; to seek effective solutions to issues of concern to the criminal justice system; to adopt a biennial agenda of legislative recommendations for the Governor; to oversee federally funded grant programs aimed at improvements in the criminal justice system.

**Composition:** 40 members-23 appointed by Governor, 2 by Lieutenant Governor, 2 by the Speaker of the House and 13 ex officio, including 1 district attorney, 1 defense attorney, 3 sheriffs, 3 police executives, 2 citizens with knowledge of juvenile delinquency and the public school system, 1 citizens' representative of a private juvenile delinquency program, 1 citizen at large appointed by Governor, 3 county commissioners or county officials, 3 mayors or municipal officials, a judge of Superior Court, a judge of District Court specializing in juvenile matters, and a Chief District Judge, 2 youth members, 2 members of the North Carolina House of Representatives and 2 members of the North Carolina Senate. Ex officio members: Governor, chief Justice of Supreme Court or designee, Attorney General, Director of Administrative Office of the Courts, Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Secretary of Department of Human Resources, Secretary of Department of Correction, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, Director of the Division of Prisons, Director of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole, Director of the Division of Youth Services, Administrator for Juvenile Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

**Term:** 3 years-Governor's appointees; 2 years-legislative members.

**Officers:** Chairman-Governor or designee; Vice-Chairman-designated by Governor.

### FIRE COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-481)

**Purpose:** Provide and administer a State Fire Education and Training Plan and a State Master Plan for Fire Prevention and Control.

To assist and participate with State and local fire prevention and control agencies in the improvement of fire prevention and control in N.C.

Increase professional skills of fire protection and fire fighting.

To encourage public support.

To accept gifts, bequests, grants and other considerations.

To make grants for use of pursuing its objectives.

To make studies and recommendations.

To set priorities for improvement of fire service.

To advise State and local interests of opportunities for securing federal assistance and aid in the preparation and processing of applications for financial aid.

To serve as central clearinghouse on information relative to fire service activities in State Government.

To establish voluntary fire service professional qualifications.

To prepare annual report to Governor and recommend legislation as needed.

To operate the N.C. Arson Awareness Council and Arson Reward Fund.

To collect and analyze fire data as part of National Fire Incident Reporting System.

**Composition:** 19 members — 3 appointed by Governor, 7 by virtue of position in various fire service organizations, 2 appointed by General Assembly, and 7 Ex officio non voting members.

Governor's Appointees: 1 Mayor or other elected official of a municipality after consultation with the President of N.C. League of Municipalities, 1 County Commissioner after consultation with President of N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

Fire Service Organizations Appointees: Executive Secretary of the N.C. State Firemen's Association, Legislative Chairman of the N.C. Firemen's Director of Fire and Rescue Services Training of Department of Insurance, Director of the N.C. Fire College and Pump School and Director of Fire Services Training of the Department of Community Colleges, 1 county Fire Marshal selected by N.C. County Fire Marshals' Association.

General Assembly Appointees: 2 members to Commission — 1 person by Speaker of House and 1 person by President of Senate.

Ex officio members: Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Labor, State Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, Secretary of NRCD, and President of Department of Community Colleges or their designees.

**Term:** 3 years

## CRIME PREVENTION/PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-339)

**Purpose:** Advise the Governor's Crime Commission on best methods to foster public awareness of the role of citizens, businesses and community organizations in preventing and reporting crime.

Foster public awareness of the ability and responsibility of individuals to have an impact on the crime problem.

Advise the Governor's Crime Commission on methods of preventing crime and mobilizing citizens through Community Watch and related programs.

Educate the public about the nature of particular crimes and the most effective methods of preventing them.

**Composition:** Pleasure of Governor — Appointed by Governor

**Term:** 2 years

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE****(G.S. 143B-480)****Executive Order 15**

**Purpose:** To advise the Governor's Crime Commission on all matters which are referred to it relevant to juvenile justice; to consider and recommend priorities for the improvement of the juvenile justice system; to advise the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety on federal grant programs aimed at improvements in the juvenile justice system.

**Composition:** 23 members-7 appointed by the Governor, 15 by virtue of their membership on the Governor's Crime Commission and 1 ex officio. Those appointed by the Governor include representatives of the following organizations: a business group or a business that employs youths, a private organization that focuses on strengthening the family unit, a parent group, a neglected or dependent children and delinquency prevention and treatment agency, a local government youth serving agency, and two youth members under the age of twenty-one and who have been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. Those members from the Governor's Crime Commission include: the five citizens, the district court judge specializing in juvenile matters, a county official, a police executive, the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Administrator for Juvenile Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Attorney General, and the Director of Youth Services. Serving as ex officio is the Chairman of the Juvenile Law Study Commission.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman-designated by the Chairman of the Governor's Crime Commission.

**GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MILITARY AFFAIRS****Executive Order 11**

**Purpose:** To provide a forum for the discussion of issues involving the military installations in the state, and the active and retired military citizens of North Carolina and their families; to formulate goals and objectives which enhance cooperation and understanding between the military components, the communities, state and local governments and the general public; to collect and study information related to supporting and strengthening the military presence within the state; to review and propose legislation which would affect the military presence in North Carolina; to advise the Governor on measures and activities which would support and enhance defense installations and military families within the state.

**Composition:** 25 or more members-appointed by the Governor. Commanders of the five major military installations in North Carolina, state and local government officials and citizens who have an interest in our relationship to the military community.

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman-appointed by the Governor.

## SECRETARIES

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Appointed	Term
J. Phillip Carlton <sup>2</sup> .....	Wake .....	.....	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde <sup>3</sup> .....	Buncombe .....	January 2, 1979 .....	1979
Burley B. Mitchell <sup>4</sup> .....	Wake .....	August 21, 1979 .....	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark <sup>5</sup> .....	Cumberland .....	January , 1982 .....	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean <sup>6</sup> .....	Wake .....	January , 1985 .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans' affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

<sup>2</sup>Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

<sup>3</sup>Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

<sup>4</sup>Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

<sup>5</sup>Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

<sup>6</sup>Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.





## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

## PATRIC GRIFFEE DORSEY

## Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Reno, Oklahoma, August 30, 1924 to Charles Galileo and Mary Sue (Sowers) Griffiee (both deceased).

**Education:** Penn Hall School, 1937; Wayne State University, 1943-46; University of Southern California, 1953-55; University of Maryland, 1960.

**Professional Background:** Owner and Manager: Whitford Galleries; Mulberry Boutique; Mulberry Antiques.

**Organizations:** Art Advisory Committee, Craven County Community College; New Bern Historic Preservation Foundation. Former member: International Basic Economy Corporation, 1964-69; Royal Thai Art Society; Craven County NC Symphony Association (former choir man).

**Boards and Commissions:** Craven County Industrial Development Commission (chairman, 1975-85); National Advisory Council on Adult Education, 1982-present; Raleigh Historic Properties Commission (1985-present); former member, Craven County Commission of 100.

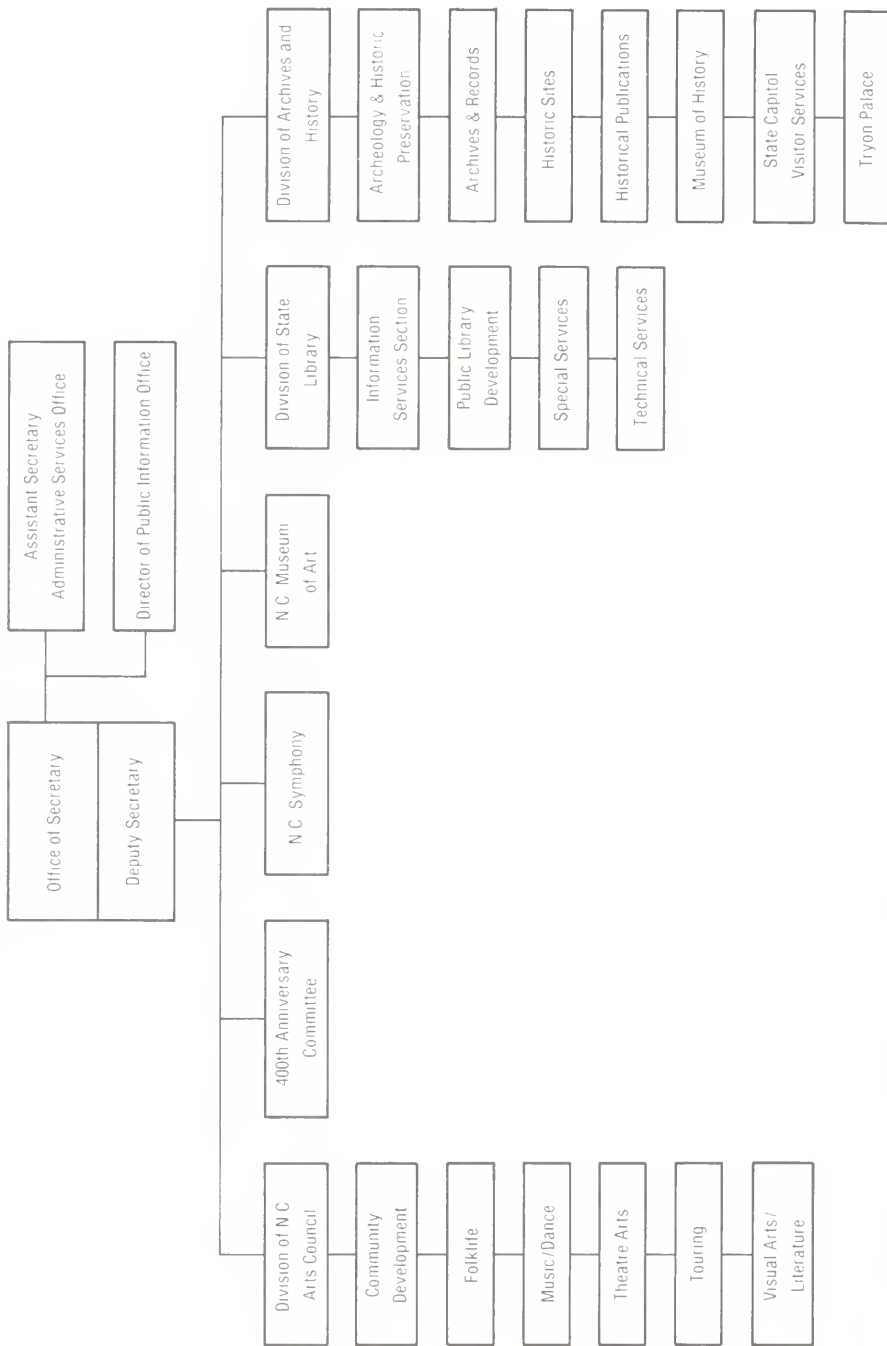
**Political Activities:** Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources, 1985-; Chairman, 1985 Gubernatorial Inaugural Committee, 1984-85; Chairman, GOP 1st Congressional District, 1983-85 (vice chairman, 1981-83); Republican National Platform Committee 1980; Chairman, Reagan for President Committee, Craven County, 1976; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1976-1980; GOP Candidate, NC House of Representatives, 1980; GOP Candidate NC Secretary of State, 1984; Campaign Manager, Craven County, Helms for Senate, 1978.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Church of Christ Scientist, New Bern; Board of Directors, 1976-85; Literature Distribution Chairman; Lecture Chairman.

**Family:** Married Commander P.C. Dorsey of New Bern, August 31, 1951. Children: Sam Brian Dorsey, Jonathan Boyce Jones, Robert Bruce Jones.



# NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES 1985



## THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

As the first cabinet-level cultural affairs department to be established in any state, the Department of Cultural Resources was created under the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Art, Culture and History. The name was changed a few years later.

The purpose of the Department is to enhance the cultural life of the state's citizens — to provide access to excellence in the arts, historical resources and libraries. The Department interprets "culture" as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. The functions of the Department of Cultural Resources are all concerned with exploration and interpretation of our culture and ways in which its products can be made increasingly available. The Department assists in the preservation, protection and continuation of our heritage for future generations. The Department, if it does anything, must emphasize the richness of our traditions and our history.

The Department houses three divisions: Archives and History, the Arts Council and the State Library. In addition, the Office of the Secretary administers a number of special programs. As of 1984, there are 33 boards and commissions with responsibilities associated with the Department. The N.C. Symphony and the N.C. Museum of Art are semi-autonomous agencies of the Department.

### Division of Archives and History

To chart our state's history and preserve its records and historic places for posterity the Department (now Division) of Archives and History was created in 1903. From its inception it has been in the forefront of state historical activity. Within the Division are several diverse sections: the Museum of History, Archives and Records, Historical Publications, Historic Sites, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the Tryon Palace.

While the culture of North Carolina is to be found in every community, the state administers a number of museums and sites so that visitors might enjoy a concentration of art or history in one visit to any of them.

These museums and sites are not only for people who are especially knowledgeable about history or who have a particular or professional interest in the many forms of art. Instead they have been designed to excite the interest of any child or adult and to stimulate the historical and creative perspective in us all.

**The North Carolina Museum of History**, since its founding in 1902, has been the state agency most involved in the collection and preservation of objects significant to the history of North Carolina. The Museum collection, currently containing over 350,000 items (of which only 10% are presently displayed), reflects the state's political, economic, and social history as well as lifestyles of all segments of its society regardless of economic or social status. The comprehensive collection is utilized by the central Museum and its two branches, twenty-three State Historic Sites, the Executive Mansion, and the Capitol. The Museum also loans items from its collection to other non-state historical museums throughout the state which meets standards of security and interpretive usage as established by the Museum.

The collection is particularly strong in the areas of North Carolina currency and gold

coins, dolls, Civil War uniforms, flags, North Carolina silver, and North Carolina crafts. [The Museum holds one of the outstanding collections of Confederate uniforms in the nation in addition to a collection of costumes (over 6,000) ranging from 1775-1980. Its collection of historic flags (350) range from the Revolutionary War (the Guilford Battle flag) to flags from the Vietnamese War. The Museum has the largest known collection of Bechtler gold coins (154). The Bechtlers operated a private mint in North Carolina from 1831 to 1846 during the North Carolina gold rush.] The Museum's collections are utilized in an average of twelve special exhibitions annually which are visited by over 162,000 school children and adults.

Despite its space constraints, the Museum has mounted several important and critically acclaimed exhibitions in the past years. Enriching and complementing the exhibition program are lectures, movies, touch talks, demonstrations, and a 186-chapter Tar Heel Junior Historian Program in the schools.

The Museum has an expanded mission to reach out to citizens throughout the state. In the 1940s, for example, the Museum began three extension services still active today: the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association which promotes the study of state and local history in the public schools; the Mobile Museum of History, today a tractor-trailer unit which travels the state with a variety of exhibitions; and an extensive series of slide programs on various aspects of North Carolina history which can be borrowed by schools and clubs without charge.

In 1982, the Museum in conjunction with its support group, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, began offering a variety of educational programs in communities throughout the state. These programs, together with the interest generated all over North Carolina by the Associates, have greatly enhanced the appeal of the Museum thereby creating a greater demand for North Carolina Museum of History services.

Given the very great need for a new Museum facility, the Museum of History is presently engaged in a campaign to build a new building across from the State Capitol. \$9.1 million was appropriated by the 1985 General Assembly.

An important form of written history is to be found in public records and documents. The *Archives and Records* section of Cultural Resources is responsible for administering the N.C. State Archives and for conducting records management programs for state and local governments. As the state archival agency, it arranges, describes, preserves and makes available for use the permanently valuable public records of the state and of counties and municipalities. It also preserves other records of permanent historical interest including private manuscripts, maps and photographs.

The Archives and Records Section maintains over 35,000 cubic feet of records (that comes to 100 million pieces of paper!) 800,000 photographs, and 30,000 reels of microfilm. The State Archives is nationally known, and has served as a model for the nation and for other states. If we know our history by what we leave behind, then the State Archives is indispensable in this knowledge. A courthouse may be torn down, a church may burn, and records of great value may perish with them. Often those records already have been preserved by the Archives. Anyone interested in family genealogy will come to know its programs.

The State Archives Search Room, at 109 East Jones Street in Raleigh, is open to the general public Tuesday through Friday, 8 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., and Saturday, 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

Cultural Resources; *Historical Publications* section is responsible for the publication of documentary volumes, periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets, maps and other materials on North Carolina history. The section publishes a volume of addresses and public papers of each North Carolina governor at the close of his administration. Two major ongoing projects are the ending and publication of *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* (second series) and *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster.

Deeply involved with the state's heritage, the Division seeks to preserve properties, artifacts and archaeological sites important to our state. Through its **archaeological program** the Division identifies hundreds of historic and pre-historic sites each year—from Indian encampments to industrial sites and from gold mines to sunken sea going crafts.

You can pan for gold, examine a Confederate ironclad or visit Blackbeard's hometown as you relive three centuries of North Carolina and American history at the historic sites administered by the Department of Cultural Resources. The Department's **Historic Sites** section conducts its program to plan, preserve, develop, interpret, operate and maintain this statewide section.

A typical site contains one or more restored or reconstructed structures as well as a modern visitor center including exhibits, artifacts and an audiovisual presentation. Hours for most historic sites are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday through Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Most charge no admission fee.

Beautiful and historic **Tryon Palace**, the colonial capitol of North Carolina, has been reconstructed after its destruction in a 1798 fire to provide an exceptional experience for the visitor. Regular tours are conducted by costumed hostesses from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. An annual symposium on the decorative arts is a nationwide attraction each spring. There is an admission charge.

The **North Carolina State Capitol** on Raleigh's Capitol Square is one of the nation's finest and best preserved civic buildings of the Greek Revival style. With its original furnishing, the Capitol is still used for ceremonies and contains offices for the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The **Capitol Area Visitor Center** is invaluable to visitors looking for the many cultural attractions and other points of interest near the Capitol in Raleigh. The Center is at 301 North Blount Street.

There are a number of efforts underway to examine different elements of the North Carolina heritage. The **Archaeology and Historic Preservation** section of the Department of Cultural Resources conducts a continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural and archaeological resources. Some of these — properties such as certain homes, office buildings and neighborhoods, for example — are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, where there are now more than 600 North Carolina entries.

A cooperative venture of the Department of Cultural Resources and the Stagville Center Corporation, *Stagville Preservation Center* is America's first state-owned center for the teaching and development of historic preservation and its related technology. Located on the historically rich Stagville Plantation in the northern part of Durham County, Stagville is a living laboratory for research into techniques that will aid efforts in historic preservation.

Through its Historic Preservation Program the Division surveys and tries to protect these unique and valuable historic properties throughout the state by nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are selected for restoration by the state and are open to the public as historical, educational and recreational attractions. They range from the elaborate and lavish restoration of Tryon Palace in New Bern to the simplicity of the mountain-surrounded birthplace of Gov. Zebulon Vance at Weaverville.

### Division of the State Library

The **Division of the State Library** is the official agency of state government charged by law with providing the state's library program, coordinating library planning for total library services and serving the information needs of the state.

It embodies the State Library Committee, the Interstate Library Compact, the Public Librarian Certification Commission, and the following sections: Information Services, Public Library Development, Special Services and Technical Services.

From the Special Services Section come services that benefit a whole segment of the population richly deserving of assistance. Here assistance is provided to the visually and physically handicapped wherein are sent, free of charge, large-print books; talking books, including cassettes and records; and braille books. Selections fitting individual tastes are made by carefully studying the information and biographical sketches sent in by patrons.

An information "Hotline" is just one of many services offered by the Library. Anyone can go to his local library and get answers to almost any question.

If a local library cannot answer the question by using its own materials, a librarian can call the North Carolina information network in In-Wats, the inward wide area telephone service, (the "Hotline") to the State Library. There a reference librarian will search for the answer in the State Library's extensive collections, and when necessary, call on other libraries in the state to help. Books not in a local library can also be obtained on interlibrary loan, through this same system.

Any individual can borrow films free through the State Library. Enrichment films including comedy, art, travel, features and problems such as drug abuse are available. Local libraries can provide details.

The State Library has a Public Library Development Section that provides consultative service to librarians, trustees, public officials and interested citizens throughout the state.

State agencies can request assistance in setting up and maintaining departmental libraries. The State Library has staff for these purposes, and the State Library's broad collection of books, periodicals, newspapers, documents, etc., provide reference services and bibliographies to all state agencies, as well as providing library service to the State Legislature while it is in session.

The Special Services Section offers free public library service to those unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual impairment. Special library materials are provided through the Library of Congress for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped, and the U.S. Post Office provides free mailing privileges for materials. The materials include books and magazines for all ages, and of all kinds, recorded on long playing records, on magnetic or cassette tape, in large type or braille. Many thousands of titles are available, along with the equipment for using them.

Both the State Library and the Division of Archives and History of the Department of Cultural Resources provide genealogical services that attract hundreds of people from all over the country. The Library has secondary sources such as books, family and county histories, newspapers and census records. Archives and History has primary sources—the original documents.

A Technical Services Section in the Library is responsible for the acquisition and preparation of books, documents and related materials which comprise the material resources of the Library. The Technical Services Section also operates a Processing Center for libraries in the state, making it possible for local libraries to get books easily and at less expense, all ready to go on the shelves when delivered.

### Division of the Arts Council

The purpose of the *North Carolina Arts Council* is to represent and support the highest quality in the arts, to assist in the further development of the individual art forms, to foster a broader understanding of the role of the arts in the total society and to provide opportunities for every North Carolinian to participate in the creative process. The Council works primarily with the 450 arts organizations in North Carolina through a variety of programs and grant categories. The Council also is involved with many individual artists through its fellowship and residency programs.

The North Carolina Arts Council was established in 1964 by executive order and made a statutory agency in 1967. It is recognized nationally for its aggressive and innovative leadership in arts programming.

In the Division are: the Community Section; the Folklife Section; the Music/Dance Section; the Theatre Arts Section; and the Visual/Literary Arts Section.

The Division encourages, promotes and provides assistance for the cultural enrichment of all North Carolinians by supporting the development of the arts at the community level with cash grants and special programs with money from Legislative appropriation and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Council helps bring artists into schools and communities. Community arts festivals are encouraged. Poets, artists, craftsmen and dance and theatre companies are brought to the smallest towns and the largest urban areas of the state.

*North Carolina Theatre Arts* was established by the 1973 General Assembly to foster and encourage the development of theatre in the state. Theatre Arts works to upgrade the quality of professional theatre in the state by strengthening existing and developing companies through funding and consultation and developing new statewide professional theatre programs to give more employment to professional theatre artists from both within and outside the state. North Carolina was the first state to establish a separate agency to promote and assist professional theatre. Theatre Arts is now a section of the Division of the Arts Council.

Since the opening of Paul Green's outdoor drama *The Lost Colony* in Manteo in 1937, North Carolina has established an outstanding national reputation in the creation and presentation of this unique form of theatre. North Carolina is also the home of more than half a dozen indoor resident professional companies, which present both summer and winter seasons.



### North Carolina Museum of Art

One of the nation's top-ranked art museums, the North Carolina Museum of Art boasts the finest collection in the southeast extending over western and ancient art and primitive cultures.

The new Art Museum opened its doors in Raleigh in April, 1983, and by the end of 1984 some 350,000 people had viewed its collections, particularly in renaissance and baroque. Special exhibits and showings add to its prestige.

Along with its extensive educational programs, a special feature of the Museum is the Mary Duke Biddle Gallery for the Blind, noted internationally for its original approach to the exploration of art through "touch".

### The North Carolina Symphony

When the 1943-44 General Assembly passed the "Horn-Tootin' Bill," North Carolina became one of the first states to support its own orchestra. The *North Carolina Symphony* now stands as one of only 31 major orchestras in the country, representing — and presenting — the finest in classical and symphonic music.

The North Carolina Symphony has long been known through its concerts before hundreds of thousands of school children each year. In the last ten years, however, the orchestra has become one of the best ensembles in the nation, playing not only in North Carolina, but at Carnegie Hall and Kennedy Center. Under its noted conductor, Gerhard Zimmerman, and now with a 37-week season, a two-track series of concerts, and a three million dollar operating budget the Symphony compares favorably with the nation's other major orchestras. Private contributions totaled over \$500,000 in 1984.

Though its performances in Washington, Chicago and New York City have earned it unanimous praise from critics and audiences, the North Carolina Symphony has all the feel of a community orchestra, for it is in the state's cities and towns that it performs, traveling about 22,000 miles and presenting some 375 educational and adult concerts in more than 125 communities each season.

Of particular pride to the orchestra is its educational program, in which more than 200,000 school children each year enjoy performances given especially for them.

North Carolinians for years have shown justifiable pride in the range and depth of arts opportunities offered throughout the state, and they have contributed generously with time, money and other support. The result is an arts environment that steadily becomes more exciting. Many of the state's cities have shown exceptional energy in this area, and local symphonies, art galleries, theatres and other arts enterprises are to be found wherever you look.

### Special Programs

The development of the arts and humanities in North Carolina has brought about new demands on government and the citizen, on private groups, schools and businesses. Accordingly, there are a number of special programs conducted within the Department of Cultural Resources and other state government agencies to meet these changing requirements.

The *Cultural Advisory Council*, for example, is comprised of a group of citizens appointed by the Secretary of the Department to act as advisors in policy matters pertaining to the arts, libraries and historical resources in the state.



The *Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities*, seeks to enhance business support of cultural affairs. It is the first such state-level effort in the nation.

A special emphasis in the Department of Cultural Resources is given to arts in the schools. This priority is addressed by the Office of the Secretary and by agencies in the Department. The Arts Council's Artists-in-School program, for example, provides residencies in public schools for artists who have shown excellence in their work and the ability to communicate skills to young people. The Folklife Office has a similar program, Folk Arts in North Carolina Schools. The Museum of Art and Museum of History are very much involved with students, providing special tours and in-school programs.

The Department also conducts programs designed to provide cultural opportunities and outlets to specific population groups such as minority artists, handicapped people and residents of correctional facilities.

The culture of North Carolina is an organic extension of its people, something shared by all who live here. The availability of richness in cultural activities should not be withheld from any citizen, a fact basic to the work of the Department of Cultural Resources.

Other Department activities include such things as the America's 400th Anniversary Committee, created to plan, conduct, and direct observances of the commemoration of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists on Roanoke Island, and the support of exciting ventures like "Operating Raleigh," a program to involve 4,000 young people from all over the world in service projects around the globe.

The culture of North Carolina is an organic extension of its people, something shared by all who live here. The availability of richness in cultural activities should not be withheld from any citizen, a fact basic to the work of the Department of Cultural Resources.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE CULTURAL RESOURCES

### AMERICA'S 400th ANNIVERSARY (G.S. 143B-86)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on planning, conducting and directing observances and physical facilities for the commemoration of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island.

**Composition:** 14 members—10 appointed by Governor and 4 Ex officio. (Ex officio members or their designees: mayor, Town of Manteo; Secretary of Natural and Economic Resources; Chairman, Roanoke Island Historic Association; Chairman, Dare County Board of Commissioners.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-66)

**Purpose:** To review existing statutes of archaeological resources in order to make recommendations to the General Assembly.

**Composition:** 8 members—2 appointed by Governor; 1 by the President of the Senate; 1 by the Speaker of the House; 1 Ex officio. (Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

2 representatives of the American Indians of N.C. — appointed by Tribal Council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee and 1 appointed by Executive Director of the N.C. State Commission of Indian Affairs, 1 archaeologist appointed by the N.C. Archaeologist Advisory Council.

**Term:** 4 years

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART (G.S. 140-1-6)

**Purpose:** To adopt policies and regulations for the conduct of the North Carolina Museum of Art, to prescribe the powers and duties of the Director, to advise the Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources on Museum matters, to acquire, exchange and sell works of art for the Museum, and to determine sites for expansion of the Museum with the approval of the appropriate state officials.

**Composition:** 22 members — 8 appointed by the Governor; 4 appointed by the North Carolina Art Society; 4 appointed by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation; 4 elected by the Board of Trustees; 1 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House.

**Term:** 6 years, except that legislative appointees will serve for the current legislative term.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor, Vice-Chairman elected by and from members of the Board.

### ARTS COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-88)

**Purpose:** To advise Secretary of Cultural Resources on study, collection and maintenance of information dealing with the Arts.

To advise Secretary concerning assistance to local organizations and the community in the areas of the Arts.

To advise on exchange of information and promotion of programs between public and nonpublic organizations.

To identify research needs in art areas and to encourage research.

To advise on bringing high quality in the Arts to the State and promotion of their enjoyment.

**Composition:** 24 members appointed by Governor

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor

### ART MUSEUM BUILDING COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-59)

**Purpose:** With approval of Governor, Council of State and the N.C. State Capital Planning Commission determine site for the building of the State Art Museum.

To employ architects to prepare plans.

Contract for construction of building and employ consultants.

Supervise location, construction, design and furnishing of Museum building.

To appoint advisory committees.

To report to the General Assembly at each regular session.

To receive gifts of funds from foundations, corporations and individuals and to receive public funds to aid in cost of upkeep.

**Composition:** 15 members— 9 appointed by the Governor, 3 by the Speaker of the House, 3 by the President of the Senate. (2 who have served in the House of Representatives and 3 who have served in the State Senate.)

**Term:** Completion of duties

**Officers:** Chairman designated by Governor

### **ART SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS (G.S. 143B-89)**

**Purpose:** Plan programs to promote the public appreciation of art.

To organize State and regional art exhibits.

To lecture to schools, civic clubs and public audiences.

To invite outstanding art scholars to speak at N.C. centers of culture.

To develop effective public support of N.C. Museum of Art.

To provide public schools and libraries with reproductions of masterpieces in the State Museum.

To encourage citizens of the State to acquire works of art by N.C. artists.

**Composition:** 22 members (minimum) appointed by Governor (6), Ex officio (4), Chosen by N.C. Art Society, Inc. (12)

Ex officio members: Governor of N.C., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of N.C. and Director of N.C. Museum of Art.

**Term:** 3 years

### **AWARDS COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-84)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on forming and administering the program of N.C. awards and on the selection of a committee in each award area to choose recipients.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by Governor

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor

### **HISTORIC BATH COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-102)**

**Purpose:** To acquire, dispose, restore and maintain historic properties in and near the Town of Bath in Beaufort County.

To offer historic properties to the State of N.C.

Assist and advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on the administration of Bath State Historic Site.

**Composition:** 28 members appointed by Governor (25), Ex officio (3)

Ex officio — mayor, Town of Bath; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County; and Secretary of Cultural Resources

### **BATTLESHIP COMMISSION**

**(G.S. 143B-74)**

**Purpose:** To adopt rules and regulations for establishing a proper charge for admission to the ship and for the maintenance and operation of the ship as a permanent memorial and exhibit.

To select an appropriate site for permanent berthing of the battleship.

To accept gifts, grants and donations.

To transport ship to, and berth the ship.

Ready the ship for visitation.

To manage and maintain in New Hanover County with approval of Department of Cultural Resources exhibits, dramas, cultural activities, museums and records pertaining to marine and naval history of N.C. and the U.S.

To identify and protect properties having historical marine and naval significance.

### **EDENTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

**(G.S. 143B-98)**

**Purpose:** To acquire and restore historical properties in the town of Edenton and County of Chowan.

To advise and assist the Secretary of Cultural Resources on historic properties of Edenton.

**Composition:** 25 members appointed by Governor, and 3 Ex officio. (Ex officio. (Mayor Edenton, Chairman of Chowan College and Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor

**Officers:** Commission elects its officers

### **EXECUTIVE MANSION FINE ARTS COMMITTEE**

**(G.S. 143B-80)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on the preservation and maintenance of the Executive Mansion.

To encourage gifts and objects of art, furniture and articles of historical value for furnishing the Executive Mansion, and advise the Secretary on major changes in the furnishings of the Mansion.

To make recommendations to the Secretary concerning major renovations.

To aid the Secretary in keeping a list of all gifts and articles received together with their history and value.

**Composition:** 16 members appointed by Governor. State Auditor will annually make a complete audit and report to the Governor.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

### **HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH COMMISSION** **(G.S. 143B-106 (1973))**

**Purpose:** To preserve and restore the Town of Hillsborough and its immediately adjacent area as a living, functioning, and historical exhibit of N.C.'s early life and times.

To acquire and to dispose of property.

To have prepared a history of town and area and to write, compile, publish or sponsor such historical work.

To submit an annual report of the Commission's activities, holdings and finances, including an audit to the Secretary of Cultural Resources.

**Composition:** Not less than 25 members appointed by Governor, and 5 Ex officio. (Mayor, Town of Hillsborough; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Orange County; Register of Deeds, Orange County; Clerk of Superior Court, Orange County; Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Elected by Commission members

### **HISTORICAL COMMISSION** **(G.S. 143B-63 (1973))**

**Purpose:** To give advice and assistance to the Secretary of Cultural Resources.

To establish rules and regulations to be followed in the acquisition, disposition, preservation, and use of records, artifacts, real and personal property, and other materials and properties of historical, archaeological, architectural or other cultural value, and in the extension of State aid to other agencies, counties, municipalities, organizations and individuals in the interest of historic preservation.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor. (5 must have had training professionally or experience in the fields of Archives, History, Historic Preservation or Museum Administration, including at least 3 current faculty members of graduate history departments at N.C. colleges or universities.)

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

### STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-90-91)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on library matters, to evaluate and approve State Plans for Public Library Development and Multitype Library Cooperation and plans for federally funded library programs, to evaluate and approve State Library materials policies and to serve as a search committee for candidates for the position of Director of the State Library, when a vacancy occurs.

**Composition:** 11 members—6 appointed by Governor, 5 officers from the North Carolina Library Association.

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by the Governor from Commission members.

### JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD MEMORIAL COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-115)

**Purpose:** To acquire property and to expend funds for the acquisition, restoration, and operation of a memorial to John Motley Morehead in the City of Greensboro; and to carry on other activities including research and publications for this purpose.

To dispose of property.

To offer such memorial to the State of N.C. which may be administered as a State historic site.

**Composition:** 19 members—9 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Board of County Commissioners of Guilford County; 3 by the City Council of Greensboro and 4 Ex officio. (Ex officio — Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Treasurer and Secretary of Cultural Resources.)

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Commission elects its own officers.

### HISTORIC MURFREESBORO COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-110)

**Purpose:** To acquire and dispose of historic properties in and near the Town of Murfreesboro, and to restore, repair and improve such properties.

To conduct research and planning to carry out a program for the preservation of historic sites, buildings and objects.

**Composition:** 30 members appointed by Governor. (Mayor of Murfreesboro, President of Chowan College; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Hertford County and Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)



**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elected by the Commission.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIAN  
CERTIFICATION COMMISSION  
(G.S. 143B-68)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for the certification of public librarians.

**Composition:** 5 members — 2 appointed by Governor, 2 Ex officio, 1 at large. Named by Governor upon the nomination of the N.C. Library Association; Dean of a State or regionally accredited graduate school of Librarianship in N.C. and one at-large. Ex officio — Chairman of the N.C. Association of Library Trustees and Chairman of the Public Libraries Section of N.C. Library Association.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission.

**SYMPHONY SOCIETY  
(G.S. 143B-94)**

**Purpose:** Functions as the governing body of the North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc. and adopts bylaws for the Society.

**Composition:** Not less than 16 members — 4 appointed by Governor; 2 Ex officio. (Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction); and the remaining members chosen by N.C. Symphony Society, Inc.

**Term:** 4 years

**TRYON PALACE  
(G.S. 143B-72)**

**Purpose:** Adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations concerning the restoration and maintenance of Tryon Palace.

**Composition:** 29 members — 25 appointed by Governor and 4 Ex officio. (Attorney General, Mayor of City of New Bern, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Craven County and Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development or designee.)

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor

**ABANDONED CEMETERIES**  
**House Bill 1383 Senate Bill 134 (1977)**

**Purpose:** Make a comprehensive study of the approximate number of abandoned cemeteries in the State of N.C., their organization, status and current condition through surveys of selected counties and municipalities.

To make a study of current statutes and ordinances relating to the preservation and care of abandoned cemeteries and the manner in which they are put into practice.

To make a study of various statutory systems in other states and report findings and recommendations to the General Assembly.

**Composition:** 16 members—2 appointed by Governor; 1 by the President of the Senate; 1 by the Speaker of the House and the Chief executive or officer of an agency or organization. (1 each from the following organizations and agencies: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of N.C., Sons of the Confederate Veterans, N.C. Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution, N.C. Genealogical Society, N.C. Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, N.C. Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, N.C. Historical Commission, N.C. Archaeological Council, N.C. Association of County Commissioners, N.C. League of Municipalities, and the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Committee.

**STATE HISTORICAL RECORD ADVISORY BOARD**

**(Board created five years ago by the Governor due to a request from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission—1975)**

**Purpose:** To review, comment and recommend applications for grant funds made from N.C. to Record Programs of national Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Sponsor and publish surveys of the conditions and needs of historical records of the U.S.

**Composition:** 12 members appointed by Governor who have general knowledge of archives, record management and/or history research questions. Board should be as broadly representative as possible of the public and private archival and research institutions and organizations in the State.

**Term:** 3 years — staggered

**Officers:** Chairman — either the Head of the State Historical Agency or the State Archivist

### USS MONITOR RESEARCH COUNCIL Executive Order 20 (March 31, 1978)

**Purpose:** To assist the Division of Archives and History Department of Cultural Resources, in encouraging and promoting scientific research on the USS Monitor.

To discover and analyze data and information necessary to understand the environment of the site, the present structure and condition of the USS Monitor.

To coordinate and generate the necessary resources, equipment, shiptime, etc., necessary to carry out research operations.

To select qualified researchers and research institutions to prepare field or operational plans for research operations.

**Composition:** 25 members appointed by Governor with at least 12 from the scientific and professional communities representing a broad range of disciplines necessary for comprehensive research and the remainder citizens at large.

**Term:** Professional members, 4 years; Citizen members — 2 or 4 years

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE N.C. NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Purpose:** To act as the managing board of the society, control expenditures and property of the Society, and act for its interests.

**Composition:** 15 members—2 appointed by Governor; 2 by the Commissioner of Agriculture and 2 by the Society.

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Officers are elected by the Board for a one-year term.

### ROANOKE ISLAND ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS (G.S. 143B-92)

**Purpose:** To carry out the duties and purposes of the Roanoke Island Association as follows:

To celebrate and depict by exhibitions, pageants, reproductions and by broadcasting and publishing historic narratives and records, the transplanting of English speaking civilization on Roanoke Island, Dare County, N.C., by Sir Walter Raleigh and his colonists in the years 1584-1587 and of the several efforts then made to establish the first English speaking colony in the New World.

Establish and maintain one or more areas or sites for the permanent location of the buildings and other structures with convenient facilities for preserving an historical background and representing the settlement and habits of life of the early colonists.

Establish and maintain a museum of Indian and early colonial antiquities.

**Composition:** 24 members—3 Ex officio. (Governor, Secretary of Cultural Resources and Attorney General.) and 21 appointed by General Membership.

**Term:** 2 years

**Officers:** Elected by the membership.

### VAGABOND SCHOOL OF DRAMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Incorporation of the Vagabond School of Drama, Inc. and Resolution No. 59,  
General Assembly (1961)**

**Purpose:** Oversee the operation of the Vagabond School of Drama in conjunction with a professional theater operated for a minimum of ten weeks during the summer months at the Flat Rock Playhouse, located at Flat Rock, Henderson County, N.C.

**Composition:** 35 members—5 appointed by Governor; 2 by the President of the Senate, 2 by the Speaker of the House; 1 by the Secretary of Cultural Resources; and 25 elected by the Board.

**Term:** No set term

**Officers:** Officers are elected by the Board.

## SECRETARIES

### DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Samuel I. Ragan <sup>2</sup> .....	Moore .....	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer <sup>3</sup> .....	Forsyth .....	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins <sup>4</sup> .....	Moore .....	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey <sup>5</sup> .....	Craven .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act, of 1971 created the "Department of Art, Culture and History," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the "Department of Cultural Resources."

<sup>2</sup>Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup>Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.

<sup>4</sup>Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.

<sup>5</sup>Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.







**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES****DAVID THOMAS FLAHERTY****Secretary-Republican**

**Early Years:** Born in Boston, Massachusetts on December 9, 1928 to Thomas and Mabel Flaherty.

**Education:** Boston Public Schools; Boston University, June 1955, B.A. (Business Administration).

**Profession:** Secretary, Department of Human Resources; Former Sales Manager for Broyhill Industries; Manager of Plastics Division, Broyhill Industries; National Manager of Advertising Department, Broyhill Industries; Sales, Broyhill Industries.

**Organizations:** Former Chairman of Legislative Committee for NC Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation; Former member, NC State Educational Foundation; Boston University Alumni Council; Former Chairman of Trustees for Fort Defiance; Former President, Lenoir High School Band Boosters; Former Chairman, Lenoir Beautification Committee; Former President, Lenoir Youth Activities; Former member of the Lenoir Optimist Club; Former Commander, Post 60 of the Disabled American Veterans; Founder and Past-President of the Bunny Maynard Midget Football League; Former Council Training Chairman, Council Commissioner, National Convention Delegate, District Scout Chairman, Cubmaster, and Vice-Chairman for Organization and Extension and recipient of the Silver Beaver Award, Boy Scouts of America.

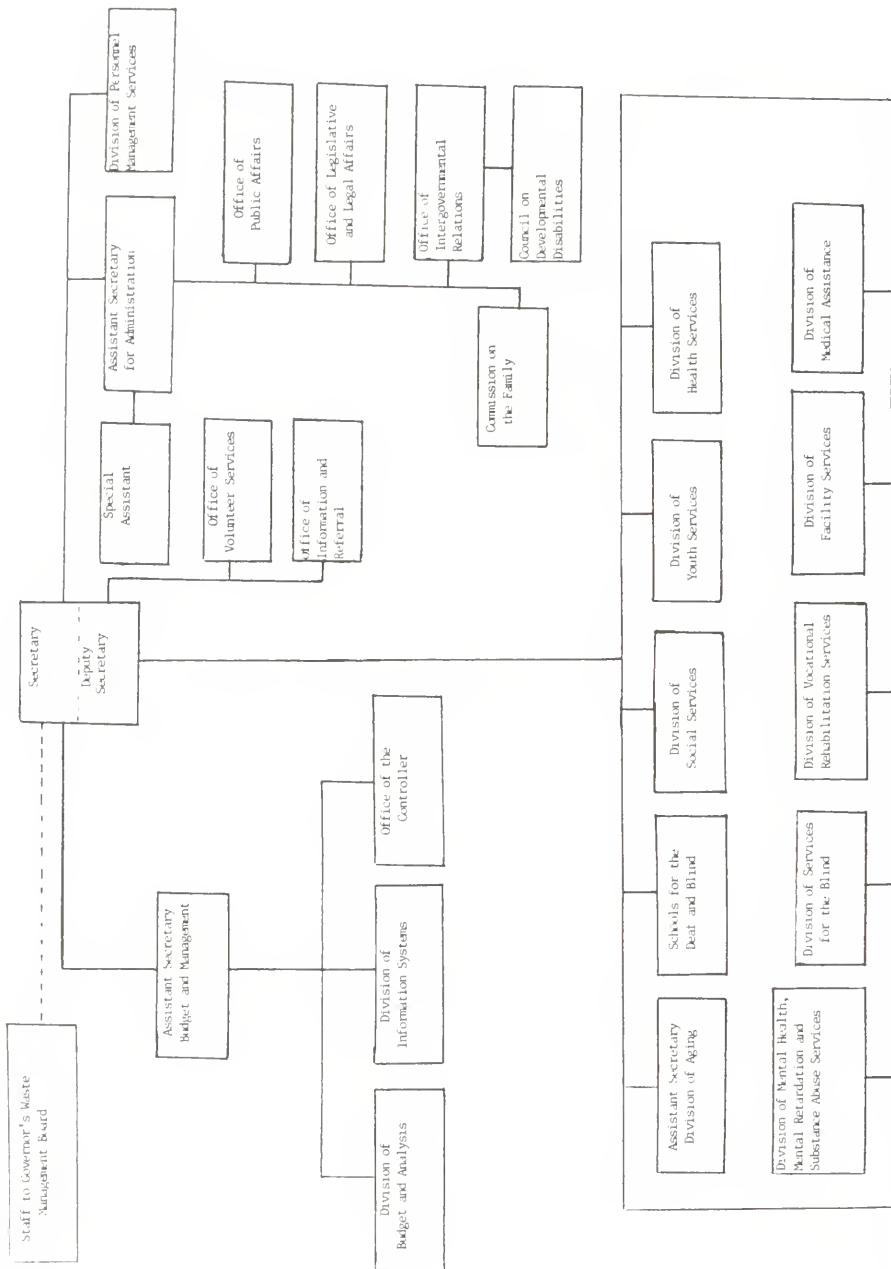
**Boards and Commissions:** Local Government Study Commission.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, Department of Human Resources, 1987-; Chairman, Employment Security Commission, 1985-87; Chairman, NC Republican Party, 1981-83; Republican Candidate for Governor, 1976; Secretary, Department of Human Resources, 1973-76; State Senator, 1968, re-elected 1972; Republican National Committee member; Member, Site Committee and Vice-Chair for Housing, 1984 Republican National Convention; Caldwell Co. Precinct Chairman; Co-Chairman, Broyhill for Congress Committee; Chairman, Caldwell County Republican Party; Former State Chairman, National Committeeman, National Co-Chair for Campaigns, State Vice-Chairman, and County chairman for the NC Young Republicans; Outstanding Young Republican, 1964.

**Military Service:** United States Army, 1949-1952.

**Religious Activities:** Member of the United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married Nancy Hamill of Boston. Children: David, Jr., Debbie, Steve, Jon, Bobby.



## **DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **Office of the Secretary**

The Department of Human Resources helps individuals, families and communities in their efforts to achieve adequate levels of health, social and economic well-being. The services of the Department are provided by over 500 programs, many of which are delivered on a local level by various county-operated agencies. Closely related programs are organized within divisions at the state level. The functions of the divisions are described in the next section.

One of the goals of the department working through its divisions, is to offer prevention services and early intervention programs is to reduce cost in both human suffering and dollars and cents. At the same time, the Department is dedicated to providing appropriate quality care for individuals in need of assistance.

The chief executive officer of the department is the Secretary of Human Resources, who is appointed by the governor. The secretary is supported by the Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Special Assistant. the Divisions Directors in the department also provide direct support to the secretary.

Staff to the Office of the Secretary provide support and assistance to the Division and the Secretary in several important areas: intergovernmental relations, personnel, fiscal management, volunteer services, public information, program analysis and citizens referral.

### **Division of Budget and Analysis**

The Division of Budget and Analysis is a staff division in the Secretary's Office. The Division Director is responsible to the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management. The Division addresses the needs of the department for indepth program and fiscal monitoring. The division provides accounting services for the Office of the Secretary and Department-wide services in the areas of auditing, purchasing, cost allocation and property control.

### **The Office of Intergovernmental Relations**

The Office of Intergovernmental Relations is a staff office in the secretary's office. This office is responsible for monitoring the day to day operations between the Department and relevant governmental bodies at the interstate levels. Moreover, this office will keep abreast of positions taken by key organizations including, but not limited to, the National Governor's Association and the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners in order to support the Secretary in the analysis of human resource policy formulation.

In addition to other assignments given by the Secretary, the director of Office of Intergovernmental Relations is responsible for review of federal legislation and grants; for the coordination of transportation planning within the Department; for the coordination of the Department's appointments to boards and commissions; for monitoring long-term care policy information; and for staffing the Council on developmental disabilities and developing its annual plan.

### **The Division of Personnel Management Services**

The Division of Personnel Management Services provides personnel management services to the approximately 34,600 state, local and contractual employees under the jurisdiction of the Department. This includes providing administrative support on personnel matters to the Department's state agencies and local mental health, health services and social services agencies. These services include position management, salary and pay administration, organization and management development, employee benefits, personnel policy administration, employee relations, affirmative action, occupational safety and health and general consultation on all personnel related matters.

### **The Office of Volunteer Services**

The Office of Volunteer Services is organized to promote volunteerism through effective Volunteer Program Management. The office provides technical assistance, consultation, and training to local human resources units, while developing policy for volunteer services within the department. This is provided to any Department of Human Resources unit requesting this service. Up to date statistical information on volunteer involvement is collected from programs in each division by this office. Statewide recognition is provided annually. All matters related to volunteerism are referred to this office.

### **The Office of Information and Referral**

The Office of Information and Referral and Ombudsman Program is administered statewide and delivered through a variety of methods. The primary method of responding to citizen requests uses a toll-free telephone to effect referrals and impart information. The staff is responsible for up-to-date and accurate information.

### **The Office of Public Affairs**

The Office of Public Affairs is the Department's public link with the citizens of North Carolina providing information through mass media and printed material on available services and preventive health information. It also edits documents for public dissemination.

### **The Division of Aging**

The Division of Aging funds programs for older adults in North Carolina with federal and state grants, and advocates for the special needs of all older North Carolinians.

The organization is supervised by the Assistant Secretary on Aging who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. It includes a central office staff which administers its programs through 18 lead regional organizations and a network of local service providers.

The major thrust of the Division is to assist older adults in maintaining their independence and to have lifestyle choices.

### **The Division of Social Services**

The Division of Social Services works to promote and deliver services to children to help them become productive citizens, to enhance community alternatives to institu-

tional care so the elderly may remain in their homes as long as possible, and to provide public assistance to eligible persons who need help with obtaining shelter, food, energy and personal needs.

North Carolina has a state-supervised/county administered social services system. The Division supervises the administration of public assistance programs including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, Low Income Energy Assistance, State-County Special Assistance, and Foster Care and Adoption Assistance payments. The Division also administers social services programs. These include the provision of in-home services, protective services for adults and children, adoptions, foster care, and many other supportive services.

The major priority for services to children is prevention of problems. Emphasis is on strengthening protection for children vulnerable to dependency, neglect and abuse with continuing emphasis on the statewide premenstrual planning program for foster children to ensure permanent homes for them. In addition, emphasis is placed on the provision of services to families, reducing out-of-home care for children and enabling families to remain intact. For adults, the priority is in-home services including chore, homemaker, home-delivered or congregate meals, and adult day care.

The Division also serves North Carolina in other ways. The Child Support Enforcement Program collects money from absent parents for support of their minor children. The Federal Job Corps Recruitment Program offers deprived young people between the ages of 16 and 21 the opportunity to receive skills training, basic education and counseling. The Work Incentive Program and the Community Work Experience Program enable AFDC recipients to get jobs and develop job skills.

The Director is the principal officer of the Division and serves at the pleasure of the Secretary and Governor.

An eleven-member Social Services Commission appointed by the Governor has the authority to adopt, amend, and rescind most rules and regulations necessary for administration of the programs.

The majority of funds expended by the Division are federal with the remainder coming from the state and counties. The federal government holds the Division responsible for the uniform administration of most of these program in all counties within the state. Some programs are optional for the counties while other are mandatory.

### **The Division of Medical Assistance**

The Division of Medical Assistance is responsible for managing the state's Medicaid program. This includes policy development, eligibility requirements, provider enrollment, fraud and abuse, quality control, claims processing and utilization review. The claims processing function is contracted out. Counties perform the eligibility determination functions under state supervision.

Medicaid pays for health services for qualified aged, blind and disabled citizens as well as for poor children, pregnant women and those who receive aid for families with dependent children. To qualify, a citizen must meet certain categorical as well as financial need requirement. Medicaid covers a full range of medical services including hospitals, physicians, drugs, dental and long term institutional care.

Federal, state, and county governments share in the costs of this program.

In FY 1986 approximately 370,000 Medicaid recipients received medical services at a cost of \$722.9 million for direct vendor payments and Medicare Part B premiums. Total expenditures including service and administrative costs were \$758.1 million.

### **The Division of Health Services**

The primary goal of the Division of Health Services is to foster good health among North Carolina's citizens by either preventing health problems before they start or intervening early when a health problem is still easy to treat.

The Division is administered by a Director who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. Staff is representative of the various health disciplines including physicians, dentists, public health nurses, environmental health experts, public health educators, statisticians, physical therapists, chemists, bacteriologist, nutritionists, veterinarians and social workers.

Providing consultation, technical assistance and partial financing to 84 health departments serving 100 counties, the Division of Health Services administers some 40 health programs. These include immunization, management of solid and hazardous waste, maternal and child health, adult health, as well as the operation of 19 developmental evaluation centers. In addition, the Division is the state's repository for birth and death records and serves as the center for health statistics for North Carolina.

The Division is divided into eight sections: dental health, epidemiology, laboratory, maternal and child care, adult health, medical examiner, environmental health, and management services.

The primary goal of the immunization program is to prevent disabling or fatal communicable diseases; that of the hazardous and solid waste program is to protect the public's health from environmental hazards, of maternal and child health to reduce infant mortality, and of adult health to promote healthy lifestyles and thereby prevent death and disability from chronic diseases.

### **The Division of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services**

This Division provides services for the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, the alcoholic and the drug abuser. Programs are under the supervision of the Director of the Division, who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

The organization includes a central office staff and four regional offices. Residential care and treatment are offered at four regional psychiatric hospitals, five mental retardation centers, three alcoholic rehabilitation centers, a special care facility, and two re-education programs for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

A major thrust of this Division's programs is community services. There are forty-one (41) area mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse programs serving all one hundred (100) counties in the state and offering a wide variety of services-outpatient treatment, day programs, emergency care, partial hospitalization, local inpatient services, and consultation and education. Additional group homes for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed continue to be developed. Sheltered workshops provide training opportunities and day activity programs, and halfway houses help to serve people in their home communities. These programs are operated by local area boards, a group of citizens appointed by county commissioners and charged with planning and operating services to meet local needs.



The Commission for Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, consisting of 25 members, 21 appointed by the Governor and 4 by the Legislature, has the power to adopt rules and regulations to be followed in the conduct of Division programs. Also the Commission review Division plans and advises the Secretary of Human Resources.

### **The Division of Services for the Blind**

The Division of Services for the Blind, part of the North Carolina Department of Human Resources, provides a variety of services for people across the state who are visually impaired or blind. These services re designed to prevent blindness and restore sight, if possible, and to help people who lose their sight develop their maximum individual capabilities and become self-sufficient.

To provide these services statewide, the Division has four regional offices, seven district offices, and social workers for the blind located in every county department of social services. In addition, in Raleigh the Division operates the Rehabilitation Center as well as an Evaluation Unit at the Raleigh Lions Clinic for the Blind.

The Division of Services for the Blind provides eyecare services for people whose incomes are limited. This includes both examinations and treatment. Vision screening, glaucoma screening, education in care for the eyes and low vision services are provided to everyone regardless of income.

The Division provides a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program for blind and visually impaired persons which includes: counseling and guidance, work evaluation, vocational training, job placement, and assistance in establishing small businesses.

The Division provides Independent Living Services for people whose vision cannot be improved. These services are designed to help visually impaired people: achieve their maximum level of self-sufficiency, prevent unnecessary institutionalization, and prevent abuse, neglect and exploitation of visually impaired persons.

The Division also offers some financial assistance to needy visually impaired people. The program provides special financial assistance to persons who are blind when their financial needs are not adequately met by Federal Supplemental Security income or other available resources.

### **The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services**

the Division has responsibility for vocational rehabilitation of individuals who have a substantial physical, emotional, or mental handicap that prevents them from becoming employed. there must be a reasonable expectation the vocational rehabilitation services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

An individual may refer himself to Vocational Rehabilitation, or may be referred by doctors, schools, or other agencies or individuals.

For those eligible, Vocational Rehabilitation provides a comprehensive program of diagnosis, medical treatment, restoration, prosthetic and hearing aid appliances, counseling, training at colleges, technical schools and sheltered workshops, and job placement. The Division also has a staff of specially trained rehabilitation engineers to deal with accessibility, job and home modification, and transportation problems. Additionally, six centers for the hearing impaired have been established. Practically andy goods and services necessary to render a handicapped person employable can be provided. The division also administers an independent living rehabilitation program for severely



handicapped individuals who cannot necessarily achieve a vocational goal, but who need services in order to live independently.

The principal officer is the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary.

Its programs are administered through a network of unit, subunit, and facility offices throughout the State.

### **The Division of Facility Services**

The Division of Facility Services is composed of eight major sections: licensure, certification, construction, radiation protection, certificate of need, emergency medical services, health resources and development, and child day care services.

The Licensure Section program licenses health and social service facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, and various types of group homes, the latter of which are licensed in cooperation with the State Division of Social Services and local departments of social services. The program is also responsible for the licensure of agencies soliciting charitable contributions and for the semiannual inspection of local confinement facilities.

The Construction Section is responsible for reviewing plans of and inspecting health and social services facilities, assuring that they are safe and functional.

The Radiation Protection Section has jurisdiction over the possession, transfer, disposal, and use of ionizing radiation. This involves the registration of X-ray systems, licensing of users or radioactive materials, and environmental surveillance. The program is also intimately involved in the state's emergency response preparedness for potential radiation accidents.

The Certificate of Need Section review proposals under the certificate of need statute submitted by certain types of health care facilities for any capital expenditure currently in excess of \$1,028,000 or for any new institutional health service with an annual operating cost of \$324,000. Both of these amounts are subject to an annual adjustment based on the United States Department of Commerce Composite Construction Index. This review has an expressed intent to control costs to ensure that only needed facilities and or health care services are offered. Without an approved certificate of need, new construction, renovation, establishment of a new health service, or purchase of equipment cannot take place.

The Office of Emergency Medical Services has established and maintains programs for the improvement and upgrading of pre-hospital emergency medical care throughout the state.

Health Resources and Development Section is an effort to provide available and accessible everyday medical care to the State's rural citizens. An international model, its primary goal has been the establishment of rural health centers in medically deprived areas of the state. The Office also includes a statewide physician recruitment program and provides staff to the State Health Coordinating council and develops the State Health Plan which is produced annually.

The Certification Section certifies various health care facilities and services for reimbursement for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is done, in part, through various contracts from the federal government. This section also review the records of patients who are reimbursed to insure that they are properly placed in beds which provide the level of care needed.

The Office of Child Day Care Services is responsible for the licensing, reimbursement, and training of personnel who work in child day care programs and plans throughout the state. This includes the operation of a special unit which investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect involving child day care facilities.

The Division also develops the State Medical Facilities Plan.

The Division provides staff and administrative support to the Medical Care Commission which has responsibility for promulgating rules for the licensure of hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory surgical facilities, and other health care facilities and to the Radiation Protection Commission which has rulemaking authority for the regulation of X-ray and radioactive materials and to the Child Day Care Commission which has rulemaking authority for the regulation of child day care programs and plans. Under the Health Care Facilities Finance Act, effective in 1976, the Medical Care Commission approves the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds for construction of and equipment acquisition by health care facilities. This Act provides a financing vehicle whereby a facility may undertake capital financing at a relatively low cost and, ultimately, hold down the cost of medical care to its patients.

#### **N.C. Schools for the Deaf and the Blind**

North Carolina operates three residential/day school programs for the deaf (Morganton, Greensboro, and Wilson). they provide preschool through high school education for students up to 21 years. Each of the schools also operates preschool satellite programs which serve hearing impaired children under five years of age in a network of community based classes throughout the state. Additionally, the schools for the deaf have developed special services for multi-handicapped students. These students have one or more handicaps in addition to being hearing impaired.

The Governor Morehead School in Raleigh is a residential/day school program for the visually impaired. The academic program is designed for legally blind students who cannot receive appropriate instruction in their home communities.

the Multihandicapped Program is designed for children with significant visual impairments and some degree of mental retardation or handicapping conditions such as cerebral palsy, hearing loss, communication disorders, behavioral or emotional problems or orthopedic handicaps.

The N.C. Schools for the Deaf and the Governor Morehead School also function as regional resource centers to public school programs and the community. The schools offer evaluation and diagnostic services, inservice training, and general consultation. All four schools work in concert with local education agencies to ensure appropriate educational placement of children.

#### **The Division of Youth Services**

The Division of Youth Services is responsible for operating the state's five training schools for delinquent children (ages 10-16), and four state-owned detention centers; for providing funding and technical assistance to community-based programs; for developing a one-on-one volunteer program; and for managing the Eckerd Wilderness Camp.

The emphasis of the division is prevention, treatment and therapy. community-based alternative programs serve as options to training schools for children 10-17 who are in

trouble with the law, or in danger of getting into trouble. These options include alternative school programs, in-school suspension programs, specialized foster care, emergency shelter care, group homes, counseling, volunteer and recreational therapeutic counseling.

The division's One-On-One Volunteer Program is designed to provide an opportunity for each youth (ages 10-17) who comes to the attention of the courts to have a caring adult volunteer with whom he or she can develop and maintain a meaningful relationship.

The four Eckerd Wilderness Camps provide treatment for children ages 8-15 who have behavioral problems, and/or who are in conflict with the law. This program serves children who cannot function in a normal community, school or family setting.

The division's five training schools serve children aged 10-16. Four of the schools are regional centers and accept youths found to be delinquent by the courts. They include Dobbs School in Kinston, Stonewall Jackson School in Concord, Juvenile Evaluation Center in Swannanoa, and Samarkand Manor in Eagle Springs. The fifth school, C.A. Dillon in Buckner, is a maximum security institution.

The Juvenile Evaluation Center, Samarkand Manor and C.A. Dillon are co-educational while the other two training schools work with males.

The principal officer of the division is the director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AGING (G.S. 143b-181)

**Purpose:** To make recommendations to the Secretary of Human Resources for the improvement of human services to the elderly; to study ways to promote public understanding of the problems of the aging, and to consider the need for new State programs; to advise the Department of Human Resources in preparing a plan describing the quality, extent and scope of services being provided or to be provided, to elderly persons in N.C.; to study the programs of all State agencies which provide services to the elderly to advise the Secretary of Human Resources on coordination of programs to prevent overlapping of services.

**Composition:** 30 members-26 appointed by the Governor; 2 by the Speaker of the House; and 2 by the Lt. Governor. At-large members shall be actual consumers of services of programs, supported through Title III and Title IV of the Older American Act of 1965 as amended, including low-income and minority older persons at least in proportion to the number of minority older persons in the state. 8 agency members: 1 representative of the Department of Administration, 1 representative of the Department of Cultural Resources, Chairman of the Employment Security Commission, Executive Secretary of the Teachers and State Employee's Retirement System, Commissioner of Labor, 1 representative of the Department of Public Education, 1 representative of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Department of Human Resources Special Assistant for coordination of nutrition programs, Director of the School of Public Health of the University of N.C., Director of Agricultural Extension service of N.C. State University, 1 representative of the Medical Society of N.C. Lt. Governor and Speaker of the House shall each appoint 2 at-large members to represent the major private agencies and organizations in N.C. who are experienced in or have interest in the special needs of the elderly.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

### BLIND COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-158)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations that may be necessary and desirable for the programs administered by the Department of Human Resources; establish regulations to aid the needy blind; adopt rules not inconsistent with the laws of the State, which may be required by federal government for grants-in-aid for rehabilitative purposes for the blind, available for the State by federal government.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor. (2 members who are visually handicapped to the extent of being legally blind. No physician, optometrist, optician, oculist, nor any other person who receives services or funds regulated by the Commission shall serve.)

**Term:** 6 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by and from membership-2 year or until term expires.

**COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND  
PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
(G.S. 143B-162)**

**Purpose:** Advise the Commission for the blind on matters concerning gaining, using and giving professional services to the beneficiaries of the Commission's aid and services.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed by Governor. (3 Ophthalmologists recommended by the N.C. Medical Society, 3 Optometrists recommended by the N.C. State Optometric Society and 3 opticians recommended by N.C. Opticians Association.)

**Term:** 3 years.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by Governor from membership to serve at pleasure of the Governor.

**LENOX BAKER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Purpose:** Advisory board to hospital management; adopts rules and regulations.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed by Governor.

**Term:** 6 years.

**Officers:** President is designated by Governor. Vice President-elected by Board.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF N.C. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF  
(G.S. 143B-174)**

**Purpose:** To establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the professional care of persons admitted to their institution and to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible within the purposes of its creation.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Board.

**CHILD DAY CARE COMMISSION  
(G.S. 143B-168)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules for the issuance of licenses to any child day care facility and to register day care home. Establish standards for "AA" licenses and for child day care homes. Adopt rules for issuance of special provisional license or registration when child abuse or neglect has occurred in a center or home. Determine compliance with applicable requirement for religious sponsored day care centers.

**Composition:** 15 members. 7 appointed by Governor, 4 appointed by the Speaker of the House, 4 appointed by the President of the Senate. 8 shall be members of the public who are not employed in or have no financial interest in day care center or home, 4 of whom shall be parents of children in day care. 7 members shall be day care providers.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Commission.

## COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

(G.S. 143B-177/179)

**Purpose:** To provide advice to the Secretary of Human Resources to facilitate the implementation of the Developmental Disabilities State Plan and the fulfillment of the requirements of Public Law 98-527; to study ways and means of promoting public understanding of developmental disabilities and to consider the need for new State programs and laws; to advise in the preparation of a plan describing quality, extent and scope of services provided; to examine programs of all State agencies which provide services to persons with developmental disabilities and to advise the Secretary of Human Resources to prevent duplication and overlapping of such services.

**Composition:** Thirty-two (32) members appointed by the Governor. Eleven (11) are members from the General Assembly and State Government Agencies as follows: 1 member of the Senate; 1 member of the House of Representatives; 1 representative of the Department of Public Education; 1 representative from the Department of Correction; 7 representative from the Department of Human Resources to include the Secretary or his designee and representatives of Health Services, Mental Health Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Social Services, Medical Assistance and the Developmental Disabilities Administering Agency. Sixteen (16) members are consumers of services for the developmentally disabled to include at least 5 persons with disabilities and one parent/guardian of an individual residing in a state institution; and 5 members at-large to include a local agency, a nongovernmental agency or group, the University Affiliated Facility, the State protection and advocacy agency, and another interested citizen.

**Term:** Consumers-4 years; rotating basis; General Assembly and State Government Appointees-pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Two Vice-Chairman and one Secretary are elected by the Council.

## HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-143 (1979))

**Purpose:** To establish standards, adopt rules and regulations that may be necessary for the protection and promotion of public health and control of disease.

**Composition:** 12 members-8 appointed by the Governor and 4 by the N.C. Medical Society. (1 licensed pharmacist, 1 licensed dentist, 1 licensed veterinarian, 1 licensed



optometrist, 2 at-large, 1 registered nurse, and 1 registered engineer or soil scientist.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

## HEARING IMPAIRED COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-214)

**Purpose:** To advocate services affecting hearing impaired individuals in the area of public services, health care and educational opportunity; to act as a bureau of information for the hearing impaired to State agencies, public institutions, and local agencies and programs; to serve as an Advisory body to the Secretary on the needs of the hearing impaired by preparing an annual report which review the status of all State services to the hearing impaired within N.C. and recommend priorities for the development and coordination of services to this population.

**Composition:** 18 members-5 appointed by Governor; 1 by the Lt. Governor, and 1 by the Speaker of the House. (5 Gubernatorial appointees who are hearing impaired nominees from the N.C. Association of the Deaf; 5 appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources to include areas of Health Services, Mental Health Services, Social Services, N.C. School for the Deaf and Vocational Rehabilitation Services, 1 representative of the Department of Public Instruction from the area of Exceptional Children designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Director of the Employment Security Commission or designee; 1 representative of the Department of Administration Special Personnel Projects; President of the N.C. Association of the Deaf or designee; and one gubernatorial appointee who is a parent of a hearing impaired child.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Secretary of Human Resources.

## MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-165, -166)

**Purpose:** Adopt statewide plans for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, medical centers, and related facilities; approve projects in the amounts of grants-in-aid from funds supplied by the federal and state governments for the planning and construction of medical facilities; adopt rules of different types of hospitals to be licensed; adopt rules with regard to emergency medical services, the certification of abortion clinics, and the licensing of nursing homes, ambulatory surgical facilities, home health agencies, and hospice programs; carry out responsibilities authorized by the Health Care Facilities Finance Act (G.S. 131A).

**Composition:** 17 members appointed by Governor; of this number nominees are submitted by the N.C. Medical Society (3), N.C. Hospital Association (1), the N.C. Nurses Association (1), N.C. Pharmaceutical Association (1), and the Duke Foundation (1).

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by Commission.



**THE COMMISSION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL  
RETARDATION, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES  
(G.S. 143B-147)**

**Purpose:** Establish standards and adopt regulations for the following: the treatment of persons in institutions and area programs, hearings and appeals of area authorities, federal grant requirements, licensure of facilities and registration and restriction of controlled substances. Advise the Secretary of Human Resources regarding the need for the provision and coordination of services. Review and advise the Secretary regarding all state plans.

**Composition:** 25 members, 21 appointed by the Governor, 2 by the President of the Senate. Of the 21, three shall have a special interest in mental health, 3 in mental retardation, 3 in alcohol abuse and 3 in drug abuse. Within each group of 3 shall be a consumer representative, a representative of a state or local citizens organization, and a professional. Among the 21 shall be a licensed attorney and a licensed physician.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission.

**GOVERNOR MOREHEAD SCHOOL  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Purpose:** Establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the professional care of persons admitted to the institution; to make the institution as nearly self-supporting consistent with the purpose of its creation.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor.

**Term:** 6 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Board.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS  
(G.S. 90-277)**

**Purpose:** Issue licenses to qualified persons as nursing home administrators and establish qualification criteria for administrators; develop methods and procedures of examination for determining whether individuals meet standards and administer an examination at least twice a year; receive, investigate and take appropriate action concerning any charge or complaint; conduct a continuing study and investigation of nursing homes and their administrators within the State to make improvements in the standards; conduct or conduct by contract courses of instruction and training sufficient to meet the requirements; maintain a register of all applications for licensing and registration of nursing home administrators; establish and implement procedure designed to insure nursing home administrators comply with the requirements of standards; develop an administrator-in-training program to insure adequate training and experience prior to licensure.

**Composition:** 7 members-appointed by Governor. (Individuals representative of the professions and institutions concerned with the care and treatment of chronically ill or elderly patients, less than a majority representative of a single profession or institutional category. Non-institutional members shall have no direct financial interest in nursing homes, with nursing home administrators being considered as representatives of institutions for the purpose of interpreting the applicability of this subdivision. Three shall be licensed nursing home administrators.)

## **GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTH**

### **Senate Bill 672 Chapter 634 (1979)**

**Purpose:** To promote interest in the area of physical fitness and enlist active support from individual citizens, professional and civic groups, athletes, voluntary organizations, private industry and business, recreation programs and State and local agencies; consider the need for new State programs in the field of physical fitness; to examine existing programs and make recommendations to the Governor for coordination of programs; to support programs of physical fitness in the public school systems; to develop cooperative programs with medical, dental and other groups and to act as a liaison with government, private and other agencies; stimulate research; sponsor physical fitness workshops, clinics and conferences; recognizing outstanding developments, contributions and achievements in physical fitness in N.C.; make an annual report to the Governor and to the Secretary of Human Resources.

**Composition:** 10 members-8 appointed by Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 1 by the President of the Senate. (8 persons from the health care professions, the fields of business and industry, physical education, recreation sports and the general public. 1 Representative, 1 Senator.)

**Term:** Legislative members: 2 years. Non-legislative members: 4 years.

## **RADIATION PROTECTION COMMISSION**

### **(G.S. 104E-8)**

**Purpose:** To advise the Department in the development of policies and programs for the promotion of radiation safety; to adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal rules, regulations and standards governing the safe possession, use, transfer, storage, transportation and disposal of radiation sources; to require by rule or regulation the licensing or registration of radiation sources or facilities which use such sources; to establish bonding, insurance and other security requirements for licensed radioactive material facilities; to exempt certain radiation sources from licensing, registration or other requirements; to provide by rule and regulation for an electronic product safety program for sources of non-ionizing radiation, such as microwave and laser devices.

**Composition:** 21 members appointed by the Governor: (11 public voting members actively involved in the field of Environmental Protection) 1 employee of a licensed public utility involved in the generation of power by atomic energy, 1 experienced in the field of atomic energy other than power generation, 1 scientist or engineer

from the faculty of one of the institutions of higher learning in the state, 5 with recognized knowledge in the field of radiation and its biological effects from the N.C. Medical Society, N.C. Dental Society, the State at large, a practicing hospital administrator from the N.C. Hospital Association and N.C. Chiropractic Association, 1 practicing radiologic technologist with recognized knowledge in clinical application of radiation certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, 1 practicing podiatrist with recognized knowledge in clinical application of radiation licensed by the N.C. State Board of Podiatry Examiners and 10 Ex officio. (Members or employees of the following: Utilities Commission, Commission for Health Services, Environmental Management Commission, Board of Transportation, Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Radiation Protection Program of the Department of Human Resources, Department of Labor, Industrial Commission, Department of Insurance, and the Medical Care Commission.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice chairman are elected by the Commission.

### SICKLE CELL SYNDROME COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-188)

**Purpose:** Assess the needs of the State with regard to education of people about sickle cell syndrome and related disorders, personnel and facilities available for treatment of patients, mechanisms for assisting in the payment of medical expenses, rehabilitation, discrimination against patients in employment and insurance, testing centers, special education and counsel and research; study current programs and make recommendations for legislation; consult with and advise the Department of Human Resources of programs for education, voluntary testing and adequate counseling for sickle cell syndrome; recommend to the legislature appropriate legislation that would best meet the needs of people of N.C. with regard to Sickle Cell Syndrome.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by the Governor. (Members should represent the following areas: community foundations interested in sickle cell syndrome and related disorders, public health officials-federal, State and local officials from offices concerned with rehabilitation and social services, faculty of universities and staff hospitals, members of local and State school boards and patients with or relatives of patients with sickle cell disease.)

**Term:** Appointed by Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

### SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-154)

**Purpose:** Establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the programs of public assistance; to achieve maximum cooperation with other agencies of the state and of the federal government in rendering services to strengthen and maintain the family life and to help recipients of public assistance obtain self-support and self-care;

for the placement and supervision of dependent and delinquent children and payment of necessary costs of foster home care for needy and homeless children.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor. (One from each congressional district.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission.

## **N.C. STATE HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL**

**(Public Law 93-641 as amended in 96-79)**

**Purpose:** To coordinate all planning activities through relationships with the network of health systems agencies across the State; to advise the Department of Human Resources; to consult with the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources and the Governor on matters of health policy.

**Composition:** 23 members appointed by the Governor as follows: 1 academic medical centers, 1 area health education center, 2 business and industry, 1 health insurance industry, 1 N.C. association of county commissioners, 1 N.C. health care facility association, 1 N.C. hospital association, 1 N.C. medical society, 1 N.C. house, 1 N.C. senate, 2 other health professional associations, 6-8 regional representatives, 1 veterans administration (nonvoting).

**Term:** 3 years staggered.

**Officers:** Chairperson and Vice Chairperson selected by the Governor.

## **MENTAL HEALTH STUDY COMMISSION**

**Resolution 80 (1974)**

**Chapter 792, (Part VIII) Session Laws (1985)**

**Purpose:** To study the delivery of services of mental health, mental retardation, and alcohol and drug abuse, and to laws pertaining to delivery of these services; make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding service delivery.

**Composition:** 24 members, 8 appointed by the Governor; 8 by the Lt. Governor; and 8 by the Speaker of the House. (2 of the Governor's appointees must be county commissioners.)

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Co-Chairman, one designated by the Speaker and one by the Lieutenant Governor.

## **GOVERNOR'S WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

**Purpose:** To encourage research and to promote the development of new methods of preventing, reducing, treating and or disposing of waste materials; to promote public education and awareness of the issues surrounding hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes, and the siting and permitting of waste management facilities in

North Carolina; to help localities in which waste management facilities are proposed gather information about the development and operation of the facility; to rule on appeals by waste management companies of local privilege taxes levied on hazardous waste facilities; to recommend to the governor whether local zoning laws that may prohibit the location of waste management facilities should be overridden.

**Composition:** 16 members-9 appointed by the Governor, 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House, 1 appointed by the Lt. Governor, and 5 ex-officio. The members consist of representation from the following: state and local government, private industry, conservation groups, research and higher education, practicing physicians, and the public at large.

**Term:** Members serve staggered terms of from one to three years.

### N.C. WATER TREATMENT FACILITY OPERATORS CERTIFICATION BOARD

**Purpose:** To protect the public health and to conserve and protect the water resources of the state; to protect the public investment in water treatment facilities; to provide for the classifying of public water treatment facilities; to require the examination of water treatment facility operators and the certification of their competency to supervise the operation of water treatment facilities; and to establish the procedure for such classification and certification.

**Composition:** 8 members-appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** 3 years.

### COMMISSION OF ANATOMY

**Purpose:** To adopt rules and regulations for the distribution of dead bodies and parts thereof for the purpose of promoting the study of anatomy in the State of North Carolina.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources, and one each from the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, East Carolina University School of Medicine, Duke University School of Medicine, and Bowman Gray School of Medicine. The dean of each school shall make recommendations and the Secretary of Human Resources shall appoint from such recommendations a member to the Commission. The president of the State Board of Mortuary Science shall appoint one member from that Board to the Commission. The members shall serve terms of four years except two of the original members shall serve a term of one year, one shall serve a term of two years, one shall serve a term of three years, and one shall serve a term of four years. The Secretary shall determine the terms of the original members.

**Term:** 4 years.

### HUMAN TISSUE ADVISORY COUNCIL

**Purpose:** To advise, confer with, and make recommendations to the Secretary relating to the establishment and conduct of the Coordinated Program for Human Tissue Donations.

**Composition:** 14 members-appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. A representative from each of the following institutions: The Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, The Duke University School of Medicine, The North Carolina Association of the Blind, The North Carolina Eye and Human Tissue Bank, The North Carolina Funeral Directors' Association, The North Carolina Hospital Association, The National Kidney Foundation of North Carolina, Inc., The North Carolina Medical Society, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, and The East Carolina University School of Medicine. One member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one appointed by the President of the Senate; the Secretary of Human Resources or his representatives; a representative of the chief medical examiner.

**Term:** 3 years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected from among membership.

### FAMILY PLANNING ADVISORY COUNCIL

(G.S. 143-B10)

**Purpose:** To meet Title X federal guidelines requiring citizen involvement and to give support to the Statewide Family Planning Program through ongoing review of program plans and activities; to provide networking among related agencies on issues of mutual concern and to promote broad advocacy for the Statewide Family Planning Program.

**Composition:** 21 members (8 consumer and 13 agency representatives) appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

**Term:** None specified.

**Officers:** The Chairman is named by the Secretary.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION CENTERS FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

**Purpose:** To advise the Department on issues directly affecting the rehabilitation of physically disabled citizens through rehabilitation centers; to serve as a bond between and among the various centers and the Department, discussing issues and concerns of common interest; to coordinate the activities of the various centers in such a way as to assure the maximum services to disabled North Carolinians; to help implement the mandates of the 1973 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to serve the severely disabled; to advise the Department, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina Memorial Hospital in the development of State Rehabilitation Center, including the services and programs which need to be provided through the Center.

**Composition:** 20 members-appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. Membership includes the following: the Director (or Administrator) and Medical Director from each of the regional rehabilitation centers; clients/consumers; directors of university-based rehabilitation counselor education programs or schools of Allied Health; and physicians. Members served at the pleasure of the Secretary.

**Term:** Staggered.



### STATE MEDICAL CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 142-1B)

**Purpose:** To advise the Division of Medical Assistance on issues involving Medicaid; to be responsible for reviewing proposed rules at public hearings under the Administrative Procedures Act; to recommend to the Division Director whether or not such proposed rules should be adopted, however, such recommendation shall not be binding on the Division Director.

**Composition:** 14 members-appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

### NEW COUNTY MANAGERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary on policy, fiscal, and program matters which affect county governments and their department throughout the state; to identify problem areas and to recommend policies to the Secretary; to advocate on behalf of human services needs at the local level; to monitor current and proposed programs, policies, practices, procedures, guidelines and regulations with respect to their impact on the local level; to recommend and review alternative methods of service delivery; to facilitate and broaden communication between the Secretary and local officials.

**Composition:** 10 members-appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

**Term:** 1, 2, 2 and a half years.

### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL

**Purpose:** to advise the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources as to designation of multicounty emergency medical regions, to give their advice on all rules proposed to be adopted by the Medical Care Commission or the board of Medical Examiners and to advise the Secretary on all other matters pertaining to the state's emergency medical services program.

**Composition:** 21 members-17 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources, 2 members appointed from the Senate by Lieutenant Governor and 2 members appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**Term:** Members-4 years, Legislators-2 years.

### STATEWIDE PERINATAL CARE ADVISORY COUNCIL (G.S. 130-257)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary in the planning, organization, administration, and evaluation of the program.

**Composition:** 10 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. Membership is constituted to provide representation of the following groups: obstetrics, pediatrics, public health, nursing, social services, hospital administration and consumers.

**Term:** 3 years.



**STATE REFUGEE PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL**  
**(G.S. 143B-10)**

**Purpose:** To assist in the development of any amendment to the N.C. State Plan for Assistance and Services to Refugees and to review any such amendment prior to its submittal to the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement. The Council shall also advise the Division of Social Services on issues of policy and program operations that are of concern to refugees, sponsors, and the community, and may make recommendation for program changes for consideration by Division and the Secretary.

**Term:** 1 year.

# **SECRETARIES DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES<sup>1</sup>**

Name	Residence	Term
Lenox D. Baker <sup>2</sup> .....	Durham .....	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. <sup>4</sup> .....	Rowan .....	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow <sup>5</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode <sup>6</sup> .....	Wake .....	1985-1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. <sup>7</sup> .....	Rowan .....	1985-1987
Paul T. Kayye <sup>8</sup> .....	Wake .....	1987
David T. Flaherty <sup>9</sup> .....	Wake .....	1987-

<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Human Resources" with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor.

<sup>2</sup>Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup>Flaherty was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Baker. he resigned in April, 1976.

<sup>4</sup>Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Flaherty.

<sup>5</sup>Morrow was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Kirk.

<sup>6</sup>Bode was appointed effective January 1, 1985 and served until Kirk was appointed.

<sup>7</sup>Kirk was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987 to become Chief of Staff to the Governor.

<sup>8</sup>Kayye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.

<sup>9</sup>Flaherty was appointed April 8, 1987 to replace Kirk.



**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**SAMUEL THOMAS RHODES**

**Secretary -Republican**

**Early Years:** Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, October 12, 1944 to Samuel Thomas and Dorothy (Williamson) Rhodes.

**Education:** New Hanover High School, 1962; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1966, B.A.; Auburn University, 1969, M.S.; Work toward Ph.D. done at North Carolina State University.

**Professional Background:** Investment Adviser, E.F. Hutton and Co., Wilmington 1980-1984; Instructor in Oceanography and Marine Biology, Cape Fear Technical Institute 1969-1980.

**Organizations:** Member, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of NC (St. John's Lodge No. 1); Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States Rotary Club of Raleigh.

**Boards:** Advisory Commission of the Museum of Natural History; N.C. Agribusiness Council; N.C. Agency for Public Telecommunications; Board of Directors, N.C. Zoological Society; N.C. Energy Policy Council; Governor's Waste Management Board; Economic Development Council; Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission; Chairman, NRCD Board; Co-Chairman, Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study Policy Committee; Outer Continental Shelf Policy Board; Advisory Board New Hanover Friends of Public Radio; Member (and former chairman) N.C. Marine Science Council; Former member, N.C. Board of Transportation.

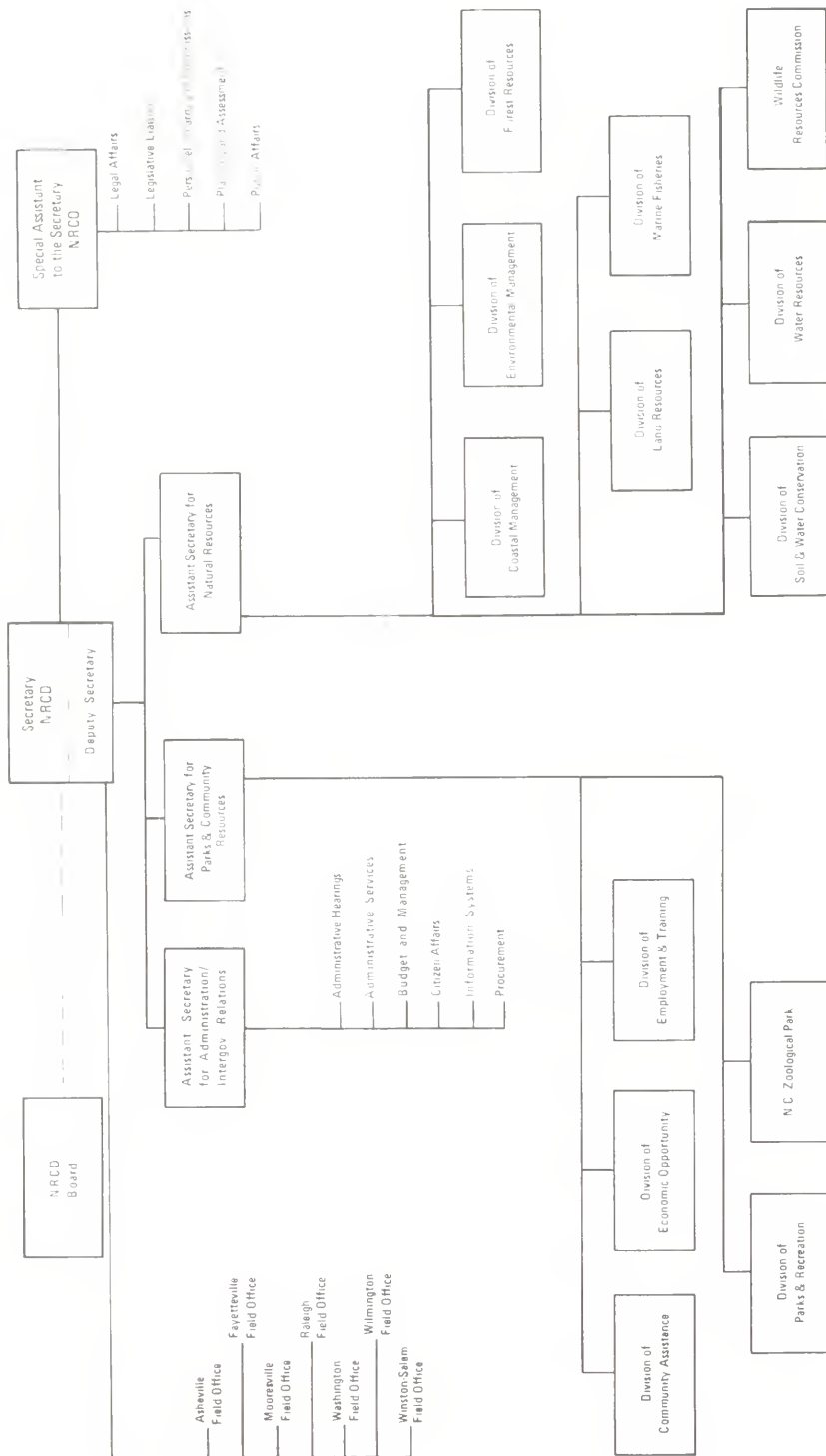
**Political Activities:** Secretary, NC Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1985-; Served in NC House of Representatives 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1983; Delegate, 1984 Republican National Convention.

**Honors:** Presented Jaycees "Distinguished Service Award," 1973; Nominee NC State Jaycee Man of the Year Award, 1973; has had two scientific papers published.

**Religious Activities:** Elder, Myrtle Grove Presbyterian Church, Wilmington.

**Family:** Married Kleist W. Rhodes. Children: Ashely and Brandon.

# DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Natural Resources and Community Development has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

Two hundred and thirty years later when the state's character was shifting from rural to urban, community development programs emerged to set the stage for eventual inclusion into the department's field of responsibility.

The need for a geological survey with public funds prompted the earliest state governmental activity in the natural resources area. A professor at the University of North Carolina was paid the handsome sum of \$250 per year on a four-year grant from the Legislature to survey the state's geology and mineral resources.

By 1850 the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and silvicultural functions, as well. In 1891, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N. C. Geological and Economic Survey—the forerunner organization to the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The power to control and the pollution of our waters has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915 with a single purpose—to prevent and control wildfires.

1915 also was the year the system of state parks was born, when Governor Locke Craig moved the Legislature to save Mount Mitchell before loggers could emasculate it. The legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response.

That same year, federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. And the legislature established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it the with stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. With that creation came the power to regulate fisheries, enforce laws and regulations, operate hatcheries, and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925 the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey moved another step in its eventual progression to the present-day organization. It became the Department of Conservation and Development, consolidating and encompassing many natural resource functions.

The focus was on geology, but many other associated natural resource functions also grew. Although the depression slowed business at all levels, the public programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), were a boon to the natural resource programs of the state. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams, buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding its management branch in 1937 and creating a State Parks Program as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired and the stage was set for parks to develop into Division status by 1948.

All across the spectrum of state government, growth was evident in the first three decades of the 1900's. Interest declined in geology and mineral resources which had begun the organizational push in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-45) provided new impetus for that segment of the environment. The need for minerals to meet war-time shortages gave new lifeblood to geological and mineral resources in North Carolina.

An ambitious cooperative effort was undertaken by the state and the U.S. Geological Survey in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. 1941 had also witnessed a far-ranging study by the state of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951.

The cornerstones of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle—water and geology—were coming into focus at the same time.

The 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to affect our water resources and an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of the state.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new Department. By 1967, it had become the Department of Water and Air Resources, remaining active in water pollution control and adding a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970's, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the Division in 1950, the Tree Improvement Program began in 1963, the Forestation Program was added in 1969, and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, our state parks grew simply by the generosity of public spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were minimal until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940's, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years.

The growth in attendance, and a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960's and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970's for land acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980's, park visitation was surpassing six million a year, facilities were being taxed to the limit, and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.



In the 1960's, the need to protect fragile resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959, the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967, and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act.

By the early 1970's, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800's.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. That Act transferred 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development.

As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of old agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the present Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of a faucet to how many campsites are available at a state park.

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the Department rests with a Secretary, appointed by the Governor.

The Department is divided into three broad areas: Natural Resources; Community Development; and Administration and Intergovernmental Relations. Working with the Secretary to oversee the Department's divisions and offices are a deputy secretary, three assistant secretaries, and a special assistant to the Secretary.

The Department's work is carried out by more than 1,950 employees, most of whom work "in the field." Personnel from such divisions as Forest Resources, Wildlife Resources, Parks and Recreation, and Marine Fisheries, must be stationed at specific sites in order to serve the public and protect our State's natural resources.

Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several other divisions, such as Community Assistance, Environmental Management, Land Resources, Water Resources, and Coastal Management. The regional office concept allows the Department to deliver its program services to citizens in a comprehensive and coordinated manner at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem.

The department's employees serve in 11 Divisions, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and the North Carolina Zoological Park. A Director heads each unit, which is supported by either an advisory board, council or commission composed of representatives from the public, business and educational interest groups.

The Board of Natural Resources and Community Development comprises the chairmen of the individual Division boards, councils and commissions, plus several "at large" representatives. Chaired by the Secretary, the Board serves as an umbrella for the other advisory and regulatory groups, assists the Secretary in developing major programs, and recommends priorities for programs within the Department.

### **Division of Community Assistance**

The Division of Community Assistance helps N.C. communities carry out their planning, development and management activities. Land use planning, economic development strategies, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, water and sewer rate studies, capital facilities planning, and downtown revitalization are among the Division's technical assistance services. The Division also administers the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant and Emergency Shelter Grant programs, providing funds to local governments to improve housing, construct public facilities, and assist new and expanding businesses.

### **Division of Coastal Management**

The Division of Coastal Management carries out the policies of the Coastal Resources Commission under the Coastal Area Management Act. The purpose of the act is to ensure the balanced use of the state's coastal resources. The Division manages development in areas of environmental concern and work with local coastal governments to prepare land use plans that are used to guide growth and resource use. The Division also administers the North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Public Beach Access Program.

### **Division of Environmental Management**

The Division of Environmental Management protects the surface waters (rivers, streams and lakes), the underground water supply and the air against pollution.

The Division has extensive regulatory authority, including the issuance of wastewater discharge and air emission permits and the levying of fines for violations of a variety of environmental regulations. Division personnel in the seven NRCD regional offices also respond to chemical spills into the environment.

The Division provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for designing and constructing wastewater treatment facilities. It also operates a certification program for personnel operating such systems. The Division's recently initiated Pollution Prevention Pays program works with local governments and the industrial community to reduce or eliminate hazardous wastes rather than discharging or landfilling them. The Laboratory Section provides analytical services for the monitoring programs of the Air Quality, Water Quality, and Groundwater sections of the Division and certifies independent laboratories that do analytical work for industrial and commercial clients.

### **Division of Economic Opportunity**

The Division of Economic Opportunity serves as the principal state-level advocate for the poor in North Carolina. The Division administers the Community Services Block Grants and the Community Action Partnership Programs.

Both programs provide funds to 35 Community Action Agencies to design programs aimed at reducing the number of families in poverty in the state. Program activities are carried out in the areas of employment, education, better use of available income, housing, emergency assistance, and community involvement. All programs are targeted to low income families and disaster victims.

### **Division of Employment and Training**

The Division of Employment and Training administers the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) which provides job training and other employment-related assistance through private industry and government cooperation to economically disadvantaged North Carolina citizens. Local administration is provided by 26 delivery areas. Job training plans are developed by Private Industry Councils, with at least half of each council's members coming from private industry.

### **Division of Forest Resources**

The Division of Forest Resources works with nearly a quarter of a million private woodland owners to develop and protect the nearly 19 million acres of forest in North Carolina. It protects forested watersheds to insure the flow and water quality of major rivers which flow through and serve the needs of people in 14 other states.

The staff of the Division develops extensive fire prevention programs, is responsible for fighting forest fires which do occur, and combats forest pests and diseases which feed on the state's forests. Forest management assistance is provided to non-industrial woodland owners at no cost. The Division's three nurseries produce 50 million tree seedlings each year to aid in reforestation of about 70,000 acres. The Division is also working to develop local markets for forest products in all areas of the state.

### **Division of Land Resources**

The Division of Land Resources protects the state's land and mineral resources. One of the Division's most widely used, yet least known, functions is the placement of monumented survey points, often called benchmarks, throughout the state for use in boundary surveys, chart making, and siting of streets, roads, highways and buildings.

The Division examines, surveys, and maps the geological features of the state, publishing maps and reports for use by the private sector and general public. Computer mapping enables the Division to provide developers, local governments and other agencies with data about geographic features to promote proper land use planning.

The Division administers the North Carolina Oil and Gas Conservation Act of 1946, the Dam Safety Act of 1967, the Mining Act of 1971, and the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973.

### **Division of Marine Fisheries**

The Division of Marine Fisheries manages the saltwater fisheries resources available to commercial fishermen and sports fishermen in North Carolina. It monitors marine fisheries resources, provides law enforcement for marine fisheries regulations, and is active in development programs for artificial reefs, and shellfish rehabilitation.

### **Division of Water Resources**

The Division of Water Resources provides planning and technical assistance for river basin management, water supply development, maintenance of instream flows, navigation, hydroelectric power, and recreational uses of water. Plans and special studies are developed in cooperation with local governments and other state and federal agencies. Helping local governments develop water supplies and water conservation measures is one of the most important services of the Division.

The Division provides financial assistance to projects for navigation, aquatic weed control, flood control, beach protection, stream restoration, and public access to waters. These projects are carried out in partnership with local governments and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Environmental Management Commission oversees some of the Division's programs. Public involvement with the Division's work is through various citizen organizations, river basin committees, and the North Carolina Water Resources Congress.

### **Division of Parks and Recreation**

The Division of Parks and Recreation administers and manages 52 state parks, recreation areas, natural areas, lakes, and trails which compose the 123,000-acre system.

The Division's staff researches land purchases, conducts long range planning, oversees development, operation and maintenance of each state park unit. It also provides consulting services to public, private, and commercial recreation organizations.

The Division develops criteria for designating Scenic Rivers in North Carolina, and is responsible for coordinating a system of state trails. The Division's Natural Heritage program identifies unique habitats of plant and animal life, inventorying their features and characteristics, and provides for their protection.

### **Division of Soil and Water Conservation**

The Division of Soil and Water Conservation assists individuals and landowners with their conservation needs and develops statewide programs that will ensure the best use of North Carolina's soil and water resources.

Its staff of scientists, planners, and engineers provide assistance to the 94 local Soil and Water Conservation Districts in North Carolina. The Division also administers the N.C. Agriculture Cost-Share Program, the Small Watershed Grant Program, the Cooperative Soil Survey Program, and the Cooperative Wetlands Mapping Program.

Working with the 487 local district supervisors, the Division carries out active education and training programs for teachers and students, landowners and local governments.

### **Wildlife Resources Commission**

The Wildlife Resources Commission manages and protects all wildlife in the state, conducting restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife, and restocking game fish in state waters.

It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas on lakes and rivers, and hunter safety programs. The Commission conducts an

extensive environmental education program for the state's school-age population. A cadre of Wildlife Officers patrols the state's waters, and the Commission issues permits to hunt and fish in the state's water and land areas.

### **North Carolina Zoological Park**

The North Carolina Zoological Park is the state's zoo. Located southeast of Asheville in the heart of North Carolina, the 1,371-acre site is becoming one of the largest natural habitat zoos in the world. The interim Zoo opened in 1974 and closed in 1983. The first natural habitat area (Africa) opened in 1980.

Plants and animals, which are acquired through private donations made to the North Carolina Zoological Society, are exhibited according to their native continent. The first such area, Africa, was completed in the fall of 1984 with the opening of the African Pavilion and African Plains. Planning work for the North American continent is currently underway.

A major exhibit at the North Carolina Zoological Park is the R.J. Reynolds Forest Aviary. This 18,000-square foot free-flight aviary is home to over 140 exotic birds from nearly every continent and 2,400 tropical plants. The Zoological Park is open year-round.

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT [G.S. 143B-280 (1973)]

**Purpose:** Advises the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development. Assist the Secretary in development of major programs and recommends priorities within the Department.

**Composition:** 21 members appointed by the Governor. Ex officio members are the Secretary of the Department and the chairman of each of the following: Coastal Resources Commission, Community Development Council, Earth Resources Commission, Environmental Management Commission, Forestry Council, Marine Fisheries Commission, Parks and Recreation Council, Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Wildlife Resources Commission, and the N.C. Zoological Park Council, plus ten at-large appointments.

**Term:** Pleasure of the Governor. (No set term.)

**Officers:** Chairman - Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development.

### COASTAL RESOURCES COMMISSION (G.S. 113A-104)

**Purpose:** Establish planning guidelines. Approve land use plans. Designate areas of environmental concern. Issue permits to areas within the 20-county coastal area.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by the Governor under the following criteria: one experienced in commercial fishing; one experienced in wildlife or sports fishing; one experienced in marine ecology; one experienced in coastal agriculture; one experienced in coastal forestry; one experienced in coastal land development; one marine-related business other than fishing and wildlife; one experienced in engineering in the coastal area; one actively associated with a state or national conservation organization; one experienced in financing of coastal land development; two experienced in local government within the coastal area; and three at-large members.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor from among the members of the commission. Vice-president is elected from membership for two years.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-305, 143B-306)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development in promoting and assisting in the orderly development of N.C. counties and communities. To advise the Secretary on the type and effectiveness of planning and management services provided to local government.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor: one local government official; one representative of industry; one representative of labor; six members at-large; the



Executive Secretary of County Commissions Association; and the Executive Secretary of the League of Municipalities.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman is appointed by the Governor from the membership of the council.

### FORESTRY COUNCIL

**33 [G.S. 143B-308, 143B-309]**

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development concerning the conservation and development of both State-owned forests and privately-owned forests in the State, including the promotion of more profitable use of forest lands. To undertake studies and make reports to the Secretary.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor: three representing wood industries; two representing farmers or other private, non-industrial forest landowners; two representing forestry interest not primarily concerned with the production of commercial timber, however, includes watershed and environmental protection; one representing forestry organizations; one representing banking and financial interest; and two representing the general public.)

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor from the membership of the council.

### JOB TRAINING COORDINATING COUNCIL

**[G.S. 143B-344.14]**

**Purpose:** To advise the Governor on employment and training programs in the state; to exercise oversight responsibility for all Job Training Partnership Act programs; to review the plans and performances of all the state's Service Delivery Areas (SDA).

**Composition:** 20 members appointed by the Governor. (7 members representing business and industry, 4 from local governments, 5 from state agencies, and 4 from the general public.)

**Term:** No set term of office.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

### JOHN H. KERR RESERVOIR COMMITTEE

**[G.S. 143B-328, 143B-329]**

**Purpose:** To study the development of the John H. Kerr area and recommend to the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development policies and programs that will promote the development of this area to the fullest extent possible. To recommend to the Secretary rules for the use by the public of all real and personal property under jurisdiction of the John H. Kerr Reservoir.

**Composition:** Nine members appointed by the Governor: Two residents of Granville County; two residents of Vance county; two residents of Warren County; and three members at-large.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman designated by the Governor from the membership of the committee.



### MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-286, 143B-287, 143B-288)

**Purpose:** To adopt rules and regulations to be followed in the protection, preservation and enhancement of the commercial and sport fishing resources of the State. To authorize, license, regulate, prohibit, prescribe or restrict all forms of fishing activity and habitat alteration with respect to marine and estuarine resources in coastal fishing waters.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by the Governor: One experienced in commercial fishing; one experienced in wildlife or sports fishing; one with special training or expertise in marine ecology; one experienced in coastal land development; one experienced in seafood processing and distribution; 10 at-large members, at least 7 of whom are residents of a coastal area legislative district.

**Term:** Six years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor from among the membership. Vice Chairman is elected by and from the membership for a two-year term.

### MINING COMMISSION [G.S. 143B-291]

**Purpose:** Acts as the advisory body to the Interstate Mining Compact. Promulgate rules and regulations for the enhancement of the mining resources of the State. Establishes rules and regulations necessary to administer the Mining Act of 1971. To make rules as may be required by the federal government for grants-in-aid for mining resources purposes.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed by the Governor and one Ex officio: three representatives of mining industries; three representatives of non-governmental conservation interest; and two who shall represent the Environmental Management Commission and be knowledgeable of water and air resources management. Ex officio is the Chairman of N.C.S.U. Minerals Research Laboratory Advisory Committee.

**Term:** Six years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice-chairman is elected by and from the membership for a two-year term.

### PARKS AND RECREATION COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-311, 143B-312)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development on the promotion, development, and administration of the State's recreation and park system. To advise the Secretary concerning the quality and quantity of the total recreation services provided to the citizens of the State and out-of-state visitors by governmental units, private agencies and commercial organizations. To advise the Secretary on the development and maintenance of a feasible and effective action program to assure an adequate environment for satisfying recreation experiences. To educate and inform citizens of N.C. of the needs and opportunities of the recreation and park system.

**Composition:** 16 members appointed by the Governor (four each from the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plains) with the following breakdown: one active Professor in the area of Parks and Recreation; one active Professor in Biology; one local

government official involved in recreation planning and aware of recreational needs of communities; one representative of private recreational interests; one person who is chairman of one of the local federal reservoir advisory committees; two persons who are under age 21 at the time of their appointment; six citizens knowledgeable and interested in parks and recreation management; the chairman of the Zoological Park Council; the president of N.C. Recreation and Parks Society, Inc.; and a representative of the Trails Committee selected by that Committee.

**Term:** Four years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor from the memberships of the council.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-294, 143B-295, 143B-296)

**Purpose:** To approve petitions for soil conservation districts. To approve applications for watershed plans. Offers assistance to supervisors of soil and water conservation districts. Distributes information throughout the State concerning the activities and programs of soil and water conservation districts and encouraged the formation of districts where desirable.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor: one member at-large; the President, First Vice President and Immediate Past President of the N.C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts; three Supervisors nominated by the N.C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts from its own membership representing three major geographic regions of the State.)

**Term:** Three years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice-chairman elected by and from the members of the Commission for a two-year term.

## SEDIMENTATION CONTROL COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-298, 143B-299)

**Purpose:** To develop, make rules for, publicize and administer a comprehensive state erosion and sedimentation control program. Conduct public hearings. Assist local governments in developing erosion and sedimentation control programs. Assist and encourage State agencies in developing erosion and sedimentation control programs. Develop recommended methods of control of sedimentation and prepare and make available for distribution publications and other materials dealing with sedimentation control techniques.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by the Governor: Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development; one nominated by Board of N.C. Home Builders Association; the President, Vice President or General Council of a N.C. public utility company; one nominated by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America; one from the Mining Commission who shall be a representative of non-governmental conservation interests; one from the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission; one from the Environmental Management Commission, one soil scientist from the faculty of N.C. State University; two representatives of non-governmental conservation interest; and the Director of N.C. Water Resources Research Institute.)

**Term:** Three years.

**Officers:** Chairman - Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development

## WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-281, 143-240, 143-241)

**Purpose:** To manage, restore, develop, cultivate, conserve, protect and regulate wildlife resources in the State of North Carolina. To administer the laws relating to game, game and freshwater fishes and other wildlife resources.

**Composition:** 13 members appointed by the Governor - one from each of the nine Wildlife Districts; one recommended by the Speaker of the House; one recommended by the President of the Senate; two at-large. Each member shall be an experienced hunter, fisherman, farmer or biologist, who shall be generally informed on wildlife conservation and restoration problems.

**Term:** Six years for District representatives; four years for at-large members; two years for representatives nominated by House Speaker and Senate President.

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by the Commission.

## WASTEWATER TREATMENT OPERATORS CERTIFICATION COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-300, 143B-301)

**Purpose:** To protect the public investment in wastewater treatment facilities by: classifying wastewater treatment plants; encourage training and require examination of wastewater treatment plant, to certify the competency of operators of such plants; and to establish procedures for such classification and certification.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) with approval of Environmental Management Commission: two currently employed as operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants; two city managers; one faculty member of a college or university whose major field is related to wastewater treatment; and one employee of NRCD involved in water pollution control who shall serve as Chairman.

**Term:** Three year, staggered terms.

**Officers:** Chairman shall be an NRCD employee designated by the Secretary.

## ZOOLOGICAL PARK COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-336)

**Purpose:** To advise the Secretary of the basic concepts of and for the Zoological Park, approve conceptual plans for the Zoological Park and its buildings. To advise on the construction, furnishing, equipment and operations of the N.C. Zoological Park. To recommend programs to promote public appreciation of the Park. To distribute information on the animals and the Park. Develop effective public support. To solicit financial and material support from private sources in and out of the State.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be the chairman of the Board of Directors of the N.C. Zoological Society.

**Term:** Six years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by the Governor.

**SECRETARIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT<sup>1</sup>**

Name	Residence	Term
Roy G. Sowers <sup>2</sup> .....	Lee .....	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1971-1973
James E. Harrington <sup>4</sup> .....	Avery .....	1973-1976
George W. Little <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee <sup>6</sup> .....	Orange .....	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley <sup>7</sup> .....	Wake .....	1981-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes <sup>8</sup> .....	New Hanover .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the "Department of Natural and Economic Resources" with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly took further steps in government reorganization. The former Department of Natural and Economic Resources became the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

<sup>2</sup>Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

<sup>3</sup>Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Sowers and served until the end of the Scott Administration.

<sup>4</sup>Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

<sup>5</sup>Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

<sup>6</sup>Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

<sup>7</sup>Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee.

<sup>8</sup>Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.



## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

## HELEN ANN POWERS

## Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Marshall, Madison County, June 18, 1925, to Robert L. and Bertha (Randall) Powers.

**Education:** Western Carolina University; School of Bank Administration, University of Wisconsin; Stonier Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University.

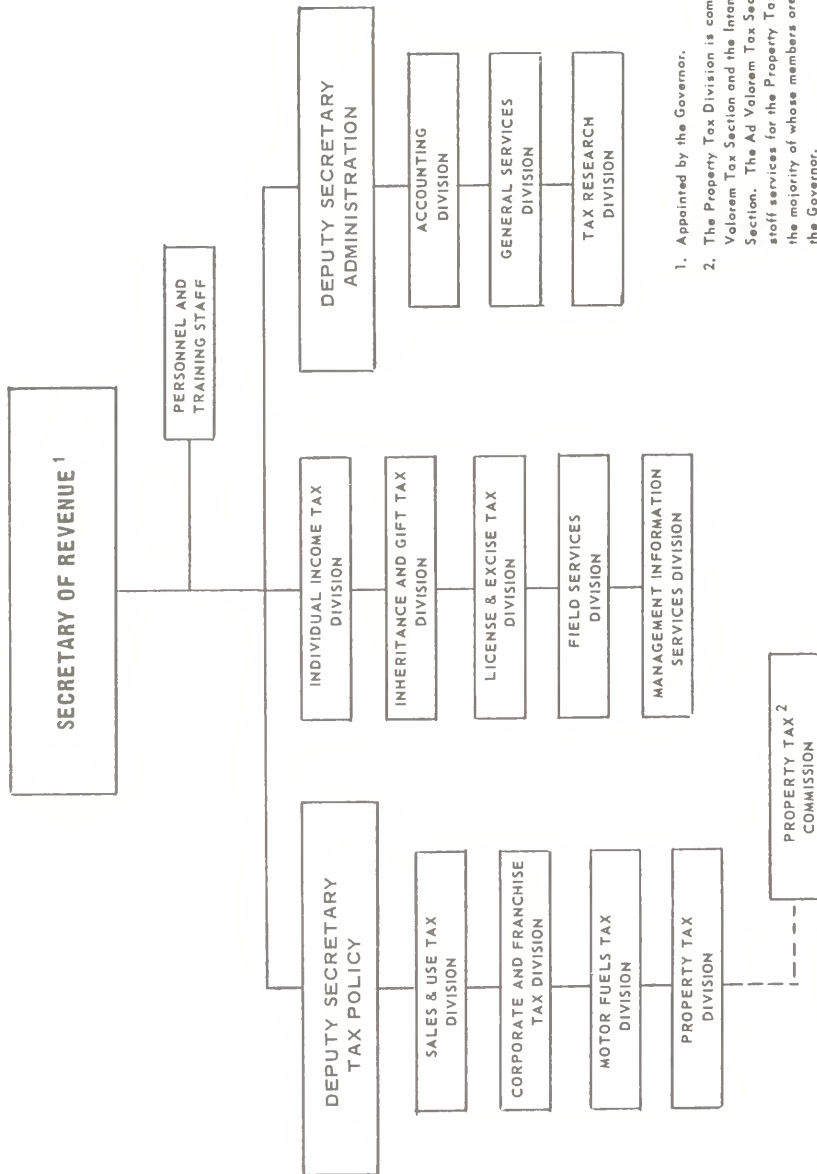
**Professional Background:** Senior Vice President and Cashier and Director, The Bank of Asheville; Senior Vice President and Director, NCNB National Bank, Asheville; Financial Consultant, Robinson Humphrey/American Express.

**Boards:** North Carolina Banking Commission, 1981-85; Former Director, NC Bankers Association; American Bankers Association: Government Relations Council, 1979-80; ABA Insurance & Protection Committee, 1971-74; Director, Better Business Bureau of Western NC; Asheville Chapter, American Red Cross; NC Governor's Residence Association; Memorial Mission Hospital Auxiliary; Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Asheville-Buncombe Insurance Advisory Committee; Financial Advisor to Asheville Junior League; Member, Who's Who Among American Women.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1985-.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Grace Episcopal Church, Asheville, NC; Vestry, Altar Guild and Finance Chairman.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT



1. Appointed by the Governor.

2. The Property Tax Division is composed of the Ad Valorem Tax Section and the Intangibles Tax Section. The Ad Valorem Tax Section provides staff services for the Property Tax Commission, the majority of whose members are appointed by the Governor.



## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Considerable public dissatisfaction with the tax structure of North Carolina over a period of years and recommendations for substantial changes or reforms by at least two study groups culminated in a constitutional amendment in 1920 authorizing the enactment of a net income tax and providing for the elimination of the property tax as a source of state revenue. The General Assembly enacted a comprehensive net income tax in 1921, which was effective for the 1921 income year.

Prior to the enactment of the income tax, the administration of the State tax laws was dispersed among several State agencies. The State general property tax was administered by county officials, subject to the supervision of the Tax Commission. The Tax Commission also assessed the tangible property of railroads and public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations with the values certified to counties for local taxes and to the State Auditor for State taxes. The State Auditor billed each corporation for the property tax due the State based on these values and for the franchise tax due. The taxes due from corporations were paid directly to the State Treasurer. If payments were not made by the due date, the Treasurer notified the Auditor, who was responsible for taking the necessary legal steps to enforce payment. the inheritance tax was administered by Clerks of Superior Court under the supervision of the Tax Commission. Fees for automobile licenses were collected by the Secretary of State.

The experience of other states had demonstrated that an income tax such as that enacted in 1921 could not be effectively enforced without centralized administration. In recognition of this, the new law was assigned to the Tax Commission for administration.

The principal function of members of the Tax Commission was to serve as the Corporation Commission, which regulated public utilities. Because of the bifurcation of the Commission's responsibilities, the General Assembly in the closing days of the 1921 Session created the Department of Revenue, headed by a Commissioner of Revenue, to assume the responsibility of State revenue administration, enforcement and collection. The new Department had the distinction of being the first such department in the United States. The inheritance tax unit and the franchise and corporation tax assessment units were transferred from the Tax Commission, and the Department became responsible for administering the new income tax.

The Department of Revenue was organized in May 1921, with only sixteen persons on the payroll. An income tax unit was organized in October. The average number of employees for the 1921-22 fiscal year was only thirty. The cost of operation was \$87,125 and collections amounted to \$3,120,064 from income and inheritance taxes.

In the fiscal year 1985-86, the average number of permanent employees was 1,008, the cost of operating the Department was \$37,738,884, and net collection amounted to more than \$5.8 billion, including intangibles taxes, local sales and use taxes, and other tax revenues that are shared with local governments.

In 1923 the assessment and collection of the franchise tax were transferred from the State Auditor and the Treasurer to the Department of Revenue, and collection of Schedule B license taxes became the responsibility of the Department. Previously, the license taxes had been collected by the county sheriffs or tax collectors. A license tax division and a field forces division were organized.

Two acts of the General Assembly in 1925 further expanded the Department. The Motor Vehicle Bureau of the Department of State, which administered automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax, and the bus and truck franchise tax, was transferred to the Department of Revenue. In addition, the collection of taxes on insurance companies was transferred to the Department, although the tax liability was determined by the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau was placed under a deputy commissioner and remained separate from the rest of the Department of Revenue. The Bureau was composed of the registration unit, the theft unit, the gasoline tax unit, and branch offices. The division of accounts, the supplies office, and the cashier's office served both the Motor Vehicle Bureau and the revenue units. The cost of operating the Bureau was paid from the Highway Fund and the remainder of the Department of Revenue was financed from the General Fund.

No further changes of any significance were made until 1933 when a general sales tax and a beverage tax were enacted. A new unit was created to administer the sales tax and the administration of the beverage tax was placed in the license tax unit. The Highway Patrol was transferred from the Highway Department to the Revenue Department and assigned to the Motor Vehicle Bureau. The gasoline and oil inspection unit of the Department of Agriculture was moved to the Department of Revenue.

In 1935 the Highway Patrol was expanded, a driver's license law was enacted, and the Motor Vehicle Bureau was divided into two divisions—a Division of Highway Safety (including the Highway Patrol, the Driver's License Unit, and a Radio Unit) and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Each division had a director who reported directly to the Commissioner of Revenue.

The General Assembly enacted the intangible personal property tax in 1937 pursuant to a constitutional amendment adopted in 1936, permitting classification of property by the General Assembly, with different classes of property being treated differently. Intangible property was the only classification made initially. Such property was to be taxed exclusively by the State. Half of the proceeds were to be distributed to counties, cities, and towns. (The local share has been increased over the years until, at present, over 93 percent is distributed to local governments.) A gift tax was also enacted to complement the inheritance tax. The intangibles tax was placed in the franchise tax unit and later a separate intangibles tax division was created.

Prior to 1939 a new revenue act was adopted each biennium. A permanent act was enacted in 1939, requiring no action by subsequent sessions of the General Assembly unless the existing act was amended. The 1939 act, as amended, is still in effect. As enacted, the permanent Revenue Act included a use tax to complement the sales tax.

During the 1930's the Department of Revenue grew rapidly because of the acquisition of new units, notably the Highway Patrol, and the increase in the number of tax returns handled.

The Highway Safety Division was engaged in law enforcement and its activities were unrelated to the collection of revenue. As the size of this activity increased, it became apparent that these diverse functions should be housed in separate agencies. In 1941 on the recommendation of the Governor, a Department of Motor Vehicles was established. The new department received the Division of Highway Safety and all of the activities and agencies of the Motor Vehicles Bureau except the gasoline tax unit. The Department of Revenue and the Department of Motor Vehicles continued to share

certain services. The Accounting Division of the Department of revenue served both department as did the supply and service unit of the Department of Motor Vehicles, which handled purchasing, mailing, and mimeographing. Although the gasoline tax unit was part of the Department of Revenue, its operating costs were charged to the Department of Motor Vehicles which was financed out of the Highway Fund.

Another act of the 1941 General Assembly authorized the separation of a statistical and research unit from the Department of Revenue and the establishment of the Department of Tax Research. the Governor did not act on this authority for more than a year, establishing the Department of Tax Research on July 1, 1942. After those separation, the Department of Revenue was reduced i size from almost 800 permanent employees to an average of 312 in the 1942-43 fiscal year.

No significant changes were made in the responsibilities or organization of the Department for several years after the changes were enacted in 1941. Tax rates, deductions and exemptions were altered, but these changes did not materially affect the operations of the Department. The only new taxes enacted were an excise tax on banks adopted in 1957 as part of a package of changes in the Revenue Act recommended by a Tax Study Commission, and a cigarette tax and soft drink excise tax enacted in 1969 as revenue measures. A local option sales and use tax was also enacted with the tax being administered by the Department of Revenue. The cigarette and soft drink taxes were assigned to the Privilege and Beverage Tax Division. The local sales tax was assigned to the Sales and Use Tax Division to be administered in conjunction with the State sales tax as a "piggyback" tax; and the bank excise tax was placed in the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division.

Office space has been a problem of the Department for most of its history. When first organized, the Department occupied the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, using the chamber proper, the Senate clerk's office, and some small committee rooms on the third floor. The Department had to move when the General Assembly met in 1923 and again during the special session of 1924. The Department moved to the Agriculture Building before the 1925 legislative session. A new building, known as the Revenue Building, was authorized by the General Assembly during the 1924 Special Session, and was occupied in 1926. Space problems continued, however, as various other State agencies moved into the building, and as numbers of tax schedules, duties, returns and employees continued to increase. To annexes were occupied in 1948 and a third in 1969. Short-term space is frequently rented to accommodate large numbers of temporary employees during a major tax filing periods, and in 1985, the Brown-Rogers Building adjacent to the Revenue Building was acquired to house the Property Tax Division, and a number of other offices of the Department.

Critical space problems and the need for substantial modernization were addressed by the 1986 General Assembly, which appropriated funds preliminary to the construction of a new building. As of January 1987, an architect and tentative site had been selected. It is anticipated that the new building may be ready for occupancy in 1990.

In 1947 a small data processing unit was set up in the Sales and Use Tax Division. The unit used punch cards to provide a mailing list of registered merchants, to check the monthly returns for delinquency, to address letters for all delinquent accounts, and to compile statistical data from monthly returns. In 1949 a larger unit was added to the Income Tax Division. It provided mailing lists of individual income taxpayers from which forms were mailed to taxpayers the following year, provided a register used to

locate returns which were then put in "stack" files which did not require hand alphabetizing, and aided enforcement of individual income tax collections by matching amounts of income reported by employers against amounts shown on tax returns. This device proved very effective in discovering cases of failure to file returns and instances of understated income. However, for several years the psychological impact was probably of greater importance than the actual performance of the data processing unit in improving taxpayer compliance. In 1958 the two data processing units were consolidated into a single unit and established as a new division-the Division of Planning and Processing.

In 1960, the Division began processing individual income tax refunds on automated equipment, first with IBM 407 and 409 accounting machines, following by an IBM 1401 computer, enhanced by magnetic tape and disk drives in 1963 and 1966. An IBM 360-30 computer, with 2314 and 3330 disk drives, replaced the earlier system in 1970, and in 1972, twenty data entry terminals were added, introducing online systems to the division. Online inquiry systems were implemented for the Individual Income Sales and Use, Intangibles and License and Excise Tax Divisions between 1973 and 1980. The IBM 360-30 computer was replaced in 1977 with an IBM 370-148 with 3350 disk drives, enabling all production data entry systems to be converted from card punch to online data entry through interactive terminals. An optical character reader was acquired in 1977 to scan hand coded auditor adjustment sheets for input to tax files. The Cobol programming language was introduced in 1979 as an alternative to the Assembler language which had been in use since 1970, followed by Easytrieve in 1980. The IBM 370-148 was replaced by an IBM 4341 with two 3375 disk drives in 1981. The first remote terminal was installed in a Revenue Field Office in 1984, with micro-computers coming into use at about the same time. In 1985, an automated withholding and individual income tax accounts receivable system was implemented, followed in 1986 by a remittance processing unit which collects data from tax remittances and transfers it to the Revenue computer center for processing. During 1986, the Motor Fuels, Corporate Income and Franchise, and Inheritance Tax Divisions began using online inquiry in their operation, and the Planning and Processing Division was reorganized and renamed the Management Information Services Division. Concepts are presently being developed to introduce and integrated data base technology to the Department, to redesign all Assembler systems, and to introduce office automation and end-user computers through the installation of a Departmental mini-computer system.

Changes continue to be made in the Department's internal organization. In 1953, separate divisions were created to administer corporate and individual income taxes. A few years later, the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division was divided, with the franchise tax function being assigned to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division, and with the intangibles tax function remaining in the Intangibles Tax Division. This Division also provided staff to the State Board of Assessment until 1967, when the Board was assigned a staff independent of the Department of Revenue.

Following a Constitutional amendment, legislation was enacted in 1971 to reorganize State government. In that year, the Department of Tax Research became a division of the Department of Revenue, the staff of the State Board of Assessment was returned to the Department as the Ad Valorem Tax Division, and the Commissioner of Revenue became the Secretary of Revenue. In 1986, the Intangibles Tax Division

and the Ad Valorem Tax Division were merged and denominated the Property Tax Division, with separate Intangibles and Ad Valorem Tax Sections.

### **DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS**

The Department of Revenue was organized in May 1921. Pursuant to the provisions of the Executive Organization Act of 1971, the Department of Tax Research and the State Board of Assessment (now the Property Tax Commission) were transferred to the Department of Revenue, and the title of the executive head of the Department was changed from "Commissioner of Revenue" to "Secretary of Revenue." The Secretary is appointed by the Governor, and serves ex officio as a member of the Tax Review Board in matters pertaining to corporate allocation formulas only, and as a member of the Local Government Commission.

The principal duty of the Department of Revenue is to collect revenue for the State's General and Highway Funds. The Department also collects and distributes the intangibles tax and local sales and use tax on behalf of local governments. It accounts for all these funds and seeks uniformity in the administration of tax laws and regulations. The Department's activities are divided into two broad areas: Tax Schedules and Administrative Services. The former is divided into seven divisions: Corporate Income and Franchise Tax, Individual Income Tax, Inheritance and Gift Tax, License and Excise Tax, Motor Fuels Tax, Property Tax and Sales and Use Tax. The latter is divided into five divisions: Accounting, Field Services, General Services, Management Information Services and Tax Research.

#### **Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division**

The Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division administers the corporate income and franchise tax schedules, gross earnings tax on freight car line companies and forestry products tax. The division makes assessments or refunds of taxes as the result of examinations. It initiates action to effect collection of delinquent accounts and disseminates information to taxpayers and field forces regarding the interpretation of statutes that relate to the corporate income and franchise tax schedules. The division also conducts conferences with taxpayers on controversial matters which have not reached the level of the Secretary; and representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary, before the Tax Review Board and in court.

#### **Individual Income Tax Division**

The Individual Income Tax Division administers the individual income tax, including income tax withheld by employers and estimated income tax paid by individuals on income not subject to withholding at the source. The Division issues refunds for overpayments of tax and assessments for tax shown due on returns received without payment. Assessments are also issued for additional tax resulting from compliance examinations of returns by auditors. The Division provides assistance to personnel of the Field Services Division in the assessment and collection of delinquent tax from individuals and employers. Division personnel conduct conferences with taxpayers, accountants, and attorneys on disputed tax issues and representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary of Revenue, before the Tax Review Board, and in court. The Division also publishes the Individual Income Tax Bulletins, a compilation of the Division's interpretation of income tax statutes and administrative policy.



### **Inheritance and Gift Tax Division**

The Inheritance and Gift Tax Division processes reports of qualification from Clerks of Superior Court, notifies qualified personal representatives of duties in inheritance tax matters, and processes inventories of estates. It also examines inheritance and gift tax returns for accuracy, audits returns by field investigation, makes appraisals, examines corresponding federal returns to insure consistent estate calculation and assesses any unpaid tax. It examines reports by Clerks of Superior Court to determine compliance with the law by qualified estate representatives, advises taxpayers and collectors on legal interpretations and liability, assists in filing returns; issues waivers required for transfer of intangible properties of estates; concludes tax cases and files releases with Clerks of Superior Court to be recorded as official records. The division conducts conferences with taxpayers on protested assessments and controversial matters, and representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary, before the Tax Review Board, and in court.

### **License and Excise Tax Division**

The License and Excise Tax Division administers the Privilege License, Beer, Wine, Liquor, Cigarette and Soft Drink Tax Schedules. It advises taxpayers, attorneys, accountants, and field forces on interpretation of the laws, issues legal documents necessary to effect collection, and receives, audits, and processes excise tax reports and applications for licenses. It conducts conferences with taxpayers on protested assessments and controversial matters and representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary, the Tax Review Board, and in court.

### **Motor Fuels Tax Division**

The Motor Fuels Tax Division collects motor fuels taxes and inspection fees, audits tax reports and taxpayer records, and examines and approves applications for refunds. The Division issues licenses to distributors of motor fuels (gasoline and special fuels) and to users and sellers of special fuels and receives and approves bonds to cover motor fuels tax liability. It also issues registration cards and identification markers to motor carriers. It conducts conferences on protested assessments and other controversial matters, and representatives of the division appear in hearing before the Secretary, the Tax Review board and in court.

### **Property Tax Division**

The Property Tax Division is composed of the Ad Valorem Tax Section and the Intangibles Tax Section. The duties and responsibilities these two sections are as follows:

**Ad Valorem Tax Section.** The Ad Valorem Tax Section exercises general and specific supervision over the valuation and taxation of real and tangible personal property by counties and municipalities, and furnishes advice and technical assistance to local taxing authorities. It appraises and values the property of public service companies; determines the value to be apportioned to North Carolina; and then allocates this value to the counties and municipalities of the State. The Ad Valorem Tax Section also serves as staff to the Property Tax Commission in investigating appeals and in scheduling and arranging hearings before the Commission.

**Intangibles Tax Section.** The Intangibles Tax Section administers the intangible tax schedule. It receives and audits intangible tax returns and make assessments or refunds of taxes as a result of audits in the office or in the field. Taxpayers are advised on interpretation of the law and are assisted in the filing of returns. The office conducts conferences with taxpayers on protests of assessments and controversial matters; handles the distribution of intangible taxes to counties, cities and town and representatives of the division appear in hearing before the Secretary, the Tax Review Board, and in court.

### **Sales and Use Tax Division**

The Sales and Use Tax Division administers the State and local sales and use tax laws. It establishes and maintains records on consumers, retail and wholesale merchants, and issues notices to taxpayers on reports not filed. It audits monthly sales and use tax reports, reviews field audit reports for accuracy, and issues appropriate assessments from these reports. This division also conducts conferences on protested assessments and recommends adjustments where justified. Representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary of Revenue, the Tax Review Board, and in court.

### **Accounting Division**

The Accounting Division is responsible for cash management for the Department of Revenue and in that capacity receives and distributes incoming mail; deposits all remittances; itemizes each tax payment; proves total receipts with returns; and accurately accounts for funds received. The Division also corresponds with taxpayers on improperly drawn and undesignated remittances; oversees collection of returned checks; maintains records of receipts tendered to the department; and performs all budgetary controls for the department including time and pay records.

### **Field Services Division**

The Field Services Division maintains 66 revenue offices and 14 audit offices throughout the State, one unit which audits taxpayers located outside North Carolina and a unit which investigates criminal violation. The Division also maintains a regional audit office in California. The Division helps insure taxpayer compliance with North Carolina revenue laws by collecting delinquent taxes, obtaining delinquent returns, examining taxpayer's records for accuracy and assisting taxpayers by disseminating information and preparing returns.

### **General Services Division**

The General Services Division orders, receives, maintains and accounts for the inventory of all supplies, equipment and printing, and furnishes the same to the Division and field offices throughout the State. It also handles all outgoing mail.

### **Management Information Services Division**

The Management Information Services Division is the focal point within the Department of Revenue for information management, data processing, office automation, and end user computing. The Division applies project management and software



engineering principles when developing systems, is very sensitive to security issues, and applies quality controls to projects and processes. The Division provides the Department a central computer service, central systems design and maintenance, data entry support, network support services, technical support for remittance processing, office automation administration, micro-computer support, and information center services.

Services provided to various divisions include: data entry and/or audit verification; preparation of refund checks, licenses, statistical reports, distribution reports for returning certain taxes to local governments, and delinquent payment notices; and maintenance of online inquiry systems. Over 2.1 million refund checks are written, 6.3 million documents entered through data entry services, and 5.5 million addresses are processed for mailing tax forms to North Carolina taxpayers annually.

### **Tax Research Division**

The Tax Research Division compiles statistical data on State and local taxation and publishes a biennial statistical report. The Division estimates the revenue effect of proposed changes in the revenue laws and revenues from new sources. Upon request, members of the General Assembly and the general public are provided with tax information, and industrial prospects are provided with tax brochures, hypothetical tax bills, and conferences to explain tax laws. Technical assistance and special studies from compiled data are made available for study commissions.

## **PROPERTY TAX COMMISSION** **(G.S. 143B-223)**

**Purpose:** To hear and decide appeals concerning the appraisal of the property of public service companies, and to act as a State Board of Equalization and Review for the valuation and taxation of real and tangible personal property in the State.

**Composition:** Five members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor. Two are selected by the General Assembly, one being recommended by the Lieutenant Governor and the other being recommended by the Speaker of the House.

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** The Chairman is appointed by the Governor. The Vice-chairman is elected by the Commission.

**Meetings:** At least once in each quarter.

## SECRETARIES DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Alston D. Watts <sup>2</sup> .....	Iredell .....	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton <sup>3</sup> .....	Alleghany .....	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell <sup>4</sup> .....	Wake .....	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill <sup>5</sup> .....	Wake .....	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw <sup>6</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1949-1957
James S. Currie <sup>7</sup> .....	Wake .....	1957-1961
William A. Johnson <sup>8</sup> .....	Harnett .....	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High <sup>9</sup> .....	Cumberland .....	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton <sup>10</sup> .....	Wake .....	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. <sup>11</sup> .....	Wake .....	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble <sup>12</sup> .....	Guilford .....	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch <sup>13</sup> .....	Wake .....	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers .....	Madison .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the First "Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be "nominated and elected" in 1924 "in the manner provided for . . . other state officers." In 1929 the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision which called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor, substituted. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title "Commissioner" was changed to "Secretary".

<sup>2</sup>Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

<sup>3</sup>Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

<sup>4</sup>Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

<sup>5</sup>Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

<sup>6</sup>Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

<sup>7</sup>Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

<sup>8</sup>Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

<sup>9</sup>High was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Johnson and served until his resignation in January, 1965.

<sup>10</sup>Clayton was appointed by Governor Moore to serve as acting commissiainer. He was later appointed commissiainer and served following reappointment by Governor Scott on July 21, 1969 until his resignation effective December 31, 1971.

<sup>11</sup>Jones was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Clayton and continued serving until Coble took office.

<sup>12</sup>Coble was appointed on June 8, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Jones.

<sup>13</sup>Lynch was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Coble.

<sup>14</sup>Powers was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Lynch.



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## JAMES E. HARRINGTON

## Secretary

**Early Years:** Born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, December 14, 1927 to James E. and Bernice (Morrill) Harrington.

**Education:** Southern Pines High School, 1944; Virginia Military Institute, 1949, B.S. (Chemistry).

**Professional Background:** President, Cambridge Properties, Inc., 1976-present; Sugar Mountain Co. 1972-73; Pinehurst, Inc. 1952-72 (President, 1967-72).

**Boards:** Trustee, NC Nature Conservatory, 1977-present; Chairman, NC Board of Transportation, 1985-present; NC Environment Management Commission, 1977-82.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, Department of Transportation, 1985-; Secretary, NC Department of Natural and Economic Resources, 1973-76; Moore County Chairman, 8th Congressional District Chairman; Secretary, NC Republican Party.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1949-52; N.C. National Guard, 1953-74; Lieutenant Colonel; NC Distinguished Service Medal.

**Family:** Married, Harriett Whitmore of Charlotte, June 10, 1964. Children: Nancy Enloe, Mary Tomasrewicz, Harry "Zan," Michael, and Mollie.

The organizational chart of the Department of Transportation is structured as follows:

- DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**
  - GOVERNOR**
  - SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR PLANNING & PROGRAMS**
      - PLANNING**
      - AVIATION**
      - PORTS & TRANSPORTATION**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING & PROGRAMS**
        - PLANNING & PROGRAMS**
        - PORTS & TRANSPORTATION**
        - AVIATION**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS**
      - CITIZEN AFFAIRS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR LEG. COUNSEL**
      - LEGAL COUNSEL**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEG. COUNSEL**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS**
      - OPERATIONS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORTATION**
      - TRANSPORTATION**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORTATION**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR HIGHWAYS**
      - HIGHWAYS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HIGHWAYS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR AIRCRAFT**
      - AIRCRAFT**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AIRCRAFT**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR RAILROADS**
      - RAILROADS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR RAILROADS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR WATERWAYS**
      - WATERWAYS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATERWAYS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR PIPELINES**
      - PIPELINES**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PIPELINES**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR TOLLWAYS**
      - TOLLWAYS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TOLLWAYS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR TRUCKING**
      - TRUCKING**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRUCKING**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR MARITIME**
      - MARITIME**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARITIME**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR AIRCRAFT**
      - AIRCRAFT**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AIRCRAFT**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR RAILROADS**
      - RAILROADS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR RAILROADS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR WATERWAYS**
      - WATERWAYS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATERWAYS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR PIPELINES**
      - PIPELINES**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PIPELINES**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR TOLLWAYS**
      - TOLLWAYS**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TOLLWAYS**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR TRUCKING**
      - TRUCKING**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRUCKING**
    - DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR MARITIME**
      - MARITIME**
      - ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARITIME**

## THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation and Highway Safety was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Highway Commission were consolidated into the new department and the newly designated Board of Transportation. In 1977, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped with the creation of a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The department is headed by an executive secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex officio member of the Board of Transportation he chairs. In 1977 the old Board of Transportation was revamped and the Secondary Roads Council abolished by forming one central body-the new Board of Transportation-to oversee transportation development an problems in North Carolina.

With this reorganization, all transportation responsibilities, aviation and mass transit as well as highways have been grouped into one department under single administrative control.

The departmental staff manages the programs, subprograms, and allied boards and commissions so that all are working toward the common goal of providing optimum facilities and services to meet the present and future transportation and highway safety needs of the people of North Carolina. Initial efforts have been directed toward creating a program orientation rather than a project or task approach to meeting departmental goals.

### Division of Highways

The Division of Highways is responsible for accomplishing the highway program as established by the Board of Transportation. The purpose of the highway program is to construct, maintain, and operate an efficient, economical, and safe transportation network consisting of roads, streets, highways, and ferried commensurate with the resources available and the goals and needs of the State. This division is also responsible for maintaining the largest State Highway System in the country. This division utilizes both state and federal funds in its road building program.

### The Good Roads State

As they approached the 20th Century, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to most North Carolinians. Railroads simply could not provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an ambitious people in an expanding economy.

The beginning of the "Good Roads" movement in the state was hesitant and seemingly inept, but it was the basis of a transportation revolution that would bring fame to North Carolina and pride to her people.

Modern road-building in the state may have begun in 1879 with the passage by the General Assembly of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax, and with four days labor required of all males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S.B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, the reenacted in 1883 as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax based road building plans.

As the new century dawned, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 had attracted more than 100 business and government leaders through the state. They organized the North Carolina Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte.

Macadamized roads, which had made their appearance much earlier in the state, became more abundant. Rural Free Delivery mail service began in 1896, creating more interest in good roads. The Good Roads Association of Asheville and Buncombe County was established in 1899. It was followed two years later by the state-wide North Carolina Good Roads Association. Then came the automobile and a campaign for better roads that has not ceased to this day.

Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate needs, with little thought given to long-range goals. The planning that went into those decisions was local-or, at best, regional. The concept of a state-wide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, these emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries were practical people who had the conviction, the determination and the know-how to match their vision.

There was Dr. C.P. Ambler of Asheville, who campaigned for improved roads in the western counties. There was Charles B. Aycok, the "Education Governor" who said good roads were needed if the state was to have good schools. There was Senator Furnifold Simmons in the east who said, "Educate the people and there is no power in the world that will keep them from building roads. Build roads and you cannot keep the people from becoming educated."

There was Locke Craig, the first "Good Roads" governor, who administered the establishment of the first Highway Commission with state-wide responsibilities. There was Cameron Morrison, the first governor to advocate that the state borrow money to build roads.

There were other individuals whose contributions were lastingly significant. There was W.C. Boren, who drove Guilford County to match Mecklenburg's earlier effort. There was Colonial T.L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte, who organized the Citizen's Good Road Association and campaigned in 1920 for the issuance of \$50 million in bonds to build roads. There was Frank Page, the Highway Commission chairman from 1919 to 1929, whose bold leadership brought the first measure of maturity to the state's road building program.

There are countless others who labored for better roads. Three, whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers were Dr. J.A. Holmes, Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriett Berry.

Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey-described as the "cutting edge" of the roads movement in the state. And each headed the North Carolina Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that Association led the struggle for better roads across the state.

Holmes was a driving force behind the good roads movement long before development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the Good Roads Association and served as its first executive secretary.

Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the Good Roads Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to bor-



row money for that purpose. The advice was followed. \$84.5 million was borrowed before the issuance of bonds by counties and road districts stopped in 1927.

It is probable that Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina was bringing Harriet M. "Hattie" Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of good roads advocates.

Miss Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation designed to establish and maintain a state-wide highway system.

The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1929, when the bill was reintroduced, Miss Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions.

When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build.

The foundation had been laid. The "Good Roads State" would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the state's transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means of getting better highways. It began slowly at the county level-in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford-and spread across the state.

The time of building roads with the money at hand and a day of labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a gigantic business enterprise, a maze of funding and complex engineering, of building and maintaining, of laying roads today while planning far into the future.

The road fever raged through the mid-1920's. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period-a product of aggressive leadership and public approval of a \$50 million bond issue.

When the Depression hit in the late 1920's and early 1930's, highway construction stopped and, even more potentially devastating, some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund for use in meeting other public service needs.

It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all roads. An allocation of \$6 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had reached its climax and this, coupled with the fact that the state had assumed financial responsibility for the public schools, prompted use of highway funds for non-highway purposes. Some funds were diverted during the Ehringhaus administration and Governor Hoey kept them available for limited diversion.

The General Assembly of 1935, recognizing the damage done to the highway system of neglect during the Depression years, made an emergency allocation of \$3 million for bridge repair. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program.

For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the "Good Roads" State. Stretches of a new highway were constructed throughout the state as revenues continued to rise.

The outbreak of World War II in 1939, and United States entry into the conflict in 1941, again brought a halt to construction. But, in a sense, the Highway Program in North Carolina benefitted from the moratorium. The state, led by Governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, all debts had either been

eliminated or money had been set aside, irrevocably, to meet obligations as they came due.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress through the Hoeny, Broughton and Cherry administrations was dramatic. Road mileage during the period rose from 58,000 to 64,000.

It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected-secondary roads. In the state that was leading the nation in school bus operations, and ranked second in the number of small, family farms, there was little cause for pride in the condition of its school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his Democratic primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation. He again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggestion a \$100 million bond issue. That amount would not be enough. Kerr Scott went after \$2 million.

Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately hard surfacing thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott Administration, pledged construction was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor the people's support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money and repaying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina.

In the 1920's the state passed four bond issues totalling \$16.8 million. The Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In the Dan Moore administration, the people enthusiastically approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, a second \$300 million bond issue was proposed by Governor Jim Hunt and overwhelmingly approved by the voters.

It was this bold leadership through the years, coupled with the people's confidence in themselves and their determination to build for the future, that brought North Carolina the title of the "Good Roads" State. It was this audacity-drawn from the example of the past-that enabled North Carolina to build the vast highway system that serves its people today.

The North Carolina highway system today is a highly complex structure. It involves labor of thousands of people and the expenditure of vast sums of money. It is a many-faceted system reaching into every corner of the state and affecting every citizen.

It is a system dominated today by efforts to eliminate the last vestiges of sectionalism and promote balance economic growth throughout a state that, for a time, appeared hopelessly divided and devoid of purpose and direction.

State and local leaders are agreed today that North Carolina's growth potential demands an economy-oriented system that is responsive to rapidly changing needs in all areas of transportation.

To meet that demand, the General Assembly, in 1971, placed the State Highway Commission in the newly-established Department of Transportation.

To facilitate this responsiveness through closer contact with the people, the General Assembly, in 1977, approved Governor Hunt's request that membership of the agency's policy and decision-making board be increased from 13 to 24.

The highway system has grown from its original 5,000 miles in 1921 to the present 76,459 miles-the largest state maintained system in the nation. Significantly, construc-

tion and maintenance of the system, from the beginning, has been supported exclusively by highway-user tax revenues.

The one cent per gallon tax, authorized in 1921, reached the present 15 and three-quarters cent per gallon rate in 1986. To carry out the total transportation program, including financing of the State Highway Patrol, state funds available have grown from \$15 million in 1921 to about \$975 million annually today.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Today it boasts 12,106 miles of primary highways (US-NS-Interstate), 59,263 miles of secondary roads and 5,005 miles of urban highways (State routes in cities).

Current construction needs for this system are estimated in excess of \$10 billion. The Transportation Improvement Program makes available about \$3.1 billion over the next nine years to address those needs.

The Transportation Improvement Program is a planned and programmed schedule of highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The Program is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

Final decisions on new projects and priorities are made each year following a state-wide series of public meetings at which local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs.

This approach to the state's transportation needs has been expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects.

The major problem confronting transportation officials in North Carolina today is one of sharply rising construction and maintenance costs and dwindling revenues with which to meet those costs.

The 1986 General Assembly passed Governor James G. Martin's "Roads to the Future" program that is designed to produce a \$240 million a year in additional revenues by fiscal year 1991-1992. These funds will be used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. In addition \$30 million was set aside as part of the program for a state funded construction program.

### **The Division of Motor Vehicles**

the Division of Motor Vehicles is responsible for vehicle registration, the issuance of driver licenses, a variety of driver education programs, the active promotion of highway safety, vehicles safety inspection, police information services and school bus driver training. Recently, the division has placed greater emphasis on efficiency and accuracy to keep pace with the healthy economy and low interest rates.

### **The Division of Aviation**

The state that gave birth to modern aviation has kept pace with advancements in that important field through the Department of Transportation. Today there are more than 13,000 licensed pilots and 6,172 aircraft, not including the military in North Carolina.

The Division of Aviation is the state agency designated to handle matters relating to developing and improving public airports including funding and technical assistance, enhancing air transportation services, and increasing aviation safety across North Carolina. The Division currently works with 74 publicly owned airports and estimates

a need for at least 10 additional airports to provide adequate state-wide coverage through the Year 2000. An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the governor with one representative from each Congressional District, which serves as North Carolina's Aviation Policy and Review Board.

### **The Division of Public Transportation**

The Department's Public Transportation Division administers these activities.

In North Carolina, where the population is widely disbursed and the majority live in small cities and rural communities, public transportation is increasingly important. To meet this need, the Department is taking full advantage of available federal matching funds for urban projects, and has, at the direction of the Governor, undertaken to improve the coordination and cost-effectiveness of county wide human services transportation in the state. The Department is also heavily involved in the promotion of carpooling and vanpooling and is working with the intercity bus industry to improve public awareness of this travel option.

### **State Rail Program**

It is surprising to many North Carolinians to learn that the Department of Transportation is responsible for ensuring adequate rail service for the state. Toward this end, the state had developed and is maintaining a state wide rail plan while, at the same time, has administered a state and federal Railroad Revitalization Program designed to preserve service on light-density branchlines.

### **Bicycle Program**

One of the fastest growing modes of travel in the state and nation is the bicycle. Recognizing this fact, the 1974 General Assembly established the State Bicycle and Bikeway Program and placed that program in the Department of Transportation. Since that time, the North Carolina Bicycle Program has become the leader in the nation in setting up bike programs and mapping bike trails.

Basically, the Program is designed to ensure the safety of increasing numbers of cyclists on the state's highways and provide technical assistance for bikeway development across the state. The majority of the state's communities with over 2,000 population have become participants in this program-and interest is increasing.

### **The Division of Ferries**

One of the oldest and, easily, one of the most important services provided by the Department is the operation of ferries at seven strategic locations along the coast.

Given division status on July 1, 1974, the operation involves 15 vehicle/passenger ferries, one hydraulic dredge and supporting tugs and work boats. Maintenance of the fleet is conducted at the marine repair facility at Manns Harbor.

Some indication of the service rendered by the division is seen in the fact that, in the past year, the ferries transported 596,016 vehicles and 1,507,696 passengers.

### **North Carolina Clean**

North Carolina Clean is an innovative program which focuses on reducing litter in cities, towns and counties, in parks and other facilities and along highways. Commu-

ity participation is encouraged through the Keep America Beautiful system designed to change peoples attitudes about handling waste. In addition, each year volunteer support is solicited for a spring and fall cleanup campaign. traditionally thousands of miles of roadside are cleaned up by highway crews, inmates, community service defendants and numerous interested groups.

## **BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

### **AERONAUTICS COUNCIL (G.S. 143b-357)**

**Purpose:** Advise the Secretary of Transportation in giving loans and grants to cities, counties, and public airport authorities of N.C. in order to plan, acquire, construct, or improve municipal, county or public authority airport facilities.

**Composition:** 11 members appointed by Governor. (One representative from each congressional district of the state. Four must possess broad knowledge of aviation and airport development.)

**Term:** 4 years.

**Officers:** Chairman is designated by Governor.

### **RAILROAD BOARD OF ATLANTIC, NORTH CAROLINA (G.S. 124-6)**

**Purpose:** Oversee the general operation of the N.C Railroad company; elect officers of the Company and employ clerks, servants, agents, attorneys and other employees as needs; fix the salary and wages of all employees; appoint committees of the Board to expedite the transaction of the business of the Company; since practically all properties are leased and the terms of the leases are well-defined, the duties are more of monitoring than managing the affairs of the companies.

**Composition:** 12 members appointed by Governor plus proxy (8 on the part of the state and 4 on the part of individual stockholders).

**Term:** 1 year.

**Officers:** State nominates the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Attorney. Provate stockholders nominate the Vice President and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

### **NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BOARD OF DIRECTORS (G.S. 147-12(7) and 126-4)**

**Purpose:** Oversee the general operation of the N.C. Railroad Company; elect officers of the company and employ clerks, servants, agents, attorneys and other employees as needed; fix the salary and wages of all employees; appoint committies of the



Board to expedite the transaction of the business of the Company; since practically all properties are leased and the terms of the leases are well-defined, the duties are more of monitoring than managing the affairs of the companies.

**Composition:** 12 members appointed by Governor plus proxy (8 on the part of the State, and 4 on the part of the individual stockholders).

**Term:** 1 year.

**Officers:** State nominates the President, Secretary-treasurer and Attorney. Private stockholders nominate the Vice President and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

### TRANSPORTATION BOARD (G.S. 143B-350(c))

**Purpose:** To make policies and priorities for all modes of transportation under the Department of Transportation; to find out the transportation needs and the alternative means to provide for needs through an integrated system of transportation; to approve a schedule of all major transportation improvement projects and their anticipated cost for a period of seven years into the future to be published in a single document along with a report of the progress accomplished in the past year; to allocate all highway construction and maintenance funds; to approve all highway construction programs; to approve all highway construction projects and construction of projects; to review all statewide maintenance functions; to award all highway construction contracts; to authorize the acquisition of rights-of-way for highway improvement projects, including projects, including the authorization for acquisition of property by eminent domain; to make rules, regulations and ordinances concerning all transportation functions assigned to the Department.

**Composition:** 24 members, 21 appointed by Governor; 1 each by the Lt. Governor; Speaker of the House; and 1 Ex officio. (One from each of the fourteen highway divisions and seven at-large. No more than 2 members from the same engineering division. 1 at-large member from the political party other than that of the Governor. Ex officio-Secretary of Transportation.)

**Term:** 4 years-Governor's appointees; 2 years-General Assembly.

**Officers:** Chairman-Secretary of Transportation.

### RIDESHARING TASK FORCE Executive Order 50 (May 15, 1980)

**Purpose:** Provide guidance and direction to the State government ridesharing program, including carpooling, vanpooling, buspooling and parking management strategies; support and assist in promotion of local and regional ridesharing programs; investigate and develop incentives to promote ridesharing programs; review legal and institutional issues that may inhibit ridesharing opportunities and recommend remedies, including legislation; encourage employers, public and private, to initiate ridesharing programs for their employees; review the Model State Law on

Ridesharing and determine which sections are beneficial to N.C.; participate in workshops, conferences and promotional events.

**Composition:** As many members as the Governor deems necessary. (Appointed by Governor from a list submitted by the Department of Transportation.)

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman-Secretary of Transportation.

## SECRETARIES

### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION<sup>1</sup>

Name	Residence	Term
Fred M. Mills, Jr. <sup>2</sup> .....	Anson .....	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz <sup>3</sup> .....	Wake .....	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. <sup>5</sup> .....	Rowan .....	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. <sup>6</sup> .....	Watauga .....	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. <sup>7</sup> .....	Wake .....	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. <sup>8</sup> .....	Beaufort .....	1981-1985
James E. Harrington <sup>9</sup> .....	Wake .....	1985-

<sup>1</sup>The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

<sup>2</sup>Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup>Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

<sup>4</sup>Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

<sup>5</sup>Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

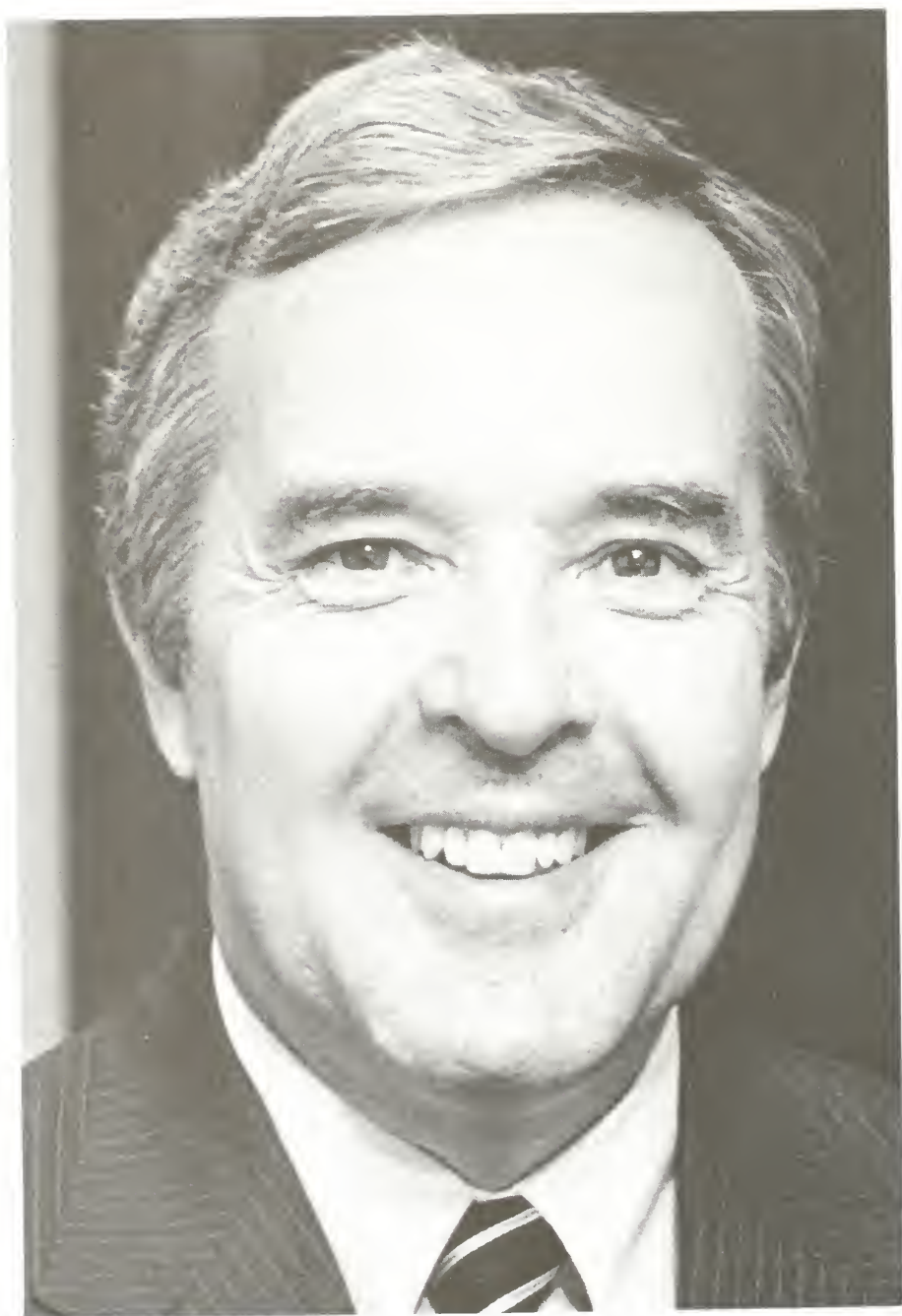
<sup>6</sup>Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

<sup>7</sup>Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

<sup>8</sup>Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

<sup>9</sup>Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.





## OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

FARRIS W. WOMACK

Controller, State of North Carolina

**Early Years:** Born on December 5, 1934, in Cleburne County, Arkansas.

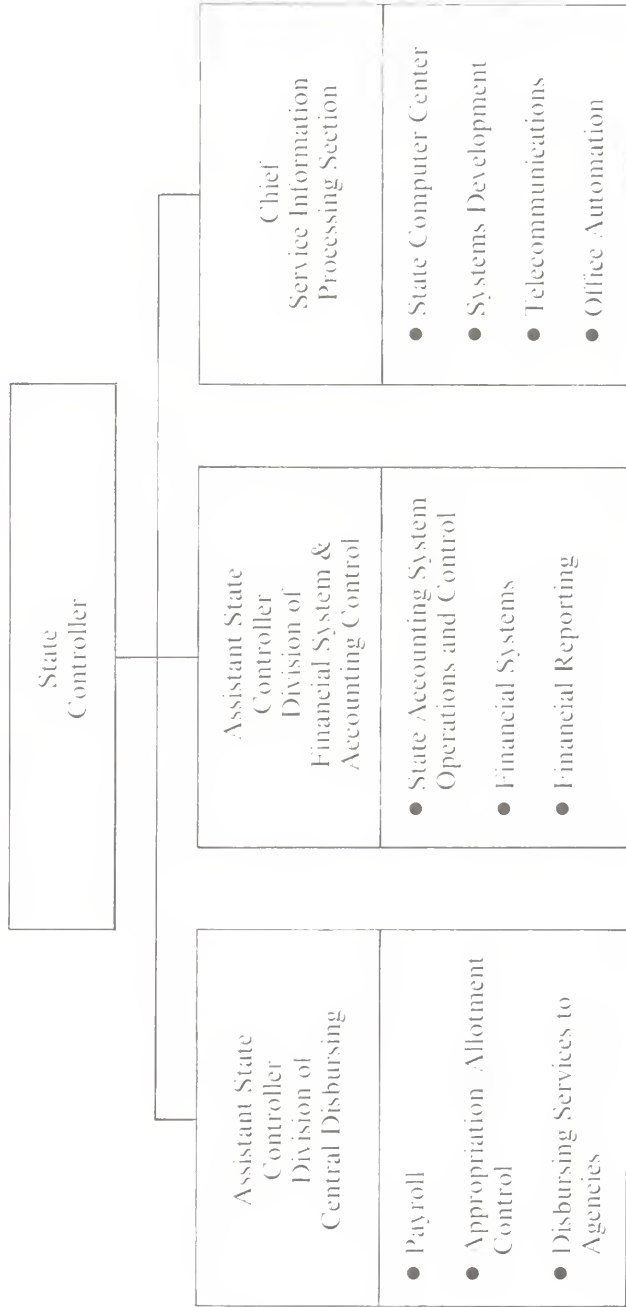
**Education:** University of Central Arkansas, Conway, B.A., 1955 (History, English, and Political Science); University of Arkansas, M.Ed., Administration, 1958; University of Arkansas, Ed.D, Administration and Sociology, 1972.

**Professional Background:** Controller, State of North Carolina, February 1987-present; Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance and Professor of Higher Education, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, January 1983-present; Director, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Professor of Higher Education and member of the graduate faculty, University of Arkansas, July 1981-January 1983; Executive Vice President, University of Arkansas, Professor of Higher Education and member of the graduate faculty, July 1979-July 1981; Vice President for Administration, University of Arkansas, Associate Professor of Higher Education and member of the graduate faculty, March 1977-July 1979; Director of Budget Planning and Development; University of Arkansas, Associate Professor of Higher Education and member of the graduate faculty, March 1975-March 1977; Director of Institutional Research, Arkansas State University, July 1971-March 1975.

**Honors:** Governor's Award for Excellence, 1982; Ford Foundation Fellow, 1955-56.

**Family:** Married Ann Brandon of Fordyce, Arkansas. Daughter: Linda.

# OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER



## OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

The Office of the State Controller (OSC) is a State agency created by the 1986 General Assembly. The OSC is headed by the State Controller who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed in the General Assembly.

The State Controller is responsible for the executive management of the State Accounting and Disbursing System for State Government and all its organizational components. The term of office is seven years.

The State Accounting and Disbursing System (SAS) is the total structure of records and procedures which discover, record, classify and report information on the financial position and operating results of State Government including all of its funds, balanced account groups and organizational components. When fully developed, SAS will form a complete uniform system comprised of central policies and procedures will effectively interface. Among other things, SAS controls the flow of the State's \$10 billion budget through more than 80 State agencies and other organizational components which together have more than 60,000 employees.

As specified by the General Statutes 143B-426, the OSC is responsible for the administration of all aspects of the SAS including the development, operations and maintenance of the system and all of its related subsystems. SAS must be capable of maintaining adequate internal controls over financial resources and assuring that financial data is collected, summarize, recorded and reported in a timely and consistent manner.

The State Information Processing Services (SIPS) is a major division of the State controller's Office. SIPS provides service, direction, coordination and consultation to State Government agencies in the productive use of data processing, telecommunications and electronic office automation.



## STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

## ALEX K. BROCK

## Executive Secretary-Director

**Early Years:** Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, December 26, 1923, to the late Judge Walter E. and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Brock.

**Education:** Attended Raleigh Public Schools; The Citadel; University of NC, Chapel Hill; Hartford School of Insurance and the American University, Paris.

**Political Activities:** Executive Secretary-Director, State Board of Elections, 1965-; (Appointed, 1965 by Governor Dan K. Moore and has served continuously since.)

**Military Service:** Served in European Theatre of Operations, World War II; Sgt. Major, Division Artillery, 75th Infantry Division.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Saint Timothy's Episcopal Church, Raleigh; Senior Warden; Vice-President, Hale Episcopal High School.

**Family:** Married Doris Poole Greene; Children: Kenan Ashcraft and Walter Daniel; Grandchildren: Damon, Erin, Melissa, Christopher, and Erik.

## STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

### Historical Background

The framework of North Carolina's elections laws was constructed in 1901; the statute governing primary elections dates from 1916. North Carolina's version of the Australian Ballot was enacted in 1929; the Corrupt Practices Act was adopted in 1931. In 1933 there was substantial revision of our state's elections laws, but since 1933 there had been no significant or general revisions or recodification.

However, the 1965 General Assembly authorized a seven member commission to study and analyze the state's election procedures and mandated that the commission prepare and draft legislation necessary to recodify the Chapter of the General Statutes dealing with elections laws in the interest of clarity and simplification. The changes recommended by the 1965 commission were adopted, almost without alteration, by the 1967 General Assembly.

After the 1967 complete recodification the State moved on to a much bolder revision the enactment, also in 1967 the North Carolina's 'uniform loose leaf registration system' which replaced the old unmanageable bound book system. Along with these new sophistications came the important audit trail to insure the voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

Then in 1969 the General Assembly enacted the requirement that all 100 counties in North Carolina adopt 'full time' registration offices. This accomplishment provided, for the first time, that all counties operate an office for the purpose of proper administration of the elections laws as well as the registration of voters. Under this new system individuals would be able to register to vote on a daily basis throughout the year. Previously, a person was able to register only on three successive Saturdays every other year.

In 1971 a most significant change was implemented when North Carolina put into effect what is generally called the 'Uniform Municipal Election Code'. Simply put, this act guaranteed for the first time that a person need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which he was eligible to vote. Previously it was necessary that a citizen be registered on as many as five different sets of books.

The State Board of Elections was declared by the General Assembly in 1974 to be an independent agency and is said to be one of the most authoritative boards of its kind in the country.

### Duties and Functions

The State Board of Elections is constituted an independent State agency and does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department of elected official.

Membership on the State Board requires that appointments be made by the Governor for a term of four years. The law prescribes that not more than three of the five members can be from the same political party. It is, therefore, the only agency wherein a bipartisan membership is mandated by law.

Among its duties the State Board must appoint all 100 county boards of elections which are comprised of three members and both major political parties must be represented. Each county board has a supervisor of elections who serves as the ad-



ministrative head of the elections process in each county. The supervisor is selected by nomination to the State Board's executive officer who must approve both the hiring and dismissal of each supervisor.

It is the duty of the State Board of Elections to conduct annual training sessions for members and supervisors of county boards of elections to prepare them to conduct training sessions within their respective counties for the precinct officials.

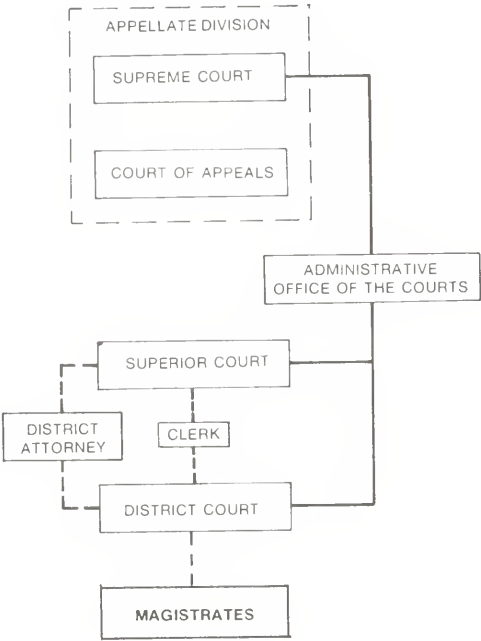
The State Board supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality located in the State. There are 100 counties, 485 municipalities and 1200 special districts in North Carolina. Supervision of all elections includes the requirement for the State Board to promulgate Rules and Regulation setting forth the procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. A protest must first be filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates after which a public hearing is conducted and a decision rendered. Any party to the original complaint may appeal a decision rendered by a county board of elections to the State Board of Elections for review or further proceedings. The Board will receive, during an average year approximately 30 Appeals of which 4 to 6 result in litigation.

In addition to its jurisdiction over all types of elections conducted throughout the State, the Board of Elections also administers the *Campaign Reporting Act*. This law, enacted into law and effective 1 July 1974, limits contributions and expenditures to and by political candidates, political parties and political action committees.

The campaign Reporting Division of the State Board of Elections is responsible for receiving registration applications from political action committees, political parties, candidates and all others involved in making contributions to or making expenditures on behalf of political parties and candidates.

Periodic reports as prescribed by statute must be filed with the Campaign Reporting Division after which they must be audited. Late filers are assessed a penalty of \$20.00 per day and after five days if the report is still delinquent the Campaign Office submits all relevant material to the appropriate District Attorney who is required to prosecute the violator.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
NORTH CAROLINA COURTS SYSTEM



## Chapter Three

# THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

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## INTRODUCTION

Historically, we had in North Carolina many levels of courts—the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, and at the local level, hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts. All of these lower courts were creatures of the Legislature, most of them separately tailored for individual towns and counties. Some of them were in session nearly full time, others only an hour or two a week. Some were presided over by a full-time judge. The majority were not. Some had lawyer-judges, but many had laymen judges who spent most of their time at other pursuits. The salaries of the judges ranged considerably. Costs of court varied from court to court, sometimes within the same county.

As early as 1955 it was recognized that something should be done to bring uniformity to our court system. At the suggestion of then Governor Luther Hodges and then Chief Justice M. V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored a study in depth which ultimately resulted in the new Court system. This required an amendment to Article IV of the State Constitution. This amendment was approved by a vote of the people at the general election in November 1962. There was insufficient time between the passage of the Constitutional amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to permit the preparation of legislation to implement this new judicial article. Therefore, the General Assembly of 1963 provided for the appointment of a Courts Commission and charged it with the responsibility of preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the 1963 General Assembly, of the Judicial Department Act of 1965. This Act implemented the Constitutional structure of the court, created an Administrative Office of the Courts, and established the framework of the District Court division.

The 1965 General Assembly also recommended an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the creation of an intermediate court of appeals, which would relieve the pressure of the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1976 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

Thus we have a two-level trial division consisting of the District Court and the Superior Court, and a two-level appellate division consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. To coordinate this four-level court system, the Administrative Office of the Courts was established effective July 1, 1965.

### The Supreme Court of North Carolina

The Supreme Court, as the highest court of the State, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805, although prior to 1819 the members individually also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. It does not hear witnesses and does not have juries, as it does not pass on questions of fact. It is not a trial court but is an appellate court which hears oral arguments on questions of law only, such arguments being based upon records and briefs of cases previously tried by the Superior Courts, District Courts, and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

Our Supreme Court in recent years had been one of the busiest in the country. In addition to an increasing number of cases dealing with customary judicial business, it was faced with a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions. The 1965 General Assembly recommended an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the creation of an intermediate court of appeals, which would relieve the pressure on the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate case load. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the N.C. Court of Appeals.

The new appellate plan provides that all cases, except capital and life imprisonment cases, are appealed to the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may also "certify" certain cases for hearing by it, bypassing the Court of Appeals, if it feels that the case is unusually important. This could occur only in a minority of instances. After the case has been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court again has the opportunity to hear it for substantially the same reasons. In addition, if the case as decided by the Court of Appeals involves a constitutional issue, or is a Utilities Commission general rate-making case, or is decided by a split Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court must accord this case a second appellate hearing. Thus, the Supreme Court remains the court entrusted with the final decision on all truly important questions of law.

Since 1937 the Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. Originally, the court had only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889), but for many years there were five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices are elected by the people, each for eight year terms. When a vacancy occurs during a term, the Governor fills the vacancy until the next general election.

All sessions of the Court are held in the Justice Building in Raleigh. There are two terms each year—the Spring Term which begins in February, and the Fall Term which begins late in August. Each Term continues until the cases docketed have been determined or continued; the Spring Term usually ends in August, and the Fall Term continues until the beginning of the Spring Term. All cases appealed from the thirty-three districts of the State are heard in each half-year term. The Chief Justice presides. In his absence the senior ranking Justice, at his right, presides. The Justices are seated, to the right or left of the Chief Justice, according to their seniority in years of service on the Court.

Officials of the Supreme Court are the Clerk, the Librarian, and the Reporter. Each is appointed by the Court, the Clerk for a term of eight years and the others to serve at the Court's pleasure.

### **The North Carolina Court of Appeals**

The constitutional amendment adopted in 1965 establishing the Court of Appeals and the legislation implementing it, provided for a total of nine judges, elected for terms of eight years, the same term as members of the Supreme Court. In 1977, the general assembly created three additional seats on the court of appeals, bringing the total number of Judges to twelve. The court sits in panels of three, thus allowing arguments in three separate cases at the same time. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the members as Chief Judge. Members are assigned by the Chief Judge to sit in panels in such fashion that each member will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with each other member. The Court sits primarily in Raleigh, but as the need is demonstrated and facilities become available, it may be authorized by the Supreme Court to sit in other places throughout the State. The Court of Appeals appoints a Clerk to serve at its pleasure. The Appellate Division Reporter prepares official synopses of opinions of the Court of Appeals just as he does for the Supreme Court.

### **The Superior Court**

The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in North Carolina. The Constitution provides that there shall be a term of Superior Court in each county at least twice a year. A schedule of the terms of courts for the various counties is established by the Supreme Court with the aid of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Some counties have only two one week terms per year. In the larger counties several terms of court are in almost continuous session except for holidays. The counties are grouped into thirty-three judicial districts. A regular judge elected for an eight-year term resides in each district. Additional resident judges are provided in the larger districts. The thirty-three judicial districts are grouped into four judicial divisions. Each resident judge presides for a period of six months in each court of each district within his division, thus rotating throughout all the districts in the division.

Some districts have more courts scheduled than the regular presiding judge can hold. Furthermore, there is a provision for the calling of special terms by the Chief Justice. Eight special judges are provided primarily to take care of such situations. They are appointed by the Governor for a four-year term and serve in any county within the State upon assignment by the Chief Justice. In addition to the regular and special judges, there is a provision for emergency judges. They are judges who have retired following the completion of a specified number of year's service. They are subject to assignment by the Chief Justice to hold terms of court in any county within the State.

North Carolina is divided into thirty-three solicitorial districts. A district attorney is provided for each district. Elected for a four-year term, he represents the State in all criminal cases tried in his district.

Each county furnishes and maintains a courthouse with a courtroom and related facilities. A Clerk of Superior Court is elected in each county to a four-year term. The Clerk has custody of the records in all cases, including District Court cases. The Clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate, and has other numerous quasi-judicial, ministerial, and administrative duties.

The Sheriff of each county, or one of his deputies, performs the duties of bailiff. He opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case, and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter is required to record the proceedings in most of the cases tried in the Superior Court. Jurors are drawn for each term of court. Since January 1, 1968, North Carolina has had a new jury selection law which is intended to eliminate many of the inequities of the old system. The new system requires an independent three-man jury commission to select names at random from the tax rolls, the voter registration books, and any other source deemed reliable. Each name is given a number, and the Clerk of Superior Court draws a number of prospective jurors at random from a box. The numbers are matched with the names which are held by the Register of Deeds, and the resulting list of names is summoned by the Sheriff. No occupation or class of person is excused from jury service. In fact, the law specifically declares that jury service is an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. Excuses from jury service can be granted only by a trial judge.

### The District Court

The 1965 Judicial Department Act provided for the establishment of a uniform system of District Courts in three phases throughout the State: In December, 1966, the District Court was activated in 22 counties; in December, 1968, the District Court was established in an additional 61 counties; and in December, 1970, in the remaining 17 counties. As the District Court was established in a judicial district, all courts inferior to the Superior court were abolished, all cases pending in the abolished court were transferred to the dockets of the District Court for trial, and all records of the abolished court were transferred to the office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both the Superior Court and the District Court. Upon the establishment of a District Court in a county, the county was relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense for providing adequate physical facilities.

The District Court has exclusive original jurisdiction of misdemeanors, and concurrent jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount in controversy is \$5,000 or less, and of domestic relations cases regardless of the amount in controversy. Jury trial is provided, upon demand, in civil cases. An appeal in a civil case is to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. No jury is authorized in criminal cases. Upon appeal in criminal cases, trial *de novo* will be had in the Superior Court, where a jury is available.

District Court judges are elected for four-year terms. In multi-judge districts, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the several judges as Chief District Judge. The district judges serve full time.

Upon the activation of the District Court in the counties, the office of Justice of the Peace was abolished. Under the new system, Magistrates replaced the old justices of the peace. Magistrates are appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, upon recommendation of the Clerk of Superior Court, to serve a term of two years. Magistrates operate with less authority and discretion than the old justices of the peace, and with much more supervision. They act in certain minor civil and criminal



matters. They are on a salary and can accept guilty pleas only, and then only for the most petty offenses. The law gives the Chief District Judge general supervisory authority over the Magistrates.

### THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

When North Carolina embarked upon a serious court reform effort in the mid-1950's it was a pioneer in the field. There was no such thing as a unified court system, centralized administration, statewide financing, and many other structural and operational characteristics which were soon to be adopted for North Carolina. The decisions made by the various Bar Association study committees and subsequently by the people, and the implementing legislation recommended by the Courts Commission, charted new ground in court systems and established a model which was subsequently followed in many other states.

A key element in the court reform process was the idea that the system could not operate without centralized administration or management. Thus, the constitutional amendment and implementing legislation called for establishment of an Administrative Office of the Courts to accomplish this purpose. The statutes provide for a director and an assistant director, both appointed by the Chief Justice, to serve at his pleasure. Court administration has frequently been compared with hospital administration because that is a practice with which many more people are familiar. The analogy is helpful but administration of a statewide court system is obviously much more extensive than a single hospital unit. The idea is that judges will be relieved of the conduct of the business affairs of The Judicial Department so that they can concentrate their efforts on the processing of cases.

Some specific statutory duties are outlined below, but the function of the Administrative Office can be grouped into major headings including fiscal management, personnel direction, information services, juvenile services, trial court management services, and administrative services. Although each of these functions would justify lengthy description, a list of examples of each will suffice. All operating costs of The Judicial Department are paid from state appropriations. Consequently, the Administrative Office is responsible for preparing the budget for The Judicial Department and the current appropriation is in the \$80-\$85 million per year range. In addition to managing the budget and expenditures, our fiscal management division also has established and supervises the method of accounting for the hundreds of millions of dollars which flow annually through the offices of the Clerk of Superior Court. All equipment and supplies used in the court system are centrally purchased and distributed. Forms are designed, printed, and provided to the various Clerk's offices. The payroll and travel expenses for Judicial Department personnel are handled in this division.

As a separate branch of government, the Judicial Department is not subject to the State Personnel Office which serves the Executive Department of government. Instead, the Judicial Department administers its own personnel system. Thus, the responsibility of classifying jobs, and administering a personnel system in the Department with over 3,375 employees is vested in the Administrative Office.

The Administrative Office has designed and implemented a record keeping system



and a statistical reporting system by which it maintains a case by case inventory of the more than 1.5 million cases which flow through the system each year. In the specific area of juvenile justice, the Administrative Office is responsible for administration of the juvenile intake, probation, and aftercare services on a statewide basis. To perform this service, there are 281 professional court counselors.

North Carolina is moving into trial court management which involves case calendar supervision, jury utilization management, and other services designed to make the work of the trial courts more efficient. Coordination of these services is a responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

An example of administrative services would be the preparation of the schedule of superior courts and assignment of judges to the various court sessions. Also included would be the coordination of the program to provide counsel for indigent defendants. A continuing and overriding responsibility of the Administrative Office is to study the operation of the court system and make recommendations for improvements therein. Vehicles used in this process are membership or staffing for various agencies such as the Courts Commission, the Judicial Planning Committee, the Judicial Council, the Governor's Crime Commission, and the Judicial Information System Advisory Committee.

Although the operations of the Administrative Office are generally outlined above, a specific statutory listing of duties include the following: (1) collecting and compiling statistical data on the judicial and financial operations of the courts; (2) determining the state of dockets and evaluating the practice and procedures of the courts, and making recommendations for the efficient administration of justice; (3) prescribing uniform administrative and business methods and systems to be used in the office of the Clerks of Superior Court; (4) preparing budget estimates of State appropriations necessary for the operation of the Judicial Department; (5) investigating and making recommendations concerning the securing of adequate physical accommodations; (6) procuring and distributing such equipment, forms and supplies as are required; (7) making recommendations for the improvement of the operation of the Judicial Department; (8) preparing an annual report on the work of the Judicial Department; (9) assisting the Chief Justice in performing his duties relating to the transfer of the District Court Judges for temporary or specialized duty; (10) performing such additional duties and exercising such additional powers as may be prescribed by statute or assigned by the Chief Justice.

## THE APPELLATE COURT DIVISION

### The Supreme Court of North Carolina

Chief Justice .....	James G. Exum .....	Raleigh
Associate Justice .....	Louis B. Meyer .....	Wilson
Associate Justice .....	Burley B. Mitchell, Jr. ....	Raleigh
Associate Justice .....	Harry C. Martin .....	Raleigh
Associate Justice .....	Henry E. Frye .....	Greensboro
Associate Justice .....	John Webb .....	Raleigh
Associate Justice .....	Willis P. Whichard .....	Durham

#### Administrative Staff to the Supreme Court:

Administrative Assistant .....	Dallas A. Cameron, Jr.
Librarian .....	Frances H. Hall
Court Clerk .....	J. Gregory Wallace
Reporter .....	Ralph A. White, Jr.

### Court of Appeals of North Carolina

Chief Judge .....	Robert A. Hedrick .....	Raleigh
Associate Judge .....	S. Gerald Arnold .....	Lillington
Associate Judge .....	Robert F. Orr .....	Charlotte
Associate Judge .....	Hugh A. Wells .....	Raleigh
Associate Judge .....	K. Edward Green .....	Dunn
Associate Judge .....	Charles L. Becton .....	Chapel Hill
Associate Judge .....	Clifton E. Johnston .....	Williamston
Associate Judge .....	Eugene H. Phillips .....	Winston-Salem
Associate Judge .....	Sidney S. Eagles, Jr. ....	Raleigh
Associate Judge .....	John C. Martin .....	Durham
Associate Judge .....	Jack Cozort .....	Raleigh
Associate Judge .....	Sarah E. Parker .....	Raleigh

Clerk, Court of Appeals .....	Francis E. Dail
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### Administrative Office of the Courts

Director .....	Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. ....	Reidsville
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## NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

## JAMES GOODEN EXUM, JR.

## Chief Justice

**Early Years:** Born September 14, 1935, to James G. and Mary Wall (Bost) Exum. Grew up in Snow Hill, NC.

**Education:** Snow Hill High School, 1953; University of North Carolina, 1957, A.B. (English); New York University, School of Law, 1960, LL.B; National Judicial College, 1969; Senior Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law and Institute of Judicial Administration, 1976.

**Professional Background:** Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1986-; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1975 (elected, 1974; re-elected, 1982); Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1967-1974 (appointed, July 1, 1967, to a newly created judgeship; elected, 1968); former law clerk, Associate Justice Emery B. Denny, NC Supreme Court; practicing attorney (firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell and Hunter), 1961-67; visiting lecturer, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1978-85.

**Organizations:** American Bar Association (chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Death Penalty Costs; Member, Criminal Justice Section Council, 1981-85); NC Bar Association (Vice Chairman, Task Force on Alternatives to Litigation, 1984-86); Vice Chairman, Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Foundation; President, General Alumni Association, UNC-CH, 1987-88; Mason; Shriner; Sigma Nu; Phi Delta Phi.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1967.

**Military Service:** Served, Army Reserves, 1961-67 (Captain); US Army Information School, 1961, honor graduate.

**Honors:** Distinguished Service Award, Psi chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1974; Distinguished Service Award, Greensboro Jaycees, 1968; Root Tilden Scholar, 1957-60; Benjamin F. Butler Memorial Award, 1960; Morehead Scholar, 1953-57; Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, 1957; Phi Beta Kappa.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Judith Jamison, June 29, 1963. Children: James Gooden, Steven Jamison, and Mary March Williams.



**LOUIS B. MEYER, JR.****Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born in Marion, McDowell County, July 15, 1933, to Louis B. and Beulah V. (Smith) Meyer, Sr.

**Education:** Enfield Public Schools; Wake Forest University, 1955, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1960, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1981- (appointed, January, 1981; elected, November, 1982; re-elected, 1986); former attorney (private practice, 18 years); former special agent, FBI; former Adjunct Professor of Business Law, Atlantic Christian College; law clerk, NC Supreme Court, 1960.

**Organizations:** Wilson County (former President), 7th Judicial (former President), and NC (former Vice President) Bar Associations; Elks; Masons.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1955-57 (1st Lieutenant).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Wilson; Sunday School Teacher; former Deacon and Trustee.

**Family:** Married, Evelyn Spradlin, December 29, 1956. Children: Louis B., III, Patricia Shannon, and Adam Burden.





**BURLEY BAYARD MITCHELL, JR.****Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born December 15, 1940, to Burley Bayard and Dorothy Ford (Champion) Mitchell, Sr.

**Education:** Raleigh Public Schools; NC State University, 1967, B.A.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1969, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1982- (appointed, 1982; elected, 1982, re-elected, 1984); NC Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1979-82; Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1977-79; District Attorney, Tenth Judicial District, 1972-77; Assistant Attorney General of NC, 1969-72; admitted to practice before the US Supreme Court, US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and all State and Federal Courts in NC;

**Organizations:** American Bar Association; NC Bar Association (Vice-President, 1986-87); Wake County Bar Association; Delta Theta Phi; International Mensa Society; Raleigh Kiwanis Club; State Government Employees Combined United Fund Campaign; former Chairman, Triangle March of Dimes Drive.

**Boards:** Governor's Crime Commission, 1977-; NC Courts Commission, 1983-; NC News Media Administration of Justice Council, 1976-.

**Political Activities:** Secretary, NC Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1979-82.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1958-62.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Raleigh, 1975; Freedom Guard Award for Community, Religious, and Governmental Activities, NC Jaycees, 1974-75; NC National Guard Citizenship Award, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Mary Lou Willett, August 3, 1962. Children: David Bayard and Catherine Morris.



**HARRY CORPENING MARTIN****Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born in Lenoir, Caldwell County, January 13, 1920, to Hal C. (deceased) and Johnsie Harshaw Martin.

**Education:** Lenoir Public Schools; John B. Stetson University, 1937-38; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1942, A.B.; Harvard Law School, 1948, LL.B; National College of the State Judiciary, 1969; Judicial Administration course, National College of the State Judiciary, 1973; University of Virginia, School of Law, 1982 LL.M; Legal Studies of American Judges, Oriel College, Oxford, England, 1984.

**Professional Background:** Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1982- (appointed, August, 1982; elected, 1982; re-elected, 1986); Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1978-82; Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, 28th Judicial District, 1975-78; Resident Superior Court Judge, 1967-74; Adjunct Professor, UNC School of Law; Special Superior Court Judge, 1962-67; practicing attorney, 1948-62.

**Organizations:** Buncombe County, Wake County, and NC (Vice President, 1972-73) Bar Associations; Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference; President, NC Conference of Superior Court Judges, 1972-73.

**Boards:** Chairman, State Judicial Center Commission, 1985-87; Founder and Chairman, Judges Bench Book Committee, 1977-; Chairman, Fair Sentencing Committee, 1980; Governor's Brown Lung Study Committee, 1979; former trustee, University of the South.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1942-45 (Corporal).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Nancy Dallam, April, 1955. Children: John A., J. Matthew, and Mary D.



**HENRY E. FRYE****Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born in Ellerbe, Richmond County, August 1, 1932, to Walter A. and Pearl (Motley) Frye (both deceased).

**Education:** Mineral Springs School; North Carolina A&T State University, 1953, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1959, J.D. with honors

**Professional Background:** Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1983- (appointed, February, 1983, to replace Justice J. Phil Carlton; elected, 1984); practicing attorney, 1959-63, 1967-83; former professor, NC Central University Law School, 1965-67; Assistant US Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1963-65.

**Organizations:** Greensboro, NC, American, and National Bar Associations; Kappa Alpha Psi; American Judicature Society.

**Boards:** Board of Directors, NC Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1973-83.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC Senate, 1981-82; member, NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1979-80.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1953-55 (Captain).

**Honors:** Alumni Excellence Award, North Carolina A & T State University, 1972; Doctor of Laws, Shaw University, 1971, N.C. A & T State University, 1983; Charles D. McIver Medal, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1986; Distinguished Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro; Deacon; former Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Edith Shirley Taylor, August 25, 1956. Children: Henry Eric and Harlan Elbert.



**JOHN WEBB**  
**Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, September 18, 1926, to William Devin and Ella (Johnson) Webb.

**Education:** Charles L. Coon High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill; Columbia University, School of Law, 1952, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1977- 1986 (appointed, December 2, 1977, by Governor Hunt as one of three new judges; elected, 1978 and 1984); Judge, Superior Court, 1971-1977.

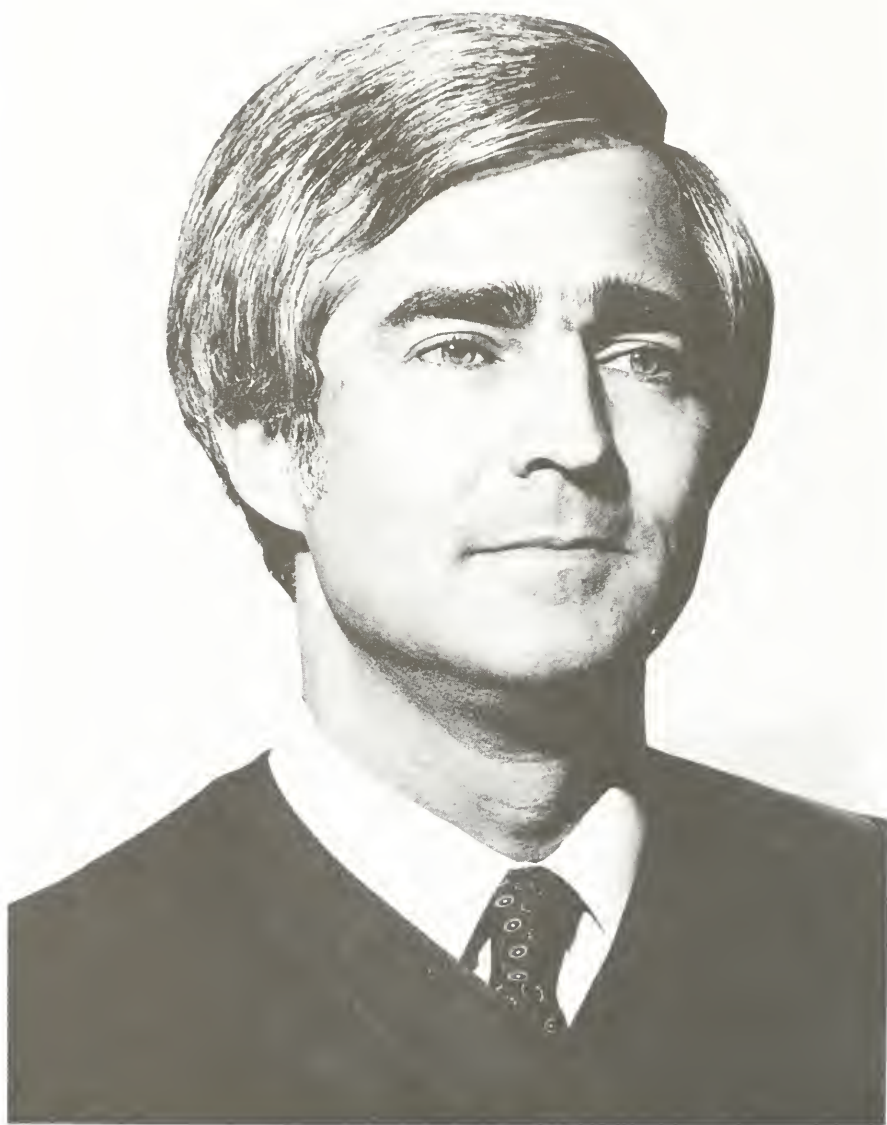
**Organizations:** NC Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa.

**Military Service:** Served, US Navy, 1944-46 (Third Class Petty Officer).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1955-1979; Deacon, 1958-67.

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Harris, September 13, 1958. Children: Carolyn B. and William Devin.





**WILLIAM PADGETT WHICHARD****Associate Justice**

**Early Years:** Born in Durham, Durham County, May 24, 1940, to Willis Guilford (deceased) and Beulah (Padgett) Whichard.

**Education:** Durham City Schools; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1962, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1965, J.D.; University of Virginia, LL.M., 1984.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1980; practicing attorney, 1966-80; Clerk, William H. Bobbitt, former Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1965-66.

**Organizations:** American, NC, and Durham County Bar Associations; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Order of the Coif; Kiwanis Club of Tobaccoland, 1974-85; UNC Law Alumni Association (President, 1978-79); Director, Durham County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1971-79; Director, Transition of Youth, Inc., 1971-78; Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971-80 (Vice Chairman, 1975-78); Director, Durham YMCA, 1973-77; Durham Jaycees, 1966-75; Chapter Chairman, National Foundation, March of Dimes, 1969-74.

**Boards:** Senior Citizens Coordinating Council, 1972-75; Governor's Advisory Committee on Youth Development, 1972-73.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1970-74; NC Senate, 1974-80; Legislative Research Commission, 1971-73, 1975-77.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army National Guard, 1966-72; life member, National Guard Association.

**Honors:** Outstanding Appellate Judge, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1983; Outstanding Youth Service, NC Juvenile Correctional Association, 1975; Outstanding Legislator, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1975; Young Man of the Year, Durham, 1971.

**Family:** Married, Leona Irene Paschal, June 4, 1961. Children: Jennifer Diane and Ida Gilbert.

## CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Name	Residence	Term
John Louis Taylor <sup>1</sup>	Craven	1819-1829
Leonard Henderson <sup>2</sup>	Granville	1829-1833
Thomas Ruffin <sup>3</sup>	Orange	1833-1852
Frederick Nash <sup>4</sup>	Orange	1852-1858
Richmond M. Pearson <sup>5</sup>	Yadkin	1858-1878
William N. H. Smith <sup>6</sup>	Wake	1878-1889
Augustus S. Merrimon <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1889-1892
James E. Shepherd <sup>8</sup>	Beaufort	1892-1895
William T. Faircloth <sup>9</sup>	Wayne	1895-1900
David M. Furches <sup>10</sup>	Iredell	1901-1903
Walter Clark <sup>11</sup>	Wake	1903-1924
William A. Hoke <sup>12</sup>	Lincoln	1924-1925
Walter P. Stacy <sup>13</sup>	New Hanover	1925-1951
William A. Devin <sup>14</sup>	Granville	1951-1954
Maurice V. Barnhill <sup>15</sup>	Wake	1954-1956
John W. Winborne <sup>16</sup>	McDowell	1956-1962
Emery B. Denny <sup>17</sup>	Gaston	1962-1966
Robert Hunt Parker <sup>18</sup>	Halifax	1966-1969
William H. Bobbitt <sup>19</sup>	Mecklenburg	1969-1975
Susie M. Sharpe <sup>20</sup>	Nash	1975-1979
Joseph Branch <sup>21</sup>	Wake	1979-1986
Rhoda B. Billings	Wilkes	1986-1987
James G. Exum	Wake	1987-

<sup>1</sup>Taylor was elected to the supreme court by the general assembly and was elected chief justice on January 5, 1819. He died on January 29, 1829.

<sup>2</sup>Henderson was elected chief justice on August 13, 1829, following the death of Taylor. He died on August 13, 1833.

<sup>3</sup>Ruffin was elected chief justice on December 30, 1833 following the death of Henderson. He resigned from the Court on November 10, 1852.

<sup>4</sup>Nash was elected chief justice on December 30, 1852, following the resignation of Ruffin. He died on December 5, 1858.

<sup>5</sup>Pearson was elected chief justice on August 1, 1859, following the death of Nash. He was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his death on January 5, 1878.

<sup>6</sup>Smith was appointed by Governor Russell on January 14, 1878, to replace Pearson. He was elected in the general elections in August, 1878 and served following re-election in 1886 until his death on November 14, 1889.

<sup>7</sup>Merrimon was appointed by Governor Fowle on November 16, 1889, to replace Smith. He was elected in the general elections in 1890 to finish the unexpired term of Smith and served until his death in November, 1892.

<sup>8</sup>Shepherd was appointed by Governor Holt on November 16, 1892, to replace Merrimon. He was defeated for re-election by Faircloth in 1894.

<sup>9</sup>Faircloth was elected in the general elections in 1894 and served until his death on December 30, 1900.

<sup>10</sup>Furches was appointed by Governor Russell on January 5, 1901, to replace Faircloth. Impeachment proceedings were brought against him in 1901; however, the vote for removal from office failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. He was defeated by Clark in the general elections in 1902.

<sup>11</sup>Clark was elected in the general elections in November, 1902 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1924.

<sup>12</sup>Hoke was appointed by Governor Morrison on June 2, 1924, to replace Clark. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his resignation on March 16, 1925.

<sup>13</sup>Stacy was appointed by Governor McLean on March 17, 1925, to replace Hoke. He was elected in the general elections in November, 1926 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 13, 1951.

<sup>14</sup>Devin was appointed by Governor Scott on September 14, 1951, to replace Stacy. He was elected in the general elections in 1952 and served until his resignation on January 30, 1954.

<sup>15</sup>Barnhill was appointed by Governor Umstead on February 1, 1954, to replace Devin and served until his resignation on August 21, 1956.

<sup>16</sup>Winborne was elected in the general elections in 1956 to complete the term of Barnhill. He was elected to a full term in 1958 and served until his retirement on March 8, 1962.

<sup>17</sup>Denny was appointed by Governor Sanford on March 9, 1962, to replace Winborne. He was elected in the general elections in 1962 to complete the unexpired term of Winborne and retired on February 5, 1966.

<sup>18</sup>Parker was appointed by Governor Moore on January 20, 1966 — appointment to take effect February 5 — to replace Denny. He was elected in the general elections in 1966 to a full term and served until his death on November 10, 1969.

<sup>19</sup>Bobbit was appointed by Governor Scott on November 13, 1969, to replace Parker. He was elected in the general elections in 1970 to complete the unexpired term of Parker and is still serving.

<sup>20</sup>Sharp was elected in 1974 and served until her retirement in 1979.

<sup>21</sup>Branch was appointed August 1, 1979 by Governor Hunt to replace Sharp. He was elected in the general elections in 1980.



## THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS

## ROBERT ALFRED HEDRICK

## Chief Judge

**Early Years:** Born in Statesville, Iredell County, August 28, 1922, to Horace E. (deceased) and Sarah E. (Morrow) Hedrick.

**Education:** Scotts Elementary School; Governor Morehead School, 1936-1943; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1946, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Chief Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1985-; Associate Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1969-1984; Judge, Iredell County Court, 1958-1969; Solicitor, Iredell County Court, 1950-58.

**Organizations:** Iredell County (former President and Chancellor), NC, NC State (former Chancellor) and American Bar Associations; Phi Alpha Delta; Delta Psi; State Bar Council, 22nd Judicial District.

**Boards:** Director, Governor Morehead School.

**Political Activities:** Young Democrats Club; State Democratic Executive Committee, two terms.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Patricia Joanne Owen, December 31, 1955. Children: Jeffrey Miles, Martha Jean, Joanne Rose, and John Alfred.





## STANLEY GERALD ARNOLD

## Judge

**Early Years:** Born in Harnett County, November 14, 1940, to Arlie D. and Gertrude (Blanchard) Arnold.

**Education:** Lafayette High School; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1958-59; East Carolina University, 1963, A.B.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1966, LL.B.; Eagleton Institute of Politics, 1972.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1975- (elected, 1974, to complete unexpired term of William E. Graham, Jr.; elected to full term, 1976 and 1984).

**Organizations:** NC, NC State and American Bar Associations; Phi Alpha Delta.

**Boards:** Chairman, Judicial Standards Commission, 1982-; Commission on Solid Waste Disposal, 1974; Southern Legislative Conference Commission on Energy, 1971-74; Southern Legislative Conference Committee on Consumer Protection, 1971-74; Vice Chairman, NC Study on Medical Manpower; NC Local Government Study Commission, 1971-73.

**Political Activities:** Member, NC House of Representatives, 1971 and 1973-74; Chairman, Harnett County Democratic Executive Committee, 1968.

**Honors:** Outstanding Alumni Award, East Carolina University, 1981; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970-73; Distinguished Service Award, 1970-73; Member, Phi Kappa Phi, 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Lillington Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Paula Sue Johnson, June 26, 1963. Children: Lisa Dawn and Stanley Gerald, Jr.



**ROBERT FLYNN ORR****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born October 11, 1946, in Norfolk, Va., to Robert K. and Minnis Sue Orr.

**Education:** Hendersonville High, 1964; University of North Carolina, 1971, A.B.; UNC Law School, 1975, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals.

**Organizations:** American Bar Association; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers; North Carolina Bar Association, 28th Judicial District Bar Association, Treasurer, 1977; Preservation Society of Asheville & Buncombe County, President, 1976-78; Historical Preservation Foundation of NC, Inc., Board of Directors, 1980-84; Trout Unlimited; Asheville Revitalization Commission, Vice-chairman, 1977-81.

**Boards:** North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, Jan. 1985-Aug. 1986.

**Political Activities:** Buncombe County Republican Party Chairman, 1983-85; Executive Committee, North Carolina Republican Party, 1983-85.

**Military Service:** United States Army, June 1968-March 1971.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church; Elder, 1979-80; Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Ann S. Babcock of Charlotte, April 5, 1969. Children: Kelly Ann, Robert J., and Alexander.



**HUGH ALBERT WELLS****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, June 8, 1922, to Charles H. and Tonce (Walker) Wells.

**Education:** Shelby High School, 1939; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1949; UNC-CH, School of Law, 1952, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1979- (appointed, August 20, 1979 by Governor Hunt; elected to complete unexpired term, 1980; elected to a full term, 1982); Executive Director, Public Staff, NC Utilities Commission, 1977-79; Counsel, Utilities Review Committee, NC General Assembly, 1977-79.

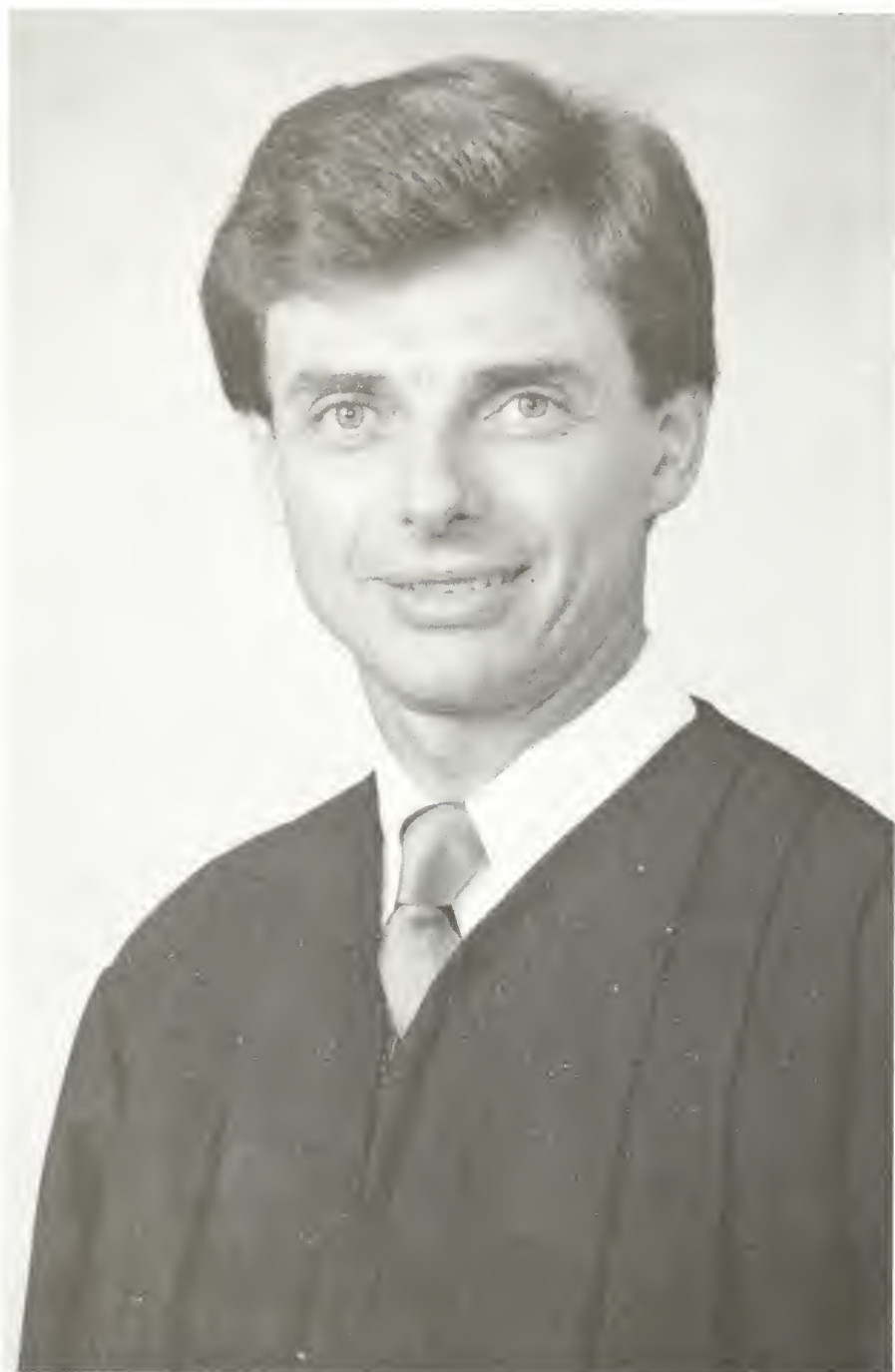
**Organizations:** NC, American, and NC State Bar Associations; Elks (BPOE).

**Boards:** NC Utilities Commission, 1969-75.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army Air Corps, 1942-45.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Anne Hubner. Children: Kathleen, Hugh, Jr. and Joe.



**K. EDWARD GREENE****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Biscoe, Montgomery County, June 27, 1855, to Jonah and Helen (Latham) Greene.

**Education:** East Montgomery High School, 1962; East Carolina University, A.B. (Political Science), 1966; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Law School, J.D., 1969.

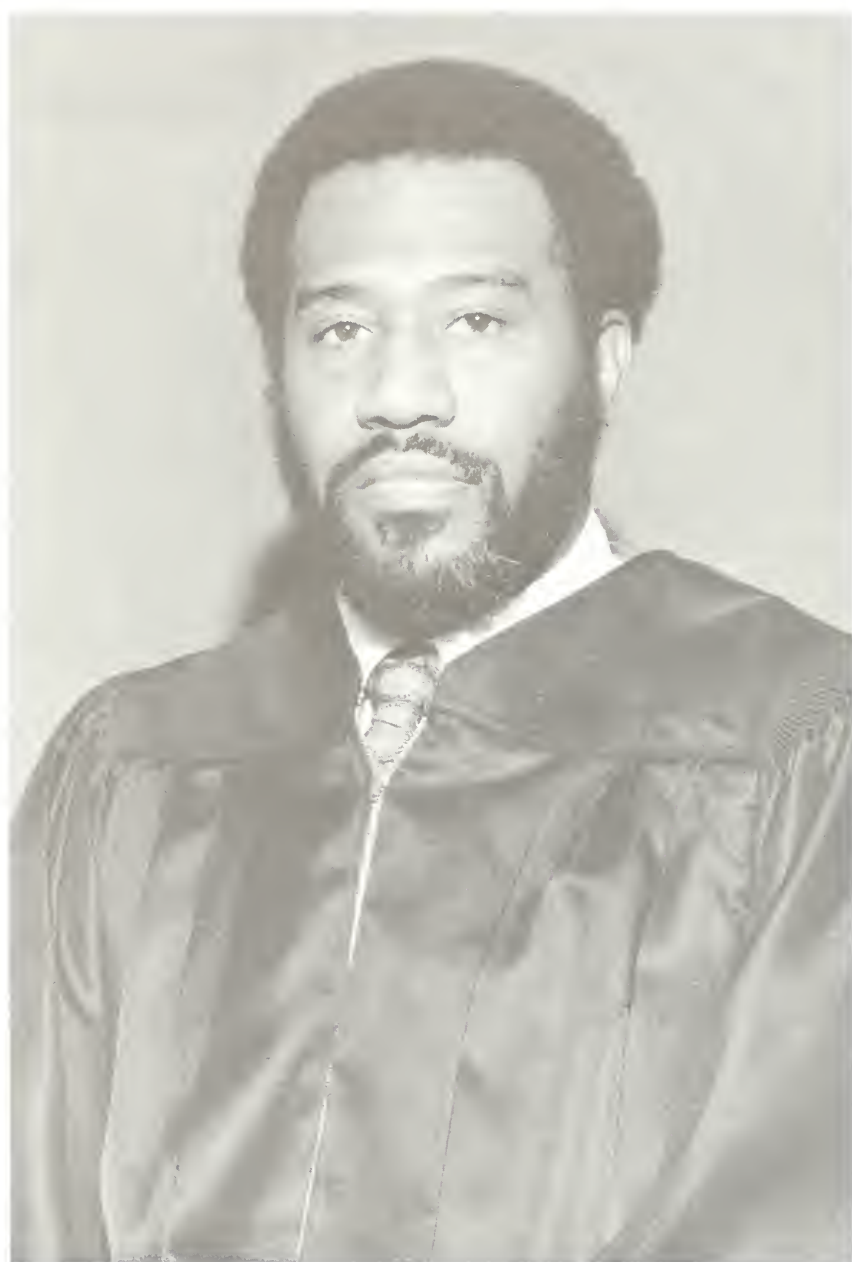
**Professional Background:** Attorney, 1969-1979; District Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial District, 1979-1986; Associate Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1986 to present.

**Boards:** Former member, Board of Trustees, East Carolina University.

**Military:** U.S. Army Reserves, 1969-85.

**Family:** Married, Joan Powell of Dunn, August 6, 1966. Children: Kelly and Regan.





**CHARLES L. BECTON****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Morehead City, Carteret County, on May 4, 1944.

**Education:** Howard University, 1966, B.A.; Duke University, School of Law, 1969, J.D.; University of Virginia School of Law, 1986, LL.M.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1981- (appointed, January 19, 1981); Senior Lecturer in Law, Duke University School of Law, 1980-; John Scott Cansler Lecturer in Trial Advocacy, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1976-; attorney, firm of Chambers, Stein, Ferguson and Becton, P.A., 1970-80; attorney, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., 1969-70.

**Organizations:** American, NC State, and Orange County (Vice President, 1979) Bar Associations; NC Association of Black Lawyers (President, 1980; Membership Chairman, 1979; Program Chairman, 1977-79); Board of Governors, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Director, Orange-Chatham Legal Services, 1976 and 1977; local advisor, NC Fellows Program, 1974-75.

**Boards:** NC Courts Commission, 1980; Advisory Committee for Continuing Legal Education, NC Central University, School of Law, 1979; Chairman, Board of Law Examiners' Bar Candidate Committee, 15th District, 1976; Director, Chapel Hill Drug Action Committee, 1975-76.

**Honors:** Smithsonian Folklife Festival Participant: one of 32 lawyers selected to demonstrate Trial Advocacy skills at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington, D.C., June 1986; North Carolina Appellate Judge of the Year, 1985; Outstanding Trial Advocate, North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers, November 1984; Citizenship and Community Service Award, NAACP, April 1983; Tar Heel of the Week, The News and Observer, May 17, 1981; Lawyer of the Year, North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers, 1981.

**Family:** Married, Brenda Brown. Children: Nicole, Kevin, and Michelle.



**CLIFTON E. JOHNSON****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Williamston, Martin County, December 9, 1941, to Charlie M. (deceased) and Willie (McNair) Johnson.

**Education:** E.J. Hayes High School, 1961; NC Central University, 1964, B.A.; NC Central University, School of Law, 1967, LL.B.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1982 to present; Chief Judge, District Court, 1974-77; Judge, District Court, 1969-74; Assistant District Attorney, Mecklenburg County, 1969.

**Organizations:** Mecklenburg County, NC State, and NC Bar Associations; NC Association of Black Lawyers; Rotary International; Omega Psi Phi; NC Central University Alumni Association, NAACP.

**Boards:** Former Board of Visitors, NC Central University, School of Law, Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; former member, Mecklenburg County State Employees' Credit Union, Advisory Board; member, NC Courts Commission; member of Administration of Justice Study Committee, NC Bar Association.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Cornerstone Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married, Brenda J. Wilson of Williamston, December 26, 1963. Children: Yulonda, Clifton, Khiva, and Clinton.



**EUGENE HAROLD PHILLIPS****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Barnardsville, Buncombe County, September 5, 1919, to Reverend Napoleon B. and Zenora (Hunter) Phillips (both deceased).

**Education:** Flat Rock High School, 1935; Wake Forest College, 1940, LL.B. *cum laude*; Duke University, 1946, LL.M.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals 1983-; private law practice, 1946-1982.

**Organization:** Forsyth County (former President), NC and NC State Bar Associations; Association of Trial Lawyers of America (Director, 1960-62, 1966-65, 1975-81); founder and President Emeritus, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers (Secretary, 1963-71); Wake Forest College Lawyer Alumni Association (former President); Law and Science Academy of America; Forsyth County Deacons Club (former President); Winston Elks Lodge (former Exalted Ruler); NC State Elks Association (former President); Winston-Salem Sportsmen's Club (former President); Forsyth County Chapter, America Cancer Society (President, 1970-72).

**Boards and Commissions:** Wake Forest University Alumni Council; Governor's Commission to Study Automobile Insurance and Rates, 1969-71.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1941-45 (Major).

**Literary Works:** Editor, NC Academy of Trial Lawyers Newsletter, 1963-73; Associate Editor, American Trial Lawyers Association Law Journal, 1958-68; author of numerous law articles.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Wake Forest Baptist Church of Winston-Salem.

**Family:** Married, Mary Barbara Miller of Cleveland Ohio, January 14, 1946. Children: Randel E. and Suzanne.





**SIDNEY SMITH EAGLES, JR.****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, August 5, 1939, to Sidney S. and Mildred T. (Brite) Eagles, Sr.

**Education:** Gordon Military College, 1957; Wake Forest College, 1961, B.A. (History); Wake Forest School of Law, 1964, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1983 to present; attorney, firm of Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-82; sole practitioner, 1976-80; Assistant Deputy Attorney General, 1967-76; Counsel to House Speaker, 1976-80.

**Organizations:** Wake County (former Chairman, Executive Committee); NC, NC State, and American Bar Association; Wake County Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys; American Law Institute; Executives Club of Raleigh (President, 1986); Raleigh Kiwanis Club (President, 1987); Director, Wake Chapter NC Symphony Society, 1978-82 (Chairman, 1976-80, 1982).

**Political Activities:** Director, Men of Wake County, 1980-82; Democratic Senate Nominating Committee, 1979-81; House Creek Precinct Chairman, 1976-80; state manager, US Senator Robert Morgan Re-election Campaign, 1980.

**Military Service:** Served, US Air Force, 1964-76; Reserves, 1967- (Colonel); Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; USAF Meretorious Service Medal, 1980.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh; former Deacon; Elder; Trustee; Chairman of the Board, 1980-81; Chairman of the Board of Elders, 1985; Sunday School Attendant, Nursery Class.

**Family:** Married, Rachel Phillips of Nashville, Tennessee, May 22, 1965. Children: Virginia Brite and Margaret Phillips.



**JOHN CHARLES MARTIN****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Durham, Durham County, November 9, 1943, to Chester B. (deceased) and Mary Blackwell (Pridgen) Martin.

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1965, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1967, J.D.; National Judicial College, 1979; Justice Executive Program, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1982.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1985 to present; Judge, NC Superior Court, 1977-1984; attorney, firm of Haywood, Denny, and Miller, 1969-77.

**Organizations:** Durham County, NC and American (Judicial Administration Division) Bar Associations. Director: Durham Kiwanis Club, 1974-77; Durham YMCA, 1975-77; Salvation Army Advisory Board, 1972-74; American Red Cross, Durham County, 1974-76; Chairman, Leadership Development Course, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Phi Delta Phi.

**Boards:** State-Federal Judicial Council of NC; Judges' Bench Book Committee; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-. Former member: Trial Judges Pattern Jury Instructions Drafting Committee, 1978-84; Commission Study Committee on the Rules of Evidence, Legislative Research Commission, 1980.

**Political Activities:** Durham City Council, 1975-77; Chairman, Public Works Committee, 1976-77.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1967-69 (1st Lieutenant); Military Police Corps; Army Commendation Medal.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham, 1976; Who's Who in American Law.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Epworth United Methodist Church, Durham; Vice Chairman, Administrative Board, 1974.

**Family:** Married, Talitha Conant of Durham, December 3, 1967. Children: Lauren Blackwell, Sarah Conant and Mary Susan.



**JACK LOWELL COZORT****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Valdese, Burke County, January 9, 1950, to Stuart Lee and Margaret Mae (Keever) Cozort, Sr.

**Education:** Drexel High School, 1968; NCSU, 1972, B.A. (Political Science); Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1975, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1985 to present; legal counsel, Governor James B. Hunt, 1977-85; Associate Attorney General, NC Department of Justice, 1975-77.

**Organizations:** Wake County, NC and NC State Bar Associations; Phi Delta Phi; NCSU Alumni Association; Raleigh Rotary Club, 1976-80; Advisory Committee, NCSU Fellows Program; NCSU Student Aid Association.

**Boards:** Southeast Interstate Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Commission, 1983-84; NC Capital Building Authority, 1977-82; NC-SC Boundary Commission, 1977; Wake Forest University Law School Board of Visitors, 1986-present.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Men in American, 1982; Outstanding Senior, NCSU Liberal Arts Faculty, 1972.

**Religious Activities:** Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

**Family:** Married, Kathryn Elder Kornegay of Greensboro, November 12, 1977. Children Jackson Lowell, Jr. and Kathryn Kornegay.



**SARAH ELIZABETH PARKER****Judge**

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth (Smith) Parker (deceased).

**Education:** Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-62; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1962-64, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1969, J.D.; Harvard Institute for Lawyers, 1982.

**Professional Background:** Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1985- (appointed, December 28, 1984; elected, November 4, 1986); attorney, private practice, 1969-84; volunteer, US Peace Corps, Ankara, Turkey, 1964-66.

**Organizations:** NC, American and Mecklenburg County (Secretary-Treasurer, 1982-84; Executive Committee, 1976-78) Bar Associations; NC Association of Women Attorneys; Raleigh Executive Club; League of Women Voters, 1970-72; Director, YWCA.

**Boards:** Former member, Advisory Council, NC Correctional Center for Women.

**Political Activities:** Past member, Executive Committee, State Democratic Party; Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club (President, 1973); Charlotte Women's Political Caucus.

**Honors:** Law Review, UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1967-69.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.





## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

## FRANKLIN EDWARD FREEMAN, JR.

## Director

**Early Years:** Born in Dobson, Surry County, May 5, 1945, to Franklin E. and Clara E. (Smith) Freeman.

**Education:** Graduated, Surry Central High School, Dobson, 1963; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1967, B.A.; UNC-CH School of Law, 1970, J.D.

**Professional Background:** Administrative Officer of the Courts, 1981-; District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1979-81; Assistant Director, Administrative Office of the Courts and Administrative Assistant to Chief Justices William Bobbitt and Susie Sharp, 1973-78; Assistant District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1971-1973; Research Assistant, Associate Justice Dan K. Moore, 1970-71.

**Organizations:** Surry Count and Rockingham County Bar Associations; 17th District Bar; North Carolina State Bar; Delta Upsilon Fraternity; Conference of State Court Administrators.

**Honors:** Service awards from Conference of Superior Court Judges, Conference of District Court Judges, N.C. Clerks of Superior Court Association, and N.C. Magistrates Association.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Main Street United Methodist Church, Reidsville; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1981; Chairman, Every Member Canvas, 1980; Sunday School Teacher, 1972-81.

**Family:** Married, Katherine Lynn Lloyd, August 1978. Children: Margaret Elizabeth, Nancy Lorrin, Katherine Ann, Franklin Edward, III, and Alexander Lloyd.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
1st	J. Herbert Small	1006 W. Church St., Elizabeth City	27909
	Thomas S. Watts	1703 Rivershore Road, Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	William C. Griffin	PO Box 1152, Williamston	27892
3rd	David F. Reid, Jr.	PO Box 375, Greenville	27834
	Herbert O. Phillips, III	1913 Evans St., Morehead City	28557
4th	Henry I. Stevens, III	PO Box 26, Kenansville	28349
	James R. Strickland	PO Box 845, Jacksonville	28540
5th	Bradford Fillery	1802 Hawthorne Rd., Wilmington	28401
	Napoleon B. Barefoot	318 Colonial Dr., Wilmington	28401
6th	Richard B. Allsbrook	935 East 7th St., Roanoke Rapids	27870
7th	Frank R. Brown	PO Box 156, Tarboro	27886
	Charles B. Winberry, Jr.	PO Drawer 1319, Rocky Mount	27801
8th	Paul Michael Wright	PO Box 124, Goldsboro	27530
	James D. Llewellyn	Lenoir County Courthouse, Kinston	28501
9th	Robert H. Hobgood, Jr.	307 Edward Ln., Louisburg	27549
	Henry W. Hight, Jr.	109 Church St., Henderson	27536
10th	Henry V. Barnette, Jr.	PO Box 351, Raleigh	27602
	Edwin S. Preston, Jr.	4929 Hermitage Dr., Raleigh	27609
	Robert L. Farmer	107 Kipling Place, Raleigh	27609
	Donald L. Smith	PO Box 351, Raleigh	27609
11th	Wiley F. Bowen	Route 4, Box 803, Dunn	28334
12th	Darius B. Herring, Jr.	817 Cowles St., Fayetteville	28303
	E. Lynn Johnson	2229 Westhaven Dr., Fayetteville	28304
	Coy E. Brewer, Jr.	104 Ellington St., Fayetteville	28305
13th	Giles R. Clark	PO Box 997, Elizabethtown	28337
14th	Thomas H. Lee	2514 Lanier Place, Durham	27703
	Anthony M. Brannon	3008 Snow Hill Rd., Bahama	27503
	J. Milton Read, Jr.	3305 Haddon Rd., Durham	27707
15-A	D. Marsh McLelland	PO Box 575, Graham	27253
15-B	F. Gordon Battle	501 Red Bud Rd., Chapel Hill	27514
16th	B. Craig Ellis	1207 Dunbar Drive, Laurinburg	28352
17-A	Melzer A. Morgan, Jr.	PO Box 297, Wentworth	27375
17-B	James M. Long	PO Box 900, Pilot Mountain	27041
18th	W. Douglas Albright	No. 1 Red Forest Rd., Greensboro	27410
	Thomas W. Ross	12 Wedgewood Ct., Greensboro	27403
	Edward K. Washington	PO Box 2434, High Point	27261
	Joseph John	PO Box 2536, Greensboro	27402
19-A	Thomas W. Seay, Jr.	PO Box 286, Spencer	28159
	James C. Davis	PO Box 303, Concord	28025
19-B	Russell G. Walker, Jr.	PO Box 1831, Asheboro	27203
20th	F. Fetzer Mills	704 Peach St., Wadesboro	28170
	William H. Helms	1118 Styx Dr., Monroe	28110
21st	William Z. Wood	4915 Stonnington Rd., Winston-Salem	27103
	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.	463 Carolina Circle, Winston-Salem	27104
	William H. Freeman	701 Roslyn Rd., Winston-Salem	27014
22nd	Robert A. Collier, Jr.	PO Box 295, Statesville	28677
	C. Preston Cornelius	Rt. 4, Box 487, Mooresville	28115
23rd	Julius A. Rousseau, Jr.	PO Box 1291, North Wilkesboro	28697

**JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (Continued)**

<b>Dist.</b>	<b>Judge</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>
24th	Charles C. Lamm, Jr. ....	PO Box 328, Boone .....	28607
25th	Forrest A. Ferrell .....	PO Box 2903, Hickory .....	28601
	Claude S. Sitton .....	PO Box 796, Morganton .....	28655
26th	Frank W. Snepp, Jr. ....	3218 Sharon Rd., Charlotte .....	28210
	William T. Grist .....	214 Mecklenburg County Cthse., Charlotte ....	28202
	Kenneth A. Griffin .....	5515 Doncaster, Charlotte .....	28211
	Chase B. Saunders .....	1732 Shoreham Dr., Charlotte .....	28211
	Robert M. Burroughs .....	Box 519, Courthouse, Charlotte .....	28202
27-A	Robert W. Kirby .....	803 Woodhaven Dr., Cherryville .....	28021
	Robert E. Gaines .....	PO Box 821, Gastonia .....	28052
27-B	John R. Friday .....	PO Box 371, Lincolnton .....	28092
28th	Robert D. Lewis .....	PO Box 7373, Asheville .....	28807
	C. Walter Allen .....	PO Box 7652, Asheville .....	28807
29th	Hollis M. Owens, Jr. ....	PO Box 64, Rutherfordton .....	28139
30th	James U. Downs .....	PO Box 879, Franklin .....	28734
	Joseph A. Pachnowski .....	PO Box 1304, Bryson City .....	28713

**Special Judges**

Janet M. Hyatt .....	PO Box 665, Waynesville .....	28786
John B. Lewis, Jr. ....	408 May Court, Farmville .....	27828
Lamar Gudger .....	12 Weshaven Dr., Asheville .....	28804
Donald Stephens .....	5524 North Hills Dr., Raleigh .....	27612
Fred J. Williams .....	2106 Fayetteville St., Durham .....	27707
Donald L. Smith .....	PO Box 351, Raleigh .....	27609
James R. Beaty, Jr. ....	325 Mayfair Dr., Winston-Salem .....	27106
Mary McLaughlin Pope .....	630 South Valley Road, Southern Pines .....	28387

## DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
1st	John I. Chaffin*	Courthouse, Elizabeth City	27909
	Grafton G. Beaman	PO Box 406, Elizabeth City	27909
	J. Richard Parker	Rt. 1, Box 763, Manteo	27954
2nd	Hallett S. Ward*	PO Box 655, Washington	27889
	James W. Hardison	107 Franklin St., Williamston	27892
	Samuel G. Grimes	PO Box 1987, Washington	27889
3rd	F. Burt Aycock, Jr.*	PO Box 6082, Greenville	27834
	James Randal Hunter	207 King St., New Bern	28560
	H. Horton Rountree	1209 Drexel Lane, Greenville	27834
	James E. Martin	PO Box 490, Grifton	27530
	James F. Ragan, III	PO Box 460, Oriental	28571
	Willie Lee Lumpkin, III	Route 2, Box 268, Morehead City	28557
4th	Kenneth W. Turner*	PO Box 331, Rose Hill	28458
	Walter P. Henderson	PO Box H, Trenton	28585
	William M. Cameron, Jr.	1101 Souix Dr., Jacksonville	28540
	Stephen M. Williamson	PO Box 14, Kenansville	28349
	James N. Martin	117 Tomahawk Trail, Clinton	28328
5th	Gilbert H. Burnett*	PO Box 413, Courthouse, Wilmington	28401
	Jacquelin Morris-Goodson	PO Box 413, Courthouse, Wilmington	28401
	Charles E. Rice	PO Box 413, Courthouse, Wilmington	28480
6th	Elton G. Tucker	Suite 519 Wilmington	28401
	Nicholas Long*	PO Box 535, Roanoke Rapids	27870
	Harold P. McCoy, Jr.	1728 Church St., Scotland Neck	27874
7th	Robert E. Williford	PO Box 100, Lewiston-Woodville	27849
	George M. Britt*	PO Box 9, Tarboro	27886
	Allen W. Harrell	408 Pearson St., Wilson	27893
	Quentin T. Sumner	PO Box 6157, Rocky Mount	27801
	Albert S. Thomas, Jr.	PO Box 5, Wilson	27893
8th	J. Patrick Exum*	PO Box 1703, Kinston	28501
	Kenneth R. Ellis	Rt. 1, Box 7, Fremont	27830
	Rodney R. Goodman	905 La Roque St., Kinston	28501
	Arnold O. Jones	Rt. 2, Box 453, Goldsboro	27530
	Joseph E. Setzer, Jr.	PO Box 175, Goldsboro	27530
9th	Claude W. Allen, Jr.*	PO Box 631, Oxford	27565
	Ben U. Allen	PO Box 722, Courthouse, Henderson	27536
	J. Larry Senter	PO Box 3, Franklinton	27525
	Charles W. Wilkinson	506 Country Club Dr., Oxford	27565
10th	George F. Bason*	PO Box 351, Raleigh	27602
	Stafford G. Bullock	5440 Dixon Dr., Raleigh	27609
	George R. Greene	2101 Lyndhurst Dr., Raleigh	27610
	William A. Creech	PO Box 826, Raleigh	27602
	Narley Lee Cashwell	Rt. 1, Box 23, Apex	27502
	Russell G. Sherrill, III	1707 McDonald Lane, Raleigh	27608
	Philip O. Redwine	245 Newton Rd., Raleigh	27609
11th	Louis W. Payne, Jr.	2117 Fairview Rd., Raleigh	27608
	Elton C. Pridgen*	PO Box 856, Smithfield	27577
	Edward H. McCormick	Rt. 4, Box 434, Lillington	27576
	William A. Christian	Rt. 1, Box 911, Sanford	27330
	Kelly Edward Greene	Box 1431, Dunn	28334

**DISTRICT COURT JUDGES (Continued)**

<b>Dist.</b>	<b>Judge</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>
12th	Sol. G. Cherry*	PO Box 363, Fayetteville	28302
	Warren L. Pate	603 N. Fulton St., Raeford	28376
	Charles Lee Guy	PO Box 363, Fayetteville	28302
	Lacy S. Hair	2103 Fordham Dr., Fayetteville	28301
	Anna Elizabeth Keever	PO Box 363, Fayetteville	28302
	Patricia Ann Timmons	2301 Morganton Rd. #4, Fayetteville	28305
13th	William C. Gore, Jr.*	Rt. 4, Box 163-AB, Whiteville	28472
	Robert W. Long	PO Box 2650, Shallotte	28459
	Lee J. Greer, Jr.	19 Long Street St., Long Beach	28461
14th	Jerry A. Jolly	Rt. 2, Box 146, Tabor City	29463
	David O. Labarre	1007 Evergreen St., Durham	27712
	Karen Bethea-Shields	3525 Mayfair, Durham	27707
	Orlando Hudson	4 Q River Birch Rd., Durham	27712
	Richard Chaney	2726 Croasdaile Dr., Durham	27701
15th	J. B. Allen, Jr.*	1242 Kilby St., Burlington	27215
	James Kent Washburn	422 Fountain Place, Burlington	27215
(A)	W. S. Harris, Jr.	PO Box 345, Graham	27253
15th	Stanley Peele*	1025 Highland Woods, Chapel Hill	27514
(B)	Donald L. Paschal	PO Box 248, Siler City	27344
	Patricia S. Hunt	100 Northwood Dr., Chapel Hill	27514
16th	John S. Gardner*	704 West 27th St., Lumberton	28358
	Herbert L. Richardson	2702 Shaw Avenue, Lumberton	28358
	Ms. Adelaide G. Behan	PO Box 703, Lumberton	28359
	Charles G. McLean	911-N Elm St., Lumberton	28358
17th	Peter M. McHugh*	PO Box 297, Wentworth	27375
(A)	Robert R. Blackwell	109 W. Main St., PO Box B, Yanceyville	27379
17th	Foy Clark*	PO Box 1102, Mount Airy	27030
(B)	Jerry Cash Martin	Rt. 3, Box 244-A2, Mount Airy	27030
18th	Thomas G. Foster, Jr.*	4908 Batten Road, Greensboro	27406
	William L. Daisy	PO Box 1829, Greensboro	27402
	Edmund Lowe	Plainview Dr., High Point	27260
	William K. Hunter	2306 Waynick St., High Point	27260
	Robert E. Bencini	PO Box 1130, High Point	27261
	Paul Thomas Williams	203 S. Chapman St., Greensboro	27403
19th	J. Bruce Morton	Greensboro	27402
	Sherry Fowler Alloway	1010 Guilford Ave., Greensboro	27401
	Robert L. Warren*	PO Box 804, Concord	28025
	Clarence E. Horton, Jr.	1006 Sprucewood St., Kannapolis	28025
	Adam C. Grant, Jr.	145 Union St., Concord	28025
(A)	Frank M. Montgomery	PO Box 4175, Salisbury	28144
19th	L. T. Hammond, Jr.*	Randolph County Courthouse, Asheboro	27203
(B)	William M. Neely	Rt. 3, Box 88, Asheboro	27203
	Donald R. Huffman*	311 Wade St., Wadesboro	28170
20th	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	1906 Doster Rd., Monroe	28110
	Ronald W. Burris	PO Box 940, Albemarle	28001
	Michael Earle Beale	665 Fairway Dr., Southern Pines	28387
	W. Reece Raunders, Jr.	PO Box 1416, Rockingham	28379

**DISTRICT COURT JUDGES (Continued)**

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
21st	Abner Alexander*	PO Box 1411, Winston-Salem	27102
	R. Kason Keiger	3851 Reynolda Rd., Winston-Salem	27106
	James A. Harrill, Jr.	928 Kearns Ave., Winston-Salem	27106
	Joseph J. Gatto	PO Box 1245, Winston-Salem	27101
	Lynn Burleson	224 Lawndale Dr., Winston-Salem	27104
22nd	Roland H. Hayes	PO Box 1411, Winston-Salem	27102
	Lester P. Martin, Jr.	PO Box 822, Mocksville	27028
	Samuel A. Cathey	130 Park St., Statesville	28677
	Robert W. Johnson	2508 Heritage Cir., Statesville	28677
	George I. Fuller	PO Box 1592, Lexington	27292
23rd	Samuel L. Osbourne*	Rt. 3, Box 201, Wilkesboro	28697
	Max F. Ferree	PO Box 298, Wilkesboro	28697
	Edgar B. Gregory	Rt. 1, Box 166, Wilkesboro	28697
24th	Robert H. Lacey*	PO Box 265, Newland	28567
	Roy Alexander Lylerly	PO Box 127, Banner Elk	28604
	Charles Philip Ginn	PO Box 427, Boone	28607
25th	Livingston Vernon*	101 Woodland Dr., Morganton	28655
	L. Oliver Noble, Jr.	Rt. 10, Box 590, Hickory	28601
	Samuel McD. Tate	410 W. Union St., Morganton	28655
	Edward H. Blair, Jr.	PO Box 1026, Lenoir	28645
	Daniel R. Green, Jr.	1420 11th St., Dr., NW #17, Hickory	28601
26th	James R. Lanning*	701 Mt. Vernon Ave., Charlotte	28203
	Robert P. Johnson	1635 Fountain View, Charlotte	28202
	William H. Scarborough	3525-C Colony Rd., Charlotte	28211
	L. Stanley Brown	1201 Berkeley Ave., Charlotte	28203
	Daphene L. Cantrell	7033 Lakeside Dr., Charlotte	28215
	T. Patrick Matus, II	1733 Wandering Way, Charlotte	28211
	Resa L. Harris	1016-A Queens Rd., Charlotte	28207
	W. Terry Sherrill	Rt. 1, Box 393, Huntersville	28078
	Marilyn Bissell	2216 Providence Rd., Charlotte	28211
	Richard A. Elkins	2300 First Union Plaza, Charlotte	28282
27th	James R. Phillips*	2344 East Branch Ave., Gastonia	28052
(A)	Berlin H. Carpenter, Jr.	1112 Paramount Cir., Gastonia	28052
	Donald E. Ramseur	1229 North Highland St., Gastonia	28052
	Larry B. Langson	154 Willow Pond, Gastonia	28054
27th	George W. Hamrick*	PO Box 465, Shelby	28150
(B)	John M. Gardner	PO Box 183, Shelby	28150
	James T. Bowen, III	205 Julia Dr., Lincolnton	28092
28th	William M. Styles*	Black Mountain	28711
	Robert L. Harrell	PO Box 7154, Asheville	28807
	Peter L. Roda	PO Box 7622, Asheville	28804
	Earl J. Fowler, Jr.	Rt. 1, Box 509-C, Arden	28704
29th	Robert T. Gash*	118 Laurel Lane, Brevard	28712
	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.	313 Comet Dr., Hendersonville	28739
	Loto Jane Greenlee	206 N. Madison St., Marion	28752
	Thomas N. Hix	Rt. 1, Box 414, Mill Spring	28756
30th	Robert S. Latherwood, III*	Rt. 1, Box 198-E, Bryson City	28712
	John J. Snow, Jr.	PO Box 275, Murphy	28906
	Danny E. Davis	PO Box 196, Waynesville	28786



**DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF NORTH CAROLINA**

<b>Dist.</b>	<b>District Attorney</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>
1st	Herschel P. Williams, Jr. ....	202 E. Colonial Ave., Elizabeth City .....	27909
2nd	Michael O. Norton .....	PO Drawer 1705, Washington .....	27889
3-A	Thomas D. Haigwood .....	PO Box 8185, Greenville .....	27834
3-B	William David McFadyen .....	PO Box 1468, New Bern .....	28560
4th	William H. Andrews .....	PO Box 1282, Jacksonville .....	28540
5th	Jerry Lee Spivey .....	PO Box 352, Wilmington .....	28402
6th	David H. Beard, Jr. ....	PO Box 189, Murfreesboro .....	27855
7th	Howard S. Boney, Jr. ....	PO Box B, Tarboro .....	27886
8th	Donald Jacobs .....	PO Box 175, Golsboro .....	27530
9th	David R. Waters .....	145 Williamsboro St., Oxford .....	27565
10th	J. Randolph Riley .....	PO Box 31, Raleigh .....	27602
11th	John W. Twisdale .....	PO Box 1029, Smithfield .....	27577
12th	Edward W. Grannis, Jr. ....	117 Dick St., Suite 237, Fayetteville .....	28301
13th	Michael F. Easley .....	County Courthouse, Whiteville .....	27472
14th	Ronald L. Stephens .....	County Courthouse, Durham .....	27701
15-A	George E. Hunt .....	PO Box 726, Graham .....	27253
15-B	Carl R. Fox .....	PO Box 652, Pittsboro .....	27312
16th	Joe Freeman Britt .....	Box 19, Robeson Co. Crthse, Lumberton .....	28358
17-A	Philip W. Allen .....	PO Box 35, Wentworth .....	27375
17-B	H. Dean Bowman .....	PO Box 1063, Dobson .....	27017
18th	Lamar Dowda .....	PO Box 2378, Greensboro .....	27402
19-A	James E. Roberts .....	Cabarrus County Courthouse, Concord .....	28025
19-B	Garland N. Yates .....	173 Worth St., Asheboro .....	27203
20th	Carroll Lowder .....	PO Box 1075, Monroe .....	28110
21st	Donald K. Tisdale .....	Forsyth County Crthse, Winston-Salem .....	27101
22nd	H. W. Zimmerman, Jr. ....	PO Box 1141, Lexington .....	27292
23rd	Michael A. Ashburn .....	Wilkes County Courthouse, Wilkesboro .....	28697
24th	James T. Rusher .....	PO Box 10, Boone .....	28607
25th	Robert E. Thomas .....	PO Box 566, Hickory .....	28603
26th	Peter S. Gilchrist, III .....	Courthouse Annex, 700 E. Trade St., Charlotte .....	28202
27-A	Joseph G. Brown .....	Gaston County Courthouse, Gastonia .....	28052
27-B	Thomas M. Shuford, Jr. ....	PO Box 874, Lincolnton .....	28092
28th	Ronald C. Brown .....	PO Box 7158, Asheville .....	28807
29th	Alan C. Leonard .....	PO Box 70, Rutherfordton .....	28139
30th	Marcellus Buchanan, III .....	Jackson County Courthouse, Sylva .....	28779

**PUBLIC DEFENDERS**

<b>Dist.</b>	<b>Public Delender</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>
3rd	Robert L. Shoffner .....	PO Box 8047, Greenville .....	27834
12th	Mary Ann Tally .....	111 Dick St., Fayetteville .....	28301
15-B	John K. Osborne .....	100 W. Rosemary St., Chapel Hill .....	27514
18th	Wallace C. Harrelson .....	PO Box 2368, Greensboro .....	27402
26th	Isable S. Day .....	Mecklenburg Courthouse, Charlotte .....	28202
27-A	Rowell C. Cloniger, Jr. ....	Commercial Bldg., Rm. 202, Gastonia .....	28052
28th	J. Robert Hufstader .....	PO Box 7591, Asheville .....	28807



## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

ROBERT A. MELOTT

Chief Administrative Law Judge

Director

**Early Years:** Born in Steubenville, Ohio, January 1, 1936, to Arthur H. and Wanda (Jurevic) Melott.

**Education:** Steubenville Parochial Schools; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., 1958, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1965, J.D. with high honors.

**Professional Background:** Chief Administrative Law Judge, appointed December 23, 1985, to a term that expires June 30, 1989; Deputy Attorney General, 1985; Deputy Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1980; Private law practice, 1965-67 and 1976-80; Faculty, UNC-CH School of Law, 1967-75; Counsel, North Carolina State Bar, 1975.

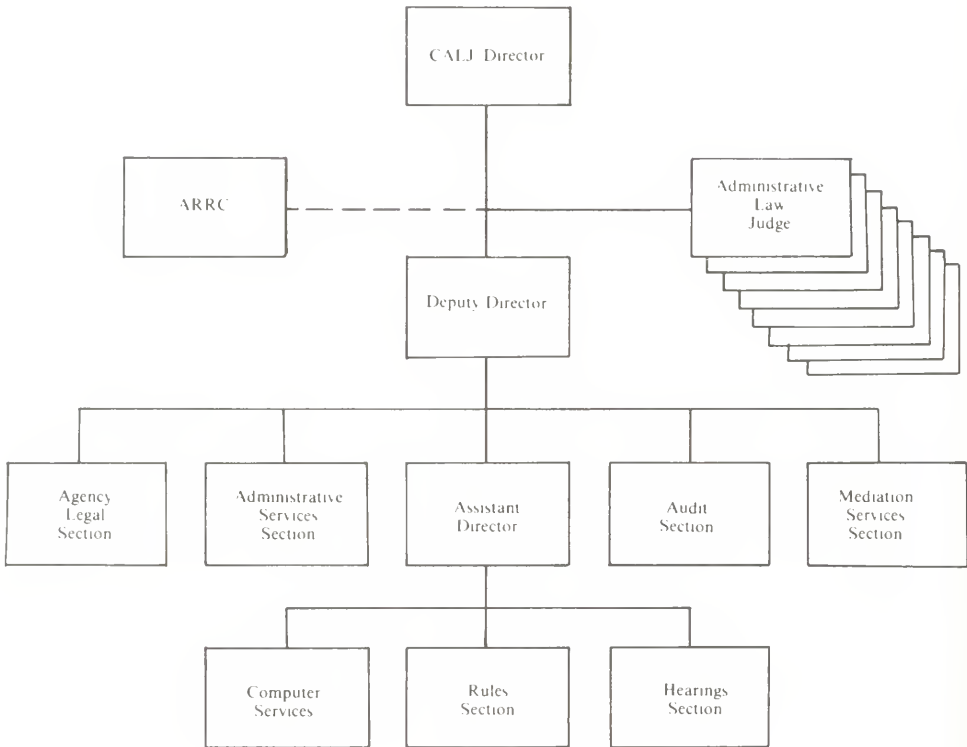
**Boards and Commissions:** Consultant, Florida Board of Law Examiners, 1967-69; Consultant, North Carolina State Bar (legal education; paralegal standards; attorney discipline), 1969-75; Consultant, North Carolina Bar Association (legal education; paralegal training), 1970-76; Consultant, National Conference of Bar Examiners, 1972-75; Member, Chapel Hill Board of Adjustments, 1972-73; Representative, Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety, National Governors' Association, 1981-82; Member, SEARCH GROUP, INC., 1981-85; Member, Committee on Drug Enforcement, National Governor's Association, 1982-85; Member, Criminal Justice Information System and Computerized Records Study Commission, 1983-85; Representative, National Criminal Justice Association, 1983-85; member, National Conference of Chief Administrative Law Judges.

**Military Service:** U.S. Army, 1954-61.

**Honors:** Scholarship Key, Delta theta Phi Law Fraternity; Chief Justice Walker Clark Award, UNC School of Law; Order of the Coif; N.C. Meritorious Service Medal.

**Family:** Married Frances King Phillips of Moore County, November 28, 1963. Son: Stephen Justice Melott.

## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS



## THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

During the 1985 Session, House Bill 52, ratified as Chapter 746, rewrote the State Administrative Procedure Act (APA). It is now codified as Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Enacted in 1974, the APA (then Chapter 150A) was intended to safeguard citizens' interests by establishing for most state administrative agencies uniform procedures for: (1) adopting, centrally filing, and publishing their rules; (2) hearing and deciding contested cases before those agencies; and (3) judicially reviewing those agency decisions. The APA is not the source of agencies' rule-making and decision-making powers; rather, it restricts and regularizes the exercise of powers granted by the numerous statutes that create those agencies and define their functions or direct them to carry out specified activities.

The action of the General Assembly in 1985 reflected the legislative opinion (1) that state administrative agencies too often had exceeded the powers given them by the General Assembly by adopting rules not authorized by statute and by imposing through their rules criminal penalties not legislatively authorized; and (2) that merging in a single administrative agency the roles of investigator, prosecutor, and judge of a contested case (as Chapter 150A had done) is fundamentally unjust. Thus the General Assembly sought to curtail agency powers substantially and placed the exercise of those powers (which are, in fact, a delegation of legislative authority) under closer scrutiny by rewriting the APA significantly.

the revised APA (Chapter 150B) opens with a statement of the legislative objective in enacting it: to maintain the separation of powers and "... to ensure that the functions of rule-making, investigation, advocacy, and adjudication are not all performed by the same person in the administrative process."

the Director is appointed to a four-year term by the Chief Justice and serves as Chief Administrative Law Judge. The Director appoints the Administrative Law Judges who may be removed only for just cause under the State Personnel Act.

### Organization and Administration

The Office of Administrative Hearings is an independent agency equivalent to a principal department of state government, as provided for by the Constitution. Inasmuch as it is independent of all other agencies it must carry out all of the administrative functions of any governmental agency, including personnel, budget, payroll, purchase and contract, and computer systems operation, as well as its operating missions. The administration and operations of the Office are performed by seven sections.

The Administrative Staff. Performs ministerial activities involved in personnel, purchasing, payroll, budget and public relations.

The Agency Legal Staff. Provides Counsel or renders opinions to OAH staff and outside agencies on questions of law within the purview of OAH.

The Adjudicative Staff. Consists of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, who is also the Director of the Agency, and eight Administrative Law Judges responsible for conducting hearings on various grievable issues covered by administrative law.

The Hearings Staff. Administers the contested case hearing provisions, the processing of cases and the collection, coding and tabulation of data related to cases.

The Rules Publications Staff. Performs administrative and technical work in the compilation, production and publication of the North Carolina Register and the North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC).

The Mediations Staff. Conducts investigations and seeks resolutions of discrimination cases deferred by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Administrative Rules Review Staff. Provides professional and administrative support to the Administrative Rules Review Commission.

The Deputy Director is responsible to the Director for all functions of the agency except adjudications.

The Assistant Director is responsible for the operation of the Hearings Section, the Rules Section, and all computer systems.

### **Hearings**

One of the duties assigned to the Office of Administrative Hearings is to provide a source of independent hearing officers to preside in administrative cases and to thereby prevent the commingling of legislative, executive, and judicial functions in the administrative process. It is given the judicial power necessary to carry out these functions.

By creating a group of independent administrative law judges, to serve as hearing officers, North Carolina was the tenth state to adopt what is known as a "central panel system." Its predecessors were California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Washington. Wisconsin subsequently became the eleventh state to create a central panel.

When a dispute with a state agency involving a person's rights, duties, or privileges, including a license or a monetary penalty, cannot be resolved informally, then the person (natural person, partnership, agency or other body politic, corporation or association) may file a "contested case." There are twenty-five primary state departments and thirty-eight occupational licensing boards. Except for a few agencies that are exempted from the APA, Chapter 150B applies to all agencies, boards, and commission of state government (not county or municipal governments).

### **Adoption, Amendment, and Repeal of Rules**

An agency intending to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative rule must first publish notice of the proposed action in the North Carolina Register. The notice must include a reference to the statutory authority for the action, the time and place of the public hearing, a statement of how public comments may be submitted to the agency either at the hearing or otherwise, the text of the proposed rule or amendment, and the proposed effective date.

Following publication of the proposal in the Register, at least 60 days must elapse before the agency may take action on the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal.

When final action is taken, the promulgating agency must submit any adopted or amended rule to the Administrative Rules Review Commission. One approved by the Administrative Rules Review Commission, the rule may be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings for codification in the North Carolina Administrative Code. If It differs substantially from the proposed form published as part of the public notice, the adopted version will again be published in the Register.

### **North Carolina Register**

The North Carolina Register is published monthly and contains information relating to agency, executive, legislative and judicial actions required by or affecting Chap-

ter 150B of the General Statutes. All proposed administrative rules and amendments filed under Chapter 150B must be published in the Register.

### **North Carolina Administrative Code**

The North Carolina Administrative Code is a compilation and index of the administrative rules of 25 state departments or agencies and 38 occupational licensing boards. The North Carolina Administrative Code comprises approximately 16,000 pages of regulations of which approximately 35% is changed annually. Compilation and publication of the North Carolina Administrative Code is mandated by G.S. 150B-63(b).

The Code is divided into titles and chapters. Each state department is assigned a separate title which is further broken down by chapter. Title 21 is designated for all occupational licensing boards.

### **Mediations**

The General Assembly designated the Office of Administrative Hearings as the state's agency for deferral of cases under Section 706 of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has likewise designated the Office of Administrative Hearings as the 706 deferral agency.

A Worksharing Agreement between the Office of Administrative Hearings and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission sets forth the responsibilities of the respective agencies in the handling of deferred discrimination charges.

The role of the Mediations Section is to investigate and attempt to resolve by negotiation allegations of discrimination against state employees or applicants for state employment.



### THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW COMMISSION

**Purpose:** The Administrative Rules Review Commission (ARRC) was created by the General Assembly in 1986. It began reviewing rules adopted or amended on or after September 1, 1986. In addition to reviewing all proposed rules, the Commission must, before June 30, 1988, review all rules that were in the North Carolina Administrative Code on September 1, 1986. The Commission has the power to object to and delay a rule for 90 days; to extend the period of review on a rule; to call a public hearing on a rule; and to approve rules. If the agency that proposes a rule and the ARRC disagrees as to whether the rule is valid, the General Assembly makes the final decision on validity.

**Composition:** 8 members appointed by the General Assembly-four upon recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor as President of the Senate and four upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**Term:** 2 years.

**Officers:** Chairman elected from among members.





## Chapter Four

# MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

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## INDEPENDENT BOARDS

### ALCOHOLISM

(G.S. 122-120)

**Purpose:** To receive funds from State, federal, private or other sources to be held separately and designated as "Alcoholism Research Fund".

To give out funds to research causes and effects of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and for training of alcohol research personnel.

To adopt rules for reviewing and awarding grants.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed by the Governor. Director of the Center for Alcohol Studies of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill shall serve Ex officio as Executive Secretary to the Authority.

**Terms:** 6 years.

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by and from the membership.

## SCHOOL OF THE ARTS ADVISORY BOARD

(G.S. 116-67)

**Purpose:** Serves informally and individually to advise faculty and administration.

To promote the School through broad contacts.

To serve as speakers or teachers of master classes or consultants.

**Composition:** At least 10; 12 members presently appointed by the Governor, selected by the Chancellor and Deans of Dance, Design, Production, Drama and Music and the Director of General Studies. Chosen to represent the performing and liberal arts and bring professional expertise in the Arts to the School.

**Term:** Term of service and frequency of contact flexible.

**Officers:** None

**ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION**  
**(G.S. 143-4)**

**Purpose:** Recommend to General Assembly proposed biennial budgets for the requirements of the State Auditor and State Treasurer.

Contract with a certified public accountant who is in no way affiliated with the State to conduct a thorough and complete audit of the receipts and expenditures of the State Auditor's office during the immediate fiscal year ended and report on the audit not later than the following October first.

**Composition:** 12 members; 4 appointed by the Governor; 2 by the President of the Senate; and 2 by the Speaker of the House, Chairman of the Appropriations and Finance Committees of the House and Senate, 2 other Senators and 2 other Representatives.

**Term:** Pleasure of the appointers.

**Officers:** Governor serves as Chairman.

**CENTRAL ORPHANAGE**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**(G.S. 115-345)**

**Purpose:** To carry out all acts usual and necessary in conducting a corporation.

Make all necessary bylaws and regulations for management and control of the affairs of the Central Orphanage of N.C.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. Must be residents of Granville County.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Election of president and secretary by the Board.

**COMMISSION ON CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**  
**(G.S. 120-58)**

**Purpose:** Pursue an in-depth study of services provided by other states for children with special needs.

Collect and evaluate comprehensiveness of existing legislation in N.C. which is relevant to programs for children with special needs.

Collect and evaluate for comprehensiveness the reports and recommendations of the various agencies, councils, commissions, and associations existing in N.C. whose primary or partial duties are to make recommendations.

Monitor on a continuing basis the progress of the state as it moves toward the service requirements for children with special needs.

**Composition:** 9 members -3 appointed by the Governor; the President of the Senate; and the Speaker of the House. Parents of children with special needs.

**Term:** Appointment made within 15 days following the close of each regular session of the General Assembly. Term shall end on the date of next appointment.

**Officers:** Chairman elected by Commission.

**DISCIPLINARY HEARING COMMISSION  
OF N.C. STATE BAR  
(G.S. 84-28.1)**

**Purpose:** Hold hearing in discipline, incapacity and disability matters.

Make findings of fact and conclusions of law after each hearing.

Impose disciplinary measures.

**Composition:** 15 members -3 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Lt. Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 10 by the Council of the State Bar (10). 5 citizens of N.C. not licensed to practice law in this or any other state. 10 attorneys, members of the State Bar.

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by Council.

**EASTERN CAROLINA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY  
(G.S. 157-36)**

**Purpose:** Investigate into living and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions.

To determine where unsafe dwelling or housing conditions exist.

To study and make recommendations for the plan of any city or municipality located within its boundaries in relation to the problem of clearing, replanning, and reconstruction of areas of unsafe housing and providing accommodations for persons with low income.

Prepare, carry out and operate housing projects.

**Composition:** Appointed by the Governor. 1 person appointed as a commissioner of the authority by the Board of County Commissioners for each county. An additional commissioner for each additional county if an authority has an even number of counties at any given time the Governor will appoint a commissioner.

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elect chairman from among the Commissioners of the Authority.

**STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY  
BOARDS OF DIRECTORS  
[G.S. 116-203 (1965)]**

**Purpose:** To authorize a system of financial assistance, consisting of grants, loans, workstudy or other employment for qualified residents of the State.

To charge and collect fees for its acts.

To establish rules governing its acts.

To make and enter into contracts.

To employ attorneys, consultants, accountants, financial experts and other such employees.

To acquire, hold and dispose of personal property in the exercise of its duties.

To receive grants.

To sue and to be sued.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected from Board. Board elects Secretary and Treasurer who may or may not be a member.

**GOVERNMENTAL EVALUATION COMMISSION  
(Sunset)  
(G.S. 143-34.15)**

**Purpose:** Conduct a performance evaluation of each program or function scheduled for termination by the General Assembly.

Hold one or more hearings concerning its proposed report, allowing any person an opportunity to present data, views and arguments.

Submit a report to the General Assembly recommending the program be terminated, or continued, or continued with modifications.

Recommend legislation providing for the consolidation or coordination of related programs.

**Composition:** 12 members -6 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Lt. Governor; and 3 by the Speaker of the House. (No other member of the General Assembly or officer or employee of the state or spouse shall be a member.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman is designated annually by Commission.



## INAUGURAL CEREMONIES (G.S. 143-533)

**Purpose:** Plan and sponsor official parades, swearing-in ceremonies and other formal occasions.

Consult with and remain in close contact with Governor-Elect and all of the other members-elect of the Council of State upon certification of their election.

**Composition:** 12 members -3 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Governor-Elect; 3 by the President of the Senate; 3 by the Speaker of the House; and 13 Ex officio. (3 Representatives, 3 Senators, 6 citizens. Ex officio — Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and all members of the Council of the State.)

**Officers:** Chairman elected by Board. Vice Chairman is designated by Governor.

**Meetings:** First meeting during inaugural planning period and at the call of the President of the Senate. Thereafter at the call of the Chairman.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL [G.S. 7A-400 (1971)]

**Purpose:** To make a continuing study of the administration of justice in this State, and the methods of administration of each and all of the courts of the State.

To receive reports of criticism and suggestions pertaining to the administration of justice in this State.

To recommend to the legislature or courts such changes in the law or in the organization that may be desirable.

**Composition:** 18 members appointed as follows: by the Governor (2); President of the Senate (2); Speaker of the House (2); Council of the N.C. State Bar (4); Chief Justice (5); Ex officio (3). (Interest in and competency for the study of law reform. 2 Senators, 2 Representatives, 2 Solicitors of Superior Court, 2 Judges of Superior Court, 1 Judge of District Court, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of designee, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals or designee, and Attorney General or designee.)

**JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION**  
**(G.S. 7A-375)**

**Purpose:** Receives and investigates complaints of judicial misconduct or disability.

Initiates formal proceedings, conducts hearings and recommends appropriate disciplinary action to the N.C. Supreme Court or the N.C. Court of Appeals.

Aid the Supreme Court in determining whether a judge or justice is unfit or unsuitable.

**Composition:** 7 members -2 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court; and 2 by the Council of N.C. State Bar. (2 citizens who are neither judges, active or retired, nor attorneys, appointed by the Governor. 1 Court of Appeals Judge, a Superior Court Judge, and a District Court Judge each appointed by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. 2 members of the Bar.)

**Officers:** Chairman – Court of Appeals Judge.

**PORTS RAILROAD COMMISSION (N.C.)**  
**Chapter 159 (1979 Session Laws)**

**Purpose:** To oversee the operations of the railroad facilities that exist within the N.C. State ports.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor. Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer elected by the Commission. Secretary and Treasurer need not be members.

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**  
**OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**CENTER FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION**  
**(G.S. 116-37.1)**

**Purpose:** To provide research, development and production for noncommercial education, cultural and other public service television.

To provide distribution of television programming through broadcast facilities licensed to the University of North Carolina.

Enhance the uses of television for public purposes.

**Composition:** 16 members -4 appointed by the Governor; 8 by the Board of Governors; and 4 Ex officio (Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, Superintendent of Public Instruction and State President of the Community College System). No member appointed by the Governor and the Board of Governors may be a State employee.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Director elected by Board of Governors upon recommendation of the President.

**SOUTHERN GROWTH POLICIES BOARD**  
(G.S. 143-492)

**Purpose:** Prepare and keep current a statement of regional objectives, including recommended approaches to regional problems.

To make or commission studies, investigation and recommendations.

Establish a Local Government Advisory Committee and also advisory committees representative of subregions of the South civic and community interests, industry, agriculture, labor or other categories.

**Composition:** 5 members -2 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 1 by the Lt. Governor. (1 Representative, 1 Senator, the Governor, and the Governor's appointees are residents of N.C. and broadly representative of the various socio-economic elements in the State.)

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** The Board elects a Chairman, a Chairman-Elect, a Vice Chairman and a Treasurer.

**BOARD OF CONTROL**  
**SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION**  
N.C. Statutory Citation S.R. No 204, February 8, 1949

**Purpose:** Foster the development and joint use of higher education facilities throughout the region.

Submit plans and recommendations to the States for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions.

**Composition:** 70 members -4 appointed by the Governor; and 1 Ex officio. (The Governor of each state and 4 persons appointed by each governor, one being a legislator and at least one from the field of education.

**Officers:** Board elects officers.

**TAX STUDY COMMISSION**  
(G.S. 143-433)

**Purpose:** Study and review tax laws of the State, both State and local laws.

To recommend changes in the rates of taxation, together with the predicted revenue effects and with proposed alternate sources of revenue.

Submit reports to the Governor and General Assembly biennially.

**Composition:** 11 members -5 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Speaker of the House; and 3 by the President of the Senate. (Any public officer appointed to the Commission serves ex officio in addition to his duties imposed by law.)

**Term:** 2 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected from Commission, Secretary of Revenue serves as Secretary, however is not a member of the Commission.

**UNIFOUR REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY**  
**(G.S. 157-36)**

**Purpose:** Investigate living and housing conditions and the means and methods of improving such conditions.

To determine where unsafe dwelling or housing conditions exist.

To study and make recommendations for the plan of any city or municipality located within its boundaries in relation to the problem of clearing, replanning, and reconstruction of areas of unsafe housing and providing accommodations for persons with low income.

Prepare, carry out and operate housing projects.

**Composition:** Appointed by the Governor.

1 person appointed as a commissioner of the authority by the Board of County Commissioners for each county. An additional commissioner for each additional county if an authority has an even number of counties at any given time the Governor will appoint a commissioner.

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elect chairman from among the Commissioners of the Authority.

**ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CORPORATION**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Docket No. E-100, Sub 37 Before the N.C. Utilities Commission**

**Purpose:** The promotion, support, research, development, demonstration or commercialization of alternatives to electric power as sources of energy which may be used within the State of N.C.

Development of methods by which electric power can be produced more economically.

The promotion of load management and conservation in a manner that improves system load factors and the efficient use of energy.

Education and informing of consumers in the use and benefits of alternative energy sources, conservation and load management.

The moderation of the future cost of electric utility service available.

**Composition:** 13 members -7 appointed by the Governor; and 6 by the Utilities Commission. (7 public directors representing Duke, C.P. & L., Vepco, Nantahala, Electricities of N.C. and the N.C. Electric Membership Corporation. 6 electric suppliers.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman elected by the Board.

**COLLEGE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**N.C. Non Profit Corporation Act**

**Purpose:** Administer student financial assistance programs for the James E. and Mary Z. Bryan Foundation and the Smith Richardson Foundation.

Assist N.C. students in attending eligible vocational and technical schools, colleges and universities in or out of the State.

College loans.

**Composition:** 12 members appointed by the Governor. (5 must be active bankers.)

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary appointed by the Governor.

**ENERGY INSTITUTE BOARD**  
**OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS**  
**Executive Order 17 (January 3, 1978)**

**Purpose:** To advise and consult with Energy Institute on energy research.

**Composition:** 14 members appointed by the Governor with fifty percent of the membership coming from recommendations made by the Consolidated University of N.C. and fifty percent coming from recommendations made by the Energy Policy Council. Distinguished members of the scientific community knowledgeable in the area of energy research and development.

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** None

**ETHICS BOARD**  
**Executive Order 1 (January 10, 1977)**

**Purpose:** Evaluates financial disclosures of persons subject to the Order in conjunction with their public duties to determine if any actual or potential conflicts of interest are apparent.

Sends reports and recommendations to appropriate officials.

Gives opinions on matters pertaining to the interpretation and application of Executive Order 1.

Receives information from the public concerning potential conflicts of interest and make necessary investigations.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor.

**Term:** Pleasure of Governor.

**Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS  
LIABILITY INSURANCE  
(G.S. Chapter 58)**

**Purpose:** To protect law enforcement officers from suit while performing their duties.

There are three licensed insurance companies and one unlicensed company that offer this coverage at this time. The licensed companies are: The Atlanta International Insurance Company, The Jefferson Insurance Company of New York, and the Republic Insurance Company. The N.C. laws offer procedures which permit citizens to purchase insurance from unlicensed companies if the coverage is not available from licensed companies. The Great Atlantic Insurance Company, an unlicensed company, will write insurance covering Professional Liability for Law Enforcement Agencies and Personnel.

There may be important differences in coverage and premiums between companies. One important example is the "Claims made" policy compared to the Occurrence Policy. The "Claims made" policy provides insurance on claims filed during the policy period. The Occurrence Policy will take care of losses from insured accidents during the policy which are reported in the future even if the policy has been discontinued with no additional endorsements or premium.

**LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
Incorporated May 19, 1976 Number 212758**

**Purpose:** To provide legal assistance to the poor in civil matters.

**Composition:** 15 members appointed as follows: by the Governor. Attorney members elected by the full Board (4); N.C. State Bar (1); N.C. Bar Association (4); Client Representation (5); Non-client, non-attorney representative (1). (All members must be N.C. residents. Attorney members must be licensed in N.C.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer elected by the Board.

**MUSEUM OF HISTORY ASSOCIATES BOARD****Article of Incorporation by the****Office of the Secretary of State, Book 2355 p. 37**

**Purpose:** Acquisition of historical artifacts.

Educational programming.

**Composition:** 63 members -3 appointed by the Governor; and 60 Elected by membership at-large.

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Board elects officers.

**GOVERNOR'S WESTERN RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION****BOARD OF DIRECTORS****Formed by a Charter in 1977**

**Purpose:** Manage and control the business and property of the Corporation.

Present at the annual meeting of members and file a report showing: the amount of property owned by the Corporation; where located, and where and how invested; the amount and nature of property acquired the preceding year; the amount appropriated the year preceding; and the names and places of residence of the persons admitted to membership during the year.

Purposes of the Association: to support State in use and maintenance of the Western Residence, to maintain Residence as location for meetings, to increase Government awareness in Western N.C., to receive and maintain funds and property.

**Composition:** At least 3, nor more than 15 members appointed by the Governor.

Ex officio members — Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and members of the Council of State of the State of N.C. General members are those who subscribe to the purposes and objectives of the Corporation and pay to the Corporation the sum of at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

**Term:** Not exceeding 4 years.

**Officers:** Corporation officers elected annually by the Board of Directors.



## LICENSING BOARDS

### ARCHITECTURE BOARD

(G.S. 83-2)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (5 licensed architects who cannot serve more than two consecutive terms and 2 represent public at-large.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Board elects President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer annually.

### AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION

(G.S. 85B-3)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor (2); Nominated by Auctioneers Association of N.C. (3).

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman elected by and from membership = 1 year.

### BARBER EXAMINATIONS

(G.S. 86-6)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 3 members appointed by the Governor. (Each member an experienced barber who has been in practice for at least 5 years in the State.)

**Term:** 6 years

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by Board.

### **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS** **(G.S. 93-12)**

**Purpose:** To issue certificates of qualification admitting applicants to practice as certified public accountants.

Waive the education requirement of any candidate if a special written examination shows the candidate to be qualified.

Grant temporary permits to applicant.

To charge for each examination and certificate a fee not exceeding seventy-five dollars.

To require the registration of certified public accountant firms both within and outside N.C.

To formulate rules and regulations for the continuing professional educations of CPA's.

Adopt rules of professional ethics.

Revoke certificates permanently or for a specified period.

**Composition:** 4 members appointed by the Governor. (Holders of certificates as certified public accountants.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer elected by Board.

### **CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS** **(G.S. 90-139)**

**Purpose:** Examine all applicants.

Grant to each applicant who is found competent, a license to practice chiropractic in N.C.

Suspend, revoke or refuse to grant license for conduct unworthy of and affecting the practice of his profession.

Expend out funds for preparing licenses, securing seal and providing for programs.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 who is not a licensed chiropractor, 6 other chosen from list of not less than 5 by the N.C. Chiropractor Association. Must be practicing chiropractors and residents of this State who have actively practiced chiropractic for at least the ten consecutive years immediately preceding their appointments.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Elected by the Board

### CONTRACTOR'S LICENSING BOARD (G.S. 87-2)

- Purpose:** Employ a full-time secretary-treasurer and other assistants necessary.  
Conduct an examination for all applicants.  
Issue applicant a certificate to engage as a general contractor in N.C.  
Revoke the certificate of license of any general contractor found guilty of fraud or deceit in obtaining a license, or gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct.  
Hearing of the charges.
- Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. (At least 1 member in the highway construction business, 1 in construction of public utilities and 1 member of the building construction business.)
- Term:** 5 years
- Officers:** Elect own officers.

### COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS (G.S. 88-13)

- Purpose:** Appoint necessary inspectors to examine cosmetic art shops, beauty parlors and other like establishments.  
Submit a budget to the Director of Budget for the ensuing fiscal year.  
Report annually to the Governor a full statement of receipts and disbursements, along with a full statement of its work during the year.  
Conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of registration to practice as registered cosmetologists.  
Issue certificates of registration.  
Make rules and regulations for the sanitary management of cosmetic art shops and other establishments.  
Keep a record of its proceedings.  
Regulate the payment of license fees.  
Adopt a common seal of authentication of its orders and records.
- Composition:** 3 members appointed by the Governor. (Experienced cosmetologists who have practiced at least 5 years and who are not connected with any cosmetic art school, college, or academy or training school.)
- Term:** 3 years until successor appointed.
- Officers:** Elect its own officers.

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS EXAMINERS****[G.S. 87-39 (1969)]**

**Purpose:** Receive all applications for licenses as an electrical engineer and examine all applicants to determine that each is qualified.

Prescribe standards of knowledge, experience and proficiency to be required of licensees.

Issue licenses to all applicants meeting the requirements.

Keep an accurate record of all its proceedings.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor (3). (1 faculty member of the Greater Universities of N.C. who teaches or does research in the field of engineering, 1 representative of a N.C. electrical contracting firm, 1 Chief Electrical Inspector of a municipality in the State, 1 representative from the Department of Insurance designated by the Commissioner of Insurance, and 1 representative from the N.C. Association of Electrical Contractors designated by that organization.)

**STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR  
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS/LAND SURVEYORS****(G.S. 89C-4)**

**Purpose:** Adopt and amend all rules and regulations necessary for performance of its duties.

Adopt an official seal.

Examine applicants to determine their qualifications.

Issue certificate of registration to applicants.

Conduct a regular program of investigation.

Use funds to establish and conduct instructional programs.

Represent the State in the enforcement of the provisions and to restrain any violation.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (4 registered professional engineers in practice in N.C. for at least 2 years, 3 registered land surveyors in practice in N.C. for at least 2 years. No more than 1 land surveyor can hold dual registration as registered land surveyor and professional engineer. Appointments selected from list of nominees.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elected by and from membership of the Board.

### FORESTER'S REGISTRATION BOARD (G.S. 89B-3)

**Purpose:** Keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration.

Determine time, place and procedure for examinations.

Revoke or suspend certificate of registration of any registrant who is found guilty of gross negligence, fraud, deceit, or misconduct.

Make necessary rules for performance of its duties.

Administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

Adopt an official seal.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. (4 practicing registered foresters of whom at least 3 hold a Bachelor's Degree from an accredited Forestry School and 1 at-large member.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elected by Board.

### HEARING AID DEALERS AND FITTERS BOARD [G.S. 93D-3 (1969)]

**Purpose:** Authorize all disbursements necessary to carry out provisions.

Supervise and administer qualifying examinations.

Issue licenses to qualified persons.

Obtain audiometric equipment and facilities necessary to carry out the examination of applicants for licenses.

To suspend or revoke licenses.

Make and publish rules and regulations necessary to proper fitting and selling of hearing aids.

Exercise jurisdiction over hearing complaints, charges of malpractice and allegations of violations.

Require periodic inspection and calibration of audiometric testing equipment of persons fitting and selling hearing aids.

Summon and subpoena and examine witnesses.

Inform Attorney General of any information of price-fixing.

Establish and enforce regulations which will guarantee full refund by seller of hearing aid to purchaser when written medical opinion states purchaser's hearing cannot be improved by use of a hearing aid.

**Composition:** 7 members - 6 appointed by the Governor. (4 members actively engaged in the fitting and selling of hearing aids for 3 years; 2 physicians practicing in N.C., preferably specializing in the field of otolaryngology; 1 audiologist appointed by Governor from list of audiologists in N.C. compiled by N.C. Speech and Hearing Association. Audiologist serves 2 years, others 4 years.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Elected by Board.

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS BOARD**  
**[G.S. 89A-3 (1969)]**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualifications and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. (Engaged in the practice of Landscape Architecture in the State of North Carolina for at least 5 years.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman elected annually by Board.

**LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR'S REGISTRATION BOARD**  
**(G.S. 89D-4)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed as follows: by the Governor (2); Commissioner of Agriculture (2); Board of Directors of N.C. Association of Nurserymen (5). (1 principally engaged in landscape contracting, engaged 5 years prior to and at time of appointment; and 1 landscape architect.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** No statutory provision.

**BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE**  
**[G.S. 90-210.18(b)]**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 7 members - 1 public member appointed by the Governor; (4 funeral service licensees licensed to practice in N.C.; 2 funeral directors licensed to practice funeral directing in N.C. The six seats for licensees shall be filled in an election in which every

person licensed to practice embalming, funeral directing, or funeral service in this State may vote.

**Term:** 3 years (Member limited to two consecutive terms).

**Officers:** Elected by Board.

## NURSING BOARD

[G.S. 90-159(a)]

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 12 members appointed by the Governor. (5 registered nurses licensed to practice in N.C., 2 physicians, 2 administrators of hospitals operating or associated with educational units in nursing, 3 licensed practical nurses licensed to practice in N.C.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Board.

## OPTICIANS BOARD

(G.S. 90-238)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by N.C. Opticians Association. (In practice as an optician for at least 5 years.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** President, Secretary and Treasurer are elected annually by the Board.

## OPTOMETRY BOARD

(G.S. 90-116)

**Purpose:** Grant licenses to practice optometry to qualified persons.

Conduct both written or oral and clinical examinations of applicants.



Issue an intern permit.

Make and adopt rules and regulations, including rules of ethics necessary for the proper regulation of the practice of the profession.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend a license to practice optometry and other such disciplinary measures.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the N.C. State Optometric Society.

Regular optometrists who are members of the N.C. Optometric Society and have been engaged in the practice of Optometry for 5 years.

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected annually by the Board.

## OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION (G.S. 90-130)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 3 members appointed by the Governor from a list of at least 3 persons recommended by N.C. Osteopathy Society. (Reputable practitioners of Osteopathy.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** President, Secretary, and Treasurer are elected by the Board.

## PHARMACY BOARD (G.S. 90-55)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by: Elected by the N.C. Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by the Governor. (Licensed pharmacists who are members of the N.C. Pharmaceutical Association.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected by the Board.

## PHYSICAL THERAPY EXAMINERS (90-257)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Head and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

The licensing boards play an important role in protecting the public of North Carolina by regulating the issuance of licenses to various practitioners, professionals and facilities.

**Composition:** 7 members -2 appointed by the Governor; from a list submitted by the N.C. Physical Therapy Association, Inc. (1 licensed medical doctor, 4 physical therapists, 2 physical therapy assistants.)

**Term:** 3 years

**Officers:** Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer designated annually by Committee.

## PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS EXAMINERS (G.S. 87-16)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 licensed master plumber, 1 licensed air-conditioning contractor, 1 member School of Engineering of N.C. State, 1 member School of Public Health of UNC-Chapel Hill, 1 member Commission for Health Services, 1 plumbing inspector of a N.C. municipality and 1 heating contractor.)

**Term:** 7 years

## PSYCHOLOGISTS EXAMINERS (G.S. 90-270.6)

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor from a list of 3 eligible persons submitted by the N.C. Psychological Association with the advice of the Chairman of the graduate Department of Psychology in the State.

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Elected by the Board.

### **REAL ESTATE LICENSING BOARD** **(G.S. 93A-3)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (At least 2 must be licensed Real Estate brokers or salesmen or otherwise directly engaged in the business, and at least 2 must be persons not involved directly or indirectly in the business.)

**Officers:** Chairman elected by the Board.

### **REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS** **(G.S. 87-52)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 employee of Department of Human Resources; 1 member of Engineering School, Greater University of North Carolina; 2 licensed refrigeration contractors; 1 member Division of Public Health, Greater University of North Carolina; 1 manufacturer of refrigeration equipment; and 1 wholesaler of refrigeration equipment.)

**Term:** 7 years

**Officers:** Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer are elected by the Board.

**SANITARIAN EXAMINERS**  
**(G.S. 90A-2)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 9 members appointed by the Governor (7); Ex officio (2). (1 Sanitary Engineer employed by Department of Human Resources, 4 Sanitarians, 1 local Health Director, 1 citizen.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Chairman is elected annually by the Board.

**SPEECH, LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS**  
**BOARD OF EXAMINERS**  
**(G.S. 90-303)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. (2 Audiologists with 5 paid years of experience, 2 Speech Pathologists with 5 paid years of experience. Both the Audiologists and Speech Pathologists must hold certificates of clinical competence in their respective fields from the American Speech and Hearing Association. 1 Physician licensed to practice medicine in N.C.)

**Term:** 5 years

**Officers:** Chairman is elected by the Board.

**VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD**  
**(G.S. 90-182)**

**Purpose:** Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

**Composition:** 6 members-5 appointed by the Governor; and 1 by the Commissioner of Agriculture. (Each member shall have been a legal resident of N.C. and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in N.C. for not less than 5 years prior to appointment. Commissioner of Agriculture appointee — the state Veterinarian or a licensed veterinarian from the staff of a N.C. Department of Institution.)

**Term:** 5 years.

**MARITAL AND FAMILY THERAPY**  
**CERTIFICATION BOARD**  
**Chapter 697, House Bill 1134 (1979 Session Laws)**

**Purpose:** Establish a certification agency to ensure that the public has means of protecting itself.

**Composition:** 7 members appointed by the Governor. (4 practicing marital and family therapists who meet education requirements and have been practicing for 5 years. 3 from the general public.)

**Term:** 4 years

**Officers:** Governor designates Chairperson.



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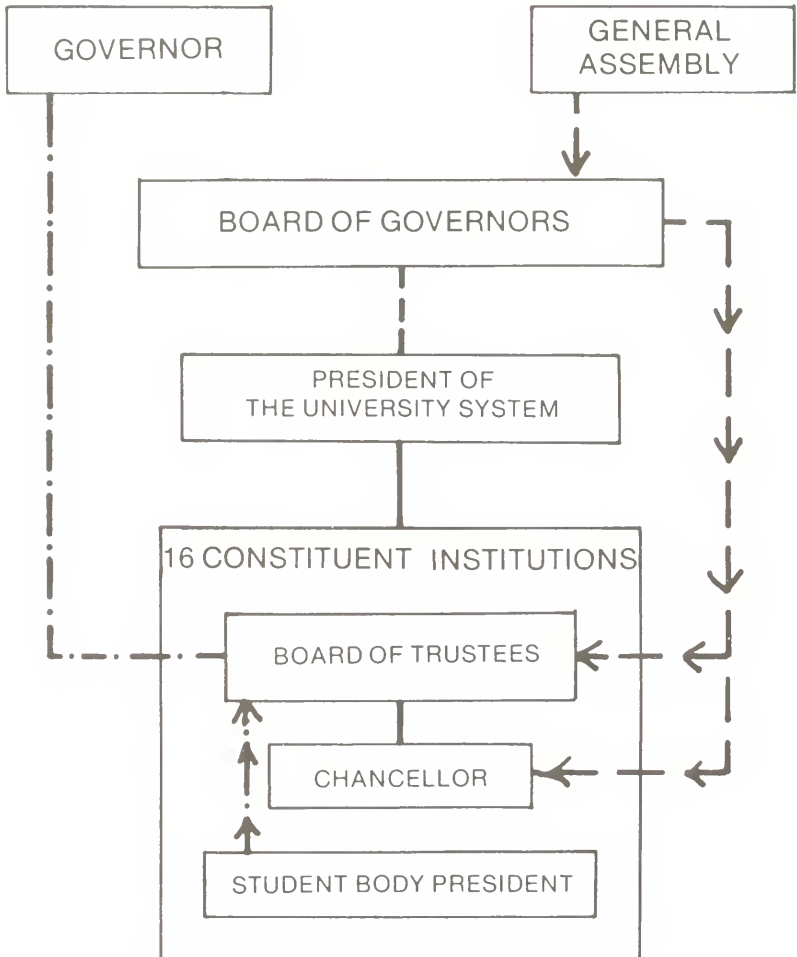
**PART VI**  
**HIGHER EDUCATION**  
**IN**  
**NORTH CAROLINA**

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## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM



## Chapter One

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM

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The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors but each having its own board of trustees and each with its distinctive history and mission.

The institution now known as The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was chartered in 1789 and opened its doors to students in 1795, the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout most of its history, it has been governed by a board of trustees chosen by the Legislature and presided over by the Governor. During the period 1917-1972, the board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of *ex officio* members.

By act of the General Assembly of 1931, without change of name, it was merged with The North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multicampus institution designated The University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and that at Greensboro to The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and, in 1965, the name of the campus at Raleigh was changed to North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Charlotte College was added as The University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965, and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became The University of North Carolina at Asheville and The University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly in special session merged, without changing their names, the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the University as follows: Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee), and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem). This merger, which resulted in a statewide multicampus university of sixteen constituent institutions, became effective on July 1, 1972.

The constitutionally authorized Board of Trustees, composed of 100 members, was designated the board of Governors. The number was reduced to thirty-two members elected by the General Assembly, with authority to choose their own chairman and other officers.

The Board of Governors is assigned five major categories of powers and duties:

1. With reference to the constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, the Board of Governors has comprehensive duties and powers for the control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions, together with the responsibility to develop, prepare, and present a single, unified budget for all of public senior higher education, and to approve the establishment of any new public senior institution.

2. With reference to the State Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges, the Board of Governors is to maintain liaison through appropriate and regularized consultative processes, in accordance with the intent to develop a coordinated system.

3. With reference to Statewide State or federal programs that provide aid to institutions or students in post-secondary education through a state agency, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges, the Board of Governors is to administer such programs in accordance with State or federal statute to insure that such activities are consonant with the development of a coordinated system of higher education.

4. With reference to the private colleges and universities, in the interest of developing a coordinated system of higher education, the Board is: to assess the contributions and needs of those institutions and to give advice and recommendations to the General Assembly to the end that their resources may be utilized in the best interest of the State; to license to confer degrees to non-public institutions, established in the State after April 15, 1923; to approve the appointment by the President of an advisory committee of presidents of private colleges and universities; and to maintain liaison and consult with the private institutions through that advisory committee or other appropriate mechanisms.

5. With further reference to all of higher education in North Carolina, the Board of Governors is: to collect and disseminate data and to prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for the constituent institutions; to give advice and recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission, and the Board of Trustees of the constituent institutions; and to prepare and from time to time revise a long-range plan for a coordinated system of higher education.

University-wide administration and execution of Board policy is the responsibility of the President of the University. The President, the officers of the University, and their supporting staffs constitute the General Administration of the University.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the president, the 16 Chancellors, and the principal members of the President's staff meets monthly as a forum for the exchange of information and advice on matters of multicampus concern. Advice to the President from the faculty perspective is provided by the Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from the faculties of the sixteen constituent institutions. Advice to the President from the student perspective is provided by the Student Advisory Council, which consists, *ex officio*, of the student body president of each of the 16 institutions.

An Advisory Council, consisting of eight private institutional presidents elected by the Board of Governors on nomination by the President, meets on call of the president and advises him on matters of mutual concern.

In 1976, by agreement among the President of The University, the State President of the Community College System, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed and advice thereon formulated. The committee consists of four members chosen by the President of The University, four chosen by the State President of Community College System, and four chosen by the President of the Association. A similar liaison committee composed of four representatives designated by the President of the University and four designated by the State President of the Community College System meets periodically to discuss and develop advice to the two Presidents on matters of mutual concern to the Community College System and The University.

The University Television Network is a public service activity which provides television programs throughout the State for educational purposes, information dissemination, and cultural enrichment. The broadcasting facilities owned by The University are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. To achieve that goal, the staff is involved in ascertaining of community problems and needs followed by the acquisition and/or development and production of programs, scheduling for maximum viewing, providing information to potential audiences, assisting in reception of programs, and evaluating the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The Board was authorized and directed to establish the Board of Trustees for the Center and to delegate to the Board of Trustees such powers and duties as the Board of Governors deemed necessary or appropriate. Members of the Board of Trustees, whose terms are for four years, are selected as follows: eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one Senator appointed by the President of the Senate; one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; and *ex officio*, the Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State President of the Community College System, and the President of The University of North Carolina.

North Carolina Memorial Hospital is the principal teaching hospital for the School of Medicine at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and is operated by a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members, nine of whom are appointed from the public-at-large by the Board of Governors for five-year terms. Three are *ex officio* members: The University of North Carolina Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences, University of North Carolina Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance, and the Dean of The University of North Carolina Medical School.

Each constituent institution has its own board of trustees of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors, four by the Governor, and with the elected president of the study body, serving as an *ex officio* member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors. The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional *ex officio* members.

Each institution has its own faculty and student body, and each is headed by a chancellor as its chief administrative officer. Unified general policy and appropriate allocation of function are effected by the Board of Governors and by the President with the assistance of other administrative officers of The University. The General Administration office is located in Chapel Hill.

The chancellors of the constituent institutions are responsible to the President as the chief administrative and executive officer of The University of North Carolina.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS****Officers**

Chairman.....	Philip G. Carson
Vice Chairman.....	Jacob H. Froelich, Jr.
Secretary.....	Mrs. Geneva J. Bowe

**Class of 1987**

B. Irvin Boyle.....	Charlotte
Mrs. Teresa Thomas Bullock.....	Shelby
William A. Dees, Jr. ....	Goldsboro
Jacob H. Froelich, Jr. ....	High Point
James E. Holshouser, Jr. ....	Southern Pines
William A. Johnson.....	Lillington
Robert L. Jones.....	Raleigh
Dr. E.B. Turner.....	Lumberton

**Class of 1989**

Mrs. Geneva J. Bowe.....	Murfreesboro
Phillip G. Carson.....	Asheville
Walter R. Davis.....	Midland, Texas
R. Phillip Haire.....	Sylva
Mrs. Julia Taylor Morton.....	Linville
Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. ....	Durham
David J. Whichard, II.....	Greenville
William K. Woltz.....	Mt. Airy

**Class of 1991**

Irwin Belk.....	Charlotte
Wayne A. Corpening.....	Winston-Salem
Dr. J. Earl Danieley.....	Elon College
Mrs. Joan S. Fox.....	Oxford
John R. Jordan, Jr.....	Raleigh
Samuel H. Poole.....	Southern Pines
J. Aaron Prevost.....	Hazelwood
Louis T. Randolph.....	Washington

**Class of 1993**

Roderick D. Adams.....	Durham
Charles Z. Flack, Jr. ....	Forest City
John A. Garwood.....	Wilkesboro
Reginald F. McCoy.....	Laurinburg
Mrs. John F. McNair, III.....	Winston-Salem
Samuel Neill.....	Hendersonville
Maceo A. Sloan.....	Durham
Mrs. Ruth Dial Woods.....	Pembroke

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM**

President.....	C.D. Spangler, Jr.
Vice President, Academic Affairs.....	Raymond H. Dawson
Vice President, Finance.....	L. Felix Joyner
Vice President, Research, Public Service.....	Jasper D. Memory
Vice President, Planning.....	Roy Carroll
Vice President, Student Services, Special Programs.....	Lloyd V. Hackley
Secretary of the University.....	John P. Kennedy Jr.

**CHANCELLORS OF THE CONSTITUENT UNIVERSITIES**

Chancellor	University	Address
John E. Thomas .....	Appalachian State University .....	Boone
Richard R. Eakin .....	East Carolina University .....	Greenville
Jimmy R. Jenkins .....	Elizabeth City State University .....	Elizabeth City
Charles A. Lyons .....	Fayetteville State University .....	Fayetteville
Edward B. Fort .....	North Carolina A & T State University..	Greensboro
Tyronza R. Richmond .....	North Carolina Central University .....	Durham
Jane E. Milley .....	North Carolina School of the Arts ....	Winston-Salem
Bruce R. Poulton .....	North Carolina State University .....	Raleigh
Paul R. Givens .....	Pembroke State University .....	Pembroke
David G. Brown .....	University of North Carolina at Asheville .....	Asheville
Christopher C. Fordham, III .....	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill .....	Chapel-Hill
E.K. Fretwell, Jr .....	University of North Carolina at Charlotte .....	Charlotte
William E. Moran .....	University of North Carolina at Greensboro .....	Greensboro
William H. Wagoner .....	University of North Carolina at Wilmington.....	Wilmington
Myron L. Coulter .....	Western Carolina University .....	Cullowee
Cleon F. Thompson, Jr. ....	Winston-Salem State University .....	Winston-Salem







**CLEMMIE DIXON SPANGLER, JR.****President-University of North Carolina**

**Early Years:** Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, April 5, 1982, to C.D. and Veva (Yelton) Spangler, Sr.

**Education:** Charlotte Public Schools, 1938-47; Woodberry Forest School, 1947-50; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1950-54, B.S.; Harvard Business School, 1954-56, M.B.A.

**Professional Background:** President, University of North Carolina, 1986-present; President, C.D. Spangler Construction Co., 1958-86; President, Golden Eagle Industries, Inc., 1968-86.

**Organizations:** Former Board Member, Charlotte Nature Museum; Charlotte Symphony Orchestra; Former, Chairman, Salvation Army, Charlotte Advisory Board; Vice Chairman, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1972-76; Former Board Member, Y.M.C.A.; former Board President, Mint Museum of Art, 1982.

**Boards:** Board Director, Jefferson-Pilot Corporation, 1987-present; Board Director, Bell South Corporation, 1987-present; Trustee, National Humanities Center, 1986-present; former Board Chairman, Bank of North Carolina, 1973-82; former Chairman, N.C. State Board of Education, 1982-86; former Board Director, Hammermill Paper Company, 1982-86; former Board Director, NCNB Corporation, 1983-86; former Board Director, Aeronca, Inc., 1983-86; Crozer Theological Seminary, previous member, Board of Trustees; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Board of Visitors, 1985; Union Theological Seminary, NYC, Board of Directors, 1985-present.

**Military:** United States Army, 1956-58.

**Awards:** Eagle Scout; Liberty Bell Award, Mecklenburg County Bar Association, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Queens College, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Davidson College, 1986.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Myers Park Baptist Church; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Meredith Riggs, of Bronxville, June 25, 1960. Children: Anna and Abigail.



## APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Appalachian State University, founded in 1899 as Watauga Academy, is located in Boone, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blue Ridge of the Appalachian mountains, close to the borders of Virginia and Tennessee and less than two hours from the region's major airports and population centers.

Growing steadily through its transformations as Appalachian State Normal School in 1925 to Appalachian State Teachers' College in 1929 to Appalachian State University in 1967 and a part of the consolidated University of North Carolina in 1971, the campus has come to occupy some 48 buildings on its 75-

acre main campus as well as several new buildings on the new 180-acre west campus. The University has a master plan for an enrollment of 10,000 students with future expansions concentrated on some 330 acres of outlying land owned by the University.

Appalachian maintains two campuses away from Boone for experiential studies. The New York Loft, begun in 1974, consists of some 3,000 square feet of carefully designed living space for ten to twelve visitors at a time. Located at 67 Vestry Street in the SoHo district of New York City, the loft is within easy walking distance of the World Trade Center, Chinatown, Little Italy, and all SoHo art galleries.

The Appalachian House, a satellite campus in Washington, D.C., opened in 1977. The 150-year-old house is in the heart of the Capitol Hill Historic District. It is next door to the Folger Shakespeare Library, only minutes away from the U.S. Senate and House chambers, Congressional offices, the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Court. The Appalachian House and Loft, supervised by the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, are not open to the general public, but are reserved for use by ASU faculty, students and staff.

The University welcomes and encourages prospective students, alumni, and friends to visit the campus and to tour the surrounding area which encompasses six ski resorts, nine golf courses, and several major tourist attractions.

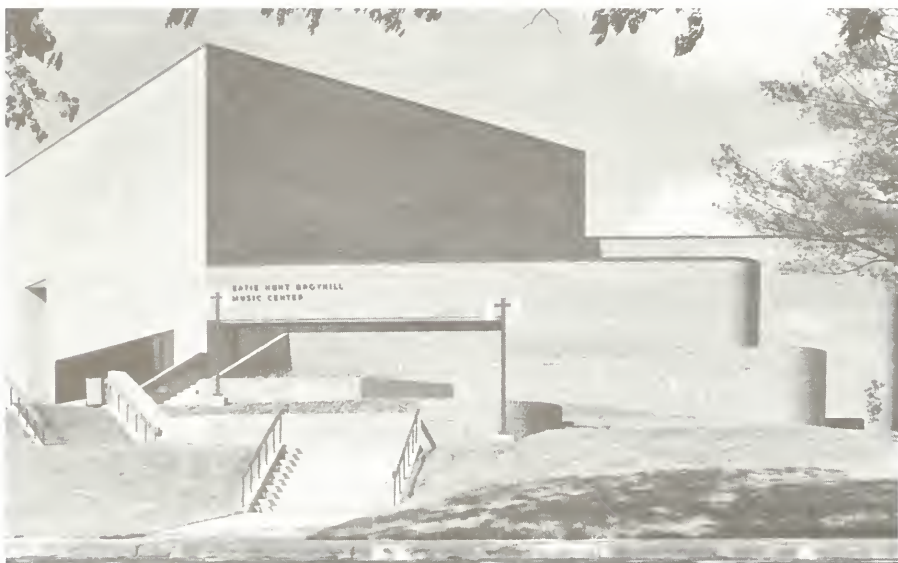
Founded in 1899 as Watauga Academy, Appalachian State University soon evolved into a state teacher's college was later broadened its purpose to include the liberal arts, and became a part of the consolidated University of North Carolina in 1971. From its beginnings as a small local institution, Appalachian has grown to an enrollment of approximately 10,000 students from every section of North Carolina, as well as from other states and nations. Throughout its rapid growth, the University has consistently maintained a student-centered environment and has been responsive to the changing needs of its constituency.

Appalachian State University is a comprehensive university, offering some 130 academic majors at the master's and intermediate levels. As a comprehensive university whose major clientele is the traditional undergraduate student, Appalachian's primary mission will continue to be that of instruction. To prepare a diverse constituency for productive lives in society, the University will provide each student with a well-

rounded liberal education and the opportunity to participate in a wide range of educational experiences and professional programs. It will maintain a strong commitment to excellence in instruction, as well as its tradition of attention to the individual needs of students.

At Appalachian, research and service are supportive of the instructional mission. The major purposes of research, scholarship and other creative activities are to serve as a basis for instruction, to ensure a vital and intellectually engaged faculty, and to provide a means for the advancement of knowledge. Professional and public service is provided in the form of continuing education programs and activities, consultation services, the extension into the community of the professional knowledge and skills of the faculty, staff and students, and the sharing of its special responsibilities to the region, the University seeks to contribute to the understanding, appreciation and preservation of the unique culture of the Appalachian region.

Within the framework of higher education established by the State of North Carolina, Appalachian State University seeks to nurture an intellectual climate in which truth is sought and respected, critical thinking is encouraged, cultural horizons are broadened, and ethical and aesthetic values are appreciated. It maintains an academic environment conducive to learning, sensitive to individual, community and regional needs; and alert to the new ideas and challenges of a complex and changing world. To prepare a diverse constituency for productive lives in society, the university provides each student with a well-rounded liberal education and the opportunity to participate in a wide range of educational experiences and professional programs. The university's faculty and administration are dedicated to excellence in teaching, research, and service. Within the limits of its resources, Appalachian State University serves the educational needs of the people within its sphere of influence.



Satie Hunt Broyhill Music Center.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

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**Class of 1989**

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Mrs. Mary Kay Ollis .....	Laurinburg
Mrs. Allene B. Stevens .....	Lenoir

**Ex Officio**

Todd Campbell, President, Student Government Association .....	Boone
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**JOHN E. THOMAS**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Fort Worth, Texas, April 23, 1931, to John L. and Dorothy Frazee Thomas.

**Education:** University of Kansas, 1953, B.S.E.E.; University of Missouri at Kansas City, 1961, J.D.; Florida State University, 1965, M.S. (R & D Management); Florida State University, 1970, D.B.A.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Appalachian State University, 1979-; Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, 1974-79; Dean of the College of Sciences and Technology, East Texas State University, 1972-74; Dean, General Business Department, East Texas State University, 1970-72; manager, NASA, 1963-70; Registered Engineer; (former manager, electrical Apparatus Division of the Wagner Electric Corporation of Atlanta, 1953-63).

**Organizations:** Georgia State Bar, 1963—; Federal Bar Association, 1964-; Boone Kiwanis Club; Past Cub Master; Past Executive Volunteer, United Way.

**Boards and Commissions:** Vice-Chairman, NC Agency for Public Tele-Communications, 1979-; Chairman, Regional Energy Institute, 1978-79; Member: Executive Council, Southern Association of Colleges and Universities; NC Association of Colleges and Universities; NC Commission for Economic Growth, 1983.

**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Marine Corps, 1953-55; and in the US Navy.

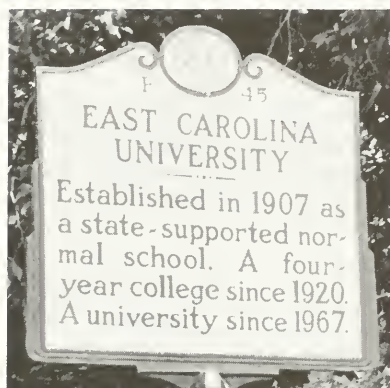
**Honors:** Received award for "Superior Achievement/Contributions to the Apollo Program," Dr. Kurt Debus, Director John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida, 1969; NDEA Fellow, 1968-69; "Outstanding Performance Award," Dr. Kurt Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida, 1967; Bancroft-Whitney Award (Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Law), 1960; member of numerous honorary fraternities and societies.

**Religious Activities:** Member, United Methodist Church; (Chairman, Administrative Board, 1981-1982); Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Janice Winzinek, January 29, 1967. Children: John L., Christa J. Cooper, Scott A., and Brandon F.



## EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY



East Carolina University is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (Population 38,000) a business, medical and university center on the coastal plain, 80 miles east of Raleigh and a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

**HISTORY:** Under Governor Charles Brantley Aycock the state of North Carolina embarked in the early 20th century upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of progress in public education. During its first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. It was an educational pro-

gram designed to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance.

To supply the teachers, it was decided that a new public normal school should be established in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That decision marked the beginning of the institution of higher learning that is now East Carolina University.

East Carolina University, chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multifaceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960's, the college had become the third largest institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state-supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970's, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which with Pitt County Memorial Hospital has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care. At present, ECU consists of the College of Arts and Sciences with 18 academic departments, nine professional schools, the Graduate School, the General College, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Education which operates off-campus centers and the University College evening program, the Regional Development Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, and Center for Applied Technology.

**ACCREDITATION:** East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; its programs are fully accredited by state and national accrediting agencies. The University is a member of or accredited by nearly 30 associations.

**ENROLLMENT:** The estimated total enrollment for the fall semester of 1985 was 13,826. The undergraduate enrollment was 11,688; graduate enrollment was 2,138. Enrollment at ECU's Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune Centers totaled 471. ECU students came from 96 North Carolina counties, 45 other states and 45 foreign countries.

**DEGREES:** The University offers undergraduate degrees in 99 bachelor's degree program tracks. The Graduate School has 91 master's degree program tracks and PhD programs in the basic medical sciences. The MD degree is offered through the School of Medicine. In 1983-84, the University conferred 1,887 baccalaureate degrees and 646 graduate degrees.

**ALUMNI:** There are more than 50,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 30 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications, and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.



Flanagan Building.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

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**Class of 1989**

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William E. Dansey, Jr.....	Greenville
Max R. Joyner.....	Greenville

**Ex Officio**

W. David Brown, President, Student Government Association .....	Greenville
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**RICHARD RONALD EAKIN**  
**Chancellor-East Carolina University**

**Early Years:** Born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1938, to Everett Glenn and Mildred (Hammerschmidt) Eakin.

**Education:** Shenango High School; Geneva College, 1960, A.B.; Washington State University, 1962-64, M.A., Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, East Carolina University, 1987-present; Vice President, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1983-87; Executive Vice President, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1980-83; Vice Provost, Institutional Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1979-80; Vice Provost, Student Affairs, Bowling Green State University, 1972-79; Inter-University Council (State Universities in Ohio: Fiscal Officers, 1983-1987; Chairman, 1984-85; Student Affairs Committee Chairman, 1974-75; Secretary, 1972-1974); Ohio Board of Regents, Subsidy Formula Review Committee, 1979-80, 1983, 1984, 1986;

**Organizations:** Former member, Ohio Community Mental Health Board, 1984-87, Chairman, 1986, vice Chairman, 1985; Bowling Green, Ohio Town & Gown Club, 1970-87.

**Boards:** Chairman, Board of Directors and Vice President, Administration and Finance, National Hemophilia Foundation, 1984 to present; Vice President and member of the Board of Directors, 1983-84; Currently on temporary leave as vice president.

**Honors:** William T. Jerome III Award, 1982-83 (presented by the Undergraduate Student government, Bowling Green State University, in recognition of extraordinary service to the Student Body); Mortarboard National Honorary Society, 1982; Beta Tau Chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honor Society, 1978; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1978; Institute for Student Personnel Officers, sponsored by the American Council on Education, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, 1976.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church, Elder, Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Jo Ann McGeehan, of Beaver, August 23, 1960. Children: Matthew and Maridy.



## ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY



Elizabeth City State University is a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina and serves as a baccalaureate university of Liberal Arts and Sciences dedicated to educating all students regardless of race, creed, color, or sex.

In the ninety-four years since its humble but proud beginning, Elizabeth City State University has made monumental advancements in growth and development in its ongoing quest to meet the needs and to provide the services for our community, state, and nation.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, a black representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, little did people realize that the establishment of a normal school for the educating and training of teachers of the black race to teach in the common schools of North Carolina would have the impact seen today.

Enacted into law on March 3, 1891, the State Colored Normal School began operation on January 4, 1892 in a rented downtown Elizabeth City location with a budget of \$900.00, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three, and a curriculum consisting of elementary and secondary school courses. Under the leadership of Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the school expanded its curriculum to two-year "normal" courses and moved to its present location in 1912.

Following the retirement of Dr. Moore in 1928, Dr. John Bias became president and supervised the change from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly officially changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administration, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

During the decade of leadership provided by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, the school's fifth president, the institution made significant and noteworthy progress. Curricular offerings were expanded with the approval of additional majors, minors, and concentrations. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently reaffirmed. The name of the school was officially changed to Elizabeth City State College, and sobriquet "Vikings" was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the one thousand mark for the first time.

Following the resignation of Dr. Ridley in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis Thorpe became the sixth president, and one year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institu-

tions of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe's administration, the faculty staff doubled in number; the student enrollment neared the fifteen hundred mark; and additional degree-granting were approved and implemented. The annual budget approached \$9,000,000, and the school's physical assets grew to include over fifty buildings and approximately eight hundred and thirty acres of land. The concept of communitiversity gained wide-spread acceptance.

Following the tragic death of Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the institution and the second chancellor. No other alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning. The selection of Dr. Jenkins by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors marked the first time that this Board had named an Elizabeth City State University chief executive.

With over 8,000 graduates to its credit, Elizabeth City State University has proven its utility and its dedication to a mission and philosophy established almost a century ago. Through capable leadership and guidance of Chancellor Jenkins, Elizabeth City State University will continue to prosper and grow until all the dreams of all those who have given so much of themselves are brought to fruition.



"Lane Hall"

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

**Class of 1987**

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Dr. Maurice W. Brett.....	Ahoskie
J. Fred Riley.....	Elizabeth City
Arthur E. Teele, Jr.....	Miami, Florida
Andrew H. Williams .....	Elizabeth City
Mrs. Elaine A. Williams.....	Elizabeth City

**Class of 1989**

Levin B. Culpepper .....	Elizabeth City
Carl A. Byrd .....	Wallace
Shirley L. Mays .....	Elizabeth City
William D. Rich.....	Elizabeth City
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John G. Wood .....	Edenton

**Ex Officio**

Ms. Mamie Bailey, President, Student Government Association.....	Elizabeth City
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**JIMMY RAYMOND JENKINS SR.**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Selma, to Willie (deceased) and Alma Jenkins.

**Education:** Purdue University, 1970, M.S. (Biology); Purdue University, 1972, Ph.D. (Science Education); St. Augustine's College, Biology Institute, 1967, Radioactive Materials from Atomic Energy Commission Certificate; University of Wisconsin, Institute for Academic and Non-Academic Administrators Certificate.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1983-; Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Elizabeth City State University, 1977; Professor, of Biology, Elizabeth City State University, 1977; Assistant Academic Dean of Administration and Associate Professor of Biology, Elizabeth City State University, 1973.

**Organizations:** NC State Advisory Team of Examiners for College Licensing; American Association of Higher Education; National Science Teachers Association; American Biology Teachers Association; National Alliance of Black School Educators; Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; National Caucus for Black Aged; Director, Elizabeth City Boys Club; Omega Psi Phi.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Pasquotank Credit Union; Pasquotank County and Elizabeth City ABC Board; Elizabeth City/Pasquotank School Redistricting Study Committee; NC Humanities Committee; Committee on Public Understanding of Science and Technology for NC; NC Advisory Panel for Women Administrators in Higher Education.

**Political Activities:** Governor's Oversight Committee for Official Labor Market Information, 1983; NC Humanities Committee, 1980 (Executive Committee, 1981); NC Governor's Board of Science and Technology, 1981; Electronic Town Hall Task Force, 1981.

**Honors:** Distinguished Alumni Award, National Association for Equal Opportunity, 1983; *Outstanding Young Men of America*; *Outstanding Personalities in the South*.

**Religious Activities:** Member, The Howell Chapel Disciples of Christ Church, Selma and St. Galilee Disciples Church of Christ, Elizabeth City.

**Family:** Married, Faleese Moore of Darden. Children: Lisa, Ginger, and Jimmy Raymond Jr.





## FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY



Fayetteville State University is the most recent name given to an institution with a long and interesting history.

At the close of the Civil War, the need for provisions for the schooling of black children was a crucial problem over the South. In 1867, seven progressive black citizens - David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A.J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Grainer, and Thomas Lomax - paid \$140.00 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and converted themselves into a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for the educating of

black children in Fayetteville. One of the first known friends of black education, General O.O. Howard erected a building on this site, thus the institution became known as the Howard School. Robert Harris was chosen as the first principal and served until his death in 1880.

By legislative act in 1877, the North Carolina General Assembly provided for the establishment of a Normal School for the education of black teachers. Because of the small amount of the appropriation, it was felt that the money could be used more effectively if given to an existing school. Several areas of the state competed to become this first state-supported school, but the Legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising because of its success record during the previous ten years. It was designated a teacher training institution and its name was changed to the State Colored Normal School. Charles Waddell Chesnutt formerly assistant to Principal Harris, became the second principal of the institution in 1880.

In 1883, Principal Chesnutt resigned and Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith was elected to fill the vacancy. On two occasions, Dr. Smith was called to serve the U.S. government. During his first absence between 1888 and 1895, George Williams was chosen to guide the destiny of the institution. During Smith's second absence from 1898 to 1899, Reverend L.E. Fairley became acting principal of State Normal School.

When Dr. Smith retired as President of the State Normal School in 1933, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The size of the new campus had expanded by 42 acres, and there were eight brick buildings and several cottages on the campus grounds.

In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the Normal School. In May of 1937, the State Board of Education authorized the extension of the course of study to four years with authority to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education. In 1939, the name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College under the leadership of Dr. James Ward Seabrook who served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956.

Dr. Rudolph Jones was elected President in 1956. During his administration, the curriculum was expanded to include majors in Secondary Education and programs

leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963.

Under Dr. Jones' leadership, six additions to the physical plant were provided to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board.

In 1969, the institution acquired its present name - Fayetteville State University - and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected President of the newly designated "regional university". By legislative act, on July 1, 1972, FSU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first Chancellor.

Hallmarks of progress attributed to the present administration's building program are the Rudolph Jones Student Center, the George L. Butler Learning Center, and the New Residence Hall. A \$4.8 million ultramodern Science Complex named for Chancellor Lyons was completed and occupied in the Spring of 1981. In the Fall of that same year, construction of the Administration Building Annex was completed.

The Center for Continuing Education Building represents a part of the first private philanthropic grant of over one-million dollars to the University given by the Kellogg Foundation. A new library is now under construction which will provide stacking space for over 350,000 volumes and meet the needs of the University for some years to come. The institution's facilities have improved from a one-building school, 118 years ago, to a campus of 156 acres and 36 buildings with a current value of over \$35 million.

In addition to physical facilities, the quality of the faculty is an area in which there has been steady improvement. During the administration of Dr. Lyons, the percentage of faculty with doctorate degrees has increased from 25% to over 60%. Academically, FSU seeks to provide an atmosphere that encourages intellectual creativity and rewards outstanding scholarship by providing excellent graduate and undergraduate programs. The basic philosophy at the institution is development of the whole person.

Educational opportunity for military personnel and others with full-time jobs is provided through the University's Fort Bragg-Pope Air Force Base Extension Center and through the Weekend and Evening College. Through these programs, students are able to further their education without interrupting their professional responsibilities.

No longer exclusively a teacher training institution, FSU now offers the Bachelor of Arts Degree in eleven (11) disciplines, the Bachelor of Science Degree in twenty-four (24) disciplines, and the Master's Degree in four disciplines including the areas of education and business administration.

Fayetteville State University is a proud institution with an outstanding history. It is the second oldest state-supported institution in North Carolina and one of the oldest teacher education institutions in the South.

Located in the fourth largest urban population center in North Carolina, in one of the ten fastest growing counties in the South, and in a recently designated All-American City - Fayetteville State University's future growth is assured.

No longer a small, neglected, predominantly black institution, FSU is a full-fledge university where students, faculty, trustees and administrators are as cosmopolitan as the population that surrounds the campus.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

Dr. William T. Brown.....	Fayetteville
Ashton Fox.....	Fayetteville
Voit Gilmore.....	Southern Pines
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Aaron L. Spaulding.....	New York, NY
Dickson McLean, Jr. ....	Lumberton

**Class of 1989**

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M. Grant Batey.....	Raleigh
Felton Capel .....	Pinebluff
Joseph R. Riddle, III .....	Fayetteville
Herman Thompson.....	Southern Pines
Larnie Horton.....	Raleigh

**Ex Officio**

Ms. Louise N. Driver, President, Student Government Association.....	Fayetteville
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**CHARLES "A" LYONS, JR.**

## Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Conetoe, Edgecombe County, April 5, 1926, to Charles and Louise Pope Lyons.

**Education:** Shaw University, A.B., 1949; Ohio State University, 1954, M.A.; Ohio State University, 1957, Ph.D; Additional studies at Columbia University, 1948; School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, 1952; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1955; Institute for College & University Administrators, Harvard School of Business Administration, 1962.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1969-; Director of Admissions, Howard University, 1964-69; Executive Secretary, NC Teachers Association, 1962-64; Associate Professor/Dean, Elizabeth City State University, 1959-1962.

**Organizations:** Positive Futures Inc.; American Association of Colleges and Universities; North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities; Member, Chamber of Commerce, and Fayetteville Civitan Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (past Chairman); Scholarship Award Committee of Seafarers Welfare Plan of Seafarers International Union; CIAA Basketball Tournament Committee; CIAA Council of Presidents/Chancellors; National Advisory Committee on Black Higher Education and Black Colleges and Universities; Teacher Education Advisory Committee; American Council on Education.

**Awards and Honors:** He is the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Human Letters, Shaw University, 1980; Distinguished Alumnus Award, Ohio State University, 1980; National Leadership Award in Higher Education, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO), 1979.

**Publications:** "The Indonesian Crisis and the United Nations," 1950; "How Can Instructional Technology Help Solve the Problems of the Less Affluent," 1971; and "The Role of the Predominantly Negro college in the Next Twenty Years," 1968.

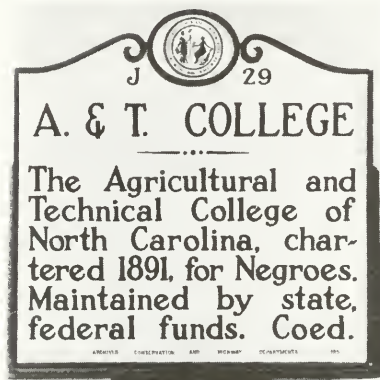
**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married Rosa Dance Lyons. Children: Sheila Yvonne, Brenda Maria, and Charles Herbert.





## NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY



North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was established as the A. and M. College for the "Colored Race" by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified March 9, 1891. The act read in part: That the leading object of the institution shall be to teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction.

The College began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill

Act passed by Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The A. and M. College for the White Race was established by the State Legislature in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of funds provided by the Morrill Act in the Fall of 1890. Before the college could receive these funds, however, it was necessary to make provisions for Colored students. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh where the College operated as an annex to Shaw University during the years 1890-1891, 1891-92, and 1892-1893.

The law of 1891 also provided that the College would be located in such city or town in the State as would make to the Board of Trustees a suitable proposition that would serve as an inducement for said location. A group of interested citizens in the city of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site and \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. This amount was supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,500 from the General Assembly. The first building was completed in 1893 and the College opened in Greensboro during the fall of that year.

In 1915 the name of the institution was changed to The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina by an Act of the State Legislature.

The scope of the college program has been enlarged to take care of new demands. The General Assembly authorized the institution to grant the Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first Master's degree was awarded in 1941. The School of Nursing was established by an Act of the State Legislature in 1953 and the first class was graduated in 1957.

The General Assembly repealed previous acts describing and the purpose of the College in 1957, and redefined its purpose as follows:

"The primary purpose of the College shall be to teach the Agricultural and Technical Arts and Sciences and such branches of learning as related thereto; the training of teachers, supervisors, and administrators for the public schools of the State, including the preparation of such teachers, supervisors and administrators for the Master's degree. Such other programs of a professional or occupational nature may be offered as shall be approved by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, consistent with the appropriations made therefor."

The General Assembly of North Carolina voted to elevate the College to the status of Regional University effective July 1, 1967.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly ratified an Act to consolidate the Institutions of Higher Learning in North Carolina. Under the provisions of this Act, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina effective July 1, 1972.

Six presidents have served the Institution since it was founded in 1891. They are as follows: Dr. J.O. Crosby, (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley, (1896-1925), Dr. F. D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, (1960-1964), and Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, who was elected President April 10, 1964. Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., served as Interim Chancellor of the Institution from November 1, 1980 until August 31, 1981. Dr. Edward B. Fort assumed Chancellorship responsibilities on September 1, 1981.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is one of the two land-grant institutions located in the State. It is a comprehensive University with an integrated faculty and student body offering degrees at the baccalaureate and master's levels.

The purpose of the University is to provide an intellectual setting where students in responsibility, higher education may find a sense of identification, belonging, and achievement that will prepare them for roles of leadership and service in the communities where they will live and work. In this sense, the University serves as a laboratory for the development of excellence in teaching, research and public service.

The program of the University focuses on the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, technology, business, education, nursing, the liberal arts and science.



Dudley Memorial Building

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**Class of 1989**

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Marion Rex Harris .....	Fayetteville
Roy H. Harris.....	Greensboro
Donald B. Lowe.....	Greensboro
Mrs. John R. Taylor, Jr.....	Greensboro
Dr. Otis Tillman .....	High Point

**Ex Officio**

James Tharrington, President	
Student Government Association.....	Greensboro



**EDWARD B. FORT**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Detroit, Michigan, to Edward and Inez (Baker) Fort.

**Education:** Northwestern Senior High School, 1950 (Magna Cum Laude); Wayne State University; University of California at Berkeley, (Ph.D., 1964).

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Agricultural and Technical State University, 1981-; Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Center System, 1974-81; Superintendent-Deputy Supt., Sacramento Public Schools, 1971-74; Visiting Professor of Economics, Michigan State University, 1974; Superintendent, Inkster, Michigan, 1967-71; Adjunct Professor Urban Education, University of Michigan, Dearborn, 1968-71; University of Michigan, Visiting Professor of Education, 1965-66.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member: Phi Delta Kappa Board of Editorial Consultants; Board of Advisors, Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education; American Association of School Administrators National Alliance of Black School Educators; Past Member, Madison, Wisconsin Task Force on Career Education, 1976-80; California Commission on Management of Crime and Conflict in the Schools, of University Administrators; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; NC Association of Colleges and Universities; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Army, 1954-56.

**Honors:** Awarded the Good Conduct Medal; Received "80 for the 80's," Milwaukee Journal, 1979; Listed in *Who's Who in America*, 1980-81; Received Educational Press Association of America Award; Author of many articles and essays.

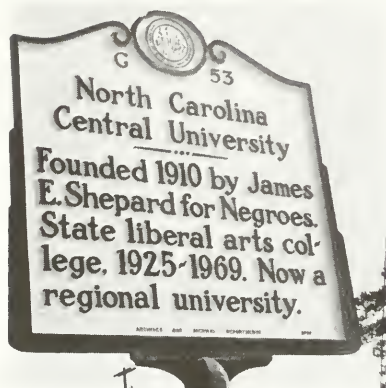
**Religious Activities:** Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

**Family:** Married Lessie (Covington) Fort, December 5, 1959. Children: Clarke and Lezlie.





## NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY



North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, celebrated the 1984-1985 academic year as its Diamond Anniversary Year. The university now looks confidently toward a new millenium as it enters the last quarter of its own first century.

For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man. James E. Shepard was the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister; a trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement of his era. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the young Shepard began

to speak of his dream of an institution which would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's black churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." The Durham of the early 1900s had a population of some 18,000 persons, and was served by four railroads. The association offered to Shepard a 25-acre site, one-half mile outside the existing city limits.

With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York, and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name **Chautauqua** had its origins in the Sunday School movement, and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series.

During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students; three students graduated from the school's Commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs (all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek, and Bible) in the following curricula: Normal, Teacher Training, College Preparatory, Classical Course for the A.B. degree, General Science Course for the B.S. degree and Chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses offered ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control.





In the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school and of seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step, making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927, under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association, for pre-medical training, and most of the South's state departments of education.

In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College Board of Trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of law, pharmacy, and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall; the School of Law was established in 1940; and the School of Library Science in 1941. The pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession.

By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, fully-accredited, highly respected, and the alma-mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni.

An interim committee (Dr. Albert E. Manley, Miss Rugh G. Rush, and Dr. Albert L. Turner) directed the affairs of the institution until the accession of Dr. Alfonso Elder as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment, and significant development in academic programs.

Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as President by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Vice-President William Jones, Graduate Dean Helen G. Edmonds, and Professor William H. Brown were the institution's interim administrators until July, 1967, when Dr. Albert N. Whiting became President.

Dr. Whiting directed continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs. Those included programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music, and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College at Durham became North Carolina Central University.

In 1972, all of North Carolina's senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title was changed from President to Chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983.

Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, named as Acting Chancellor of North Carolina Central University by UNC President William C. Friday. Chancellor Walker's interim tenure is now in its third year. Since 1983, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in Public Administration, revised its

master's degree programs library and information science and in business administration, and added a baccalaureate program in computer science.

In the fall of 1984, North Carolina Central University's full-time-equivalent enrollment of 3,964 included 3,669 undergraduates (2,977 full-time), 560 graduate students (117 full-time), and 323 law students (265 full-time). They were enrolled in five schools (Undergraduate and Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, School of Business, School of Law, and School of Library Science).

Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the President of Virginia Union University, the Chancellor of Winston-Salem State University, and college professors throughout the United States; also alumni are five members of the North Carolina General Assembly, the former mayors of Atlanta and Raleigh, and a host of distinguished public servants at all levels of government. Graduates of North Carolina Central University include presidents of banks and other corporate entities; school superintendents, principals, and administrators in many states; performing artists; professional athletes; and representatives of most of the professions.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

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Dr. Helen Edmonds .....	Durham
Mrs. Evelyn E. Shaw .....	Fayetteville
Bernard Allen .....	Raleigh
Alfred J. Whitesides, Jr.....	Asheville

**Class of 1989**

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Dr. Charles V. Holland .....	Raleigh
Victor S. Bryant, Jr.....	Durham
J. Richard Futrell, Jr. ....	Rocky Mount
David Stith .....	Durham
Walter S. Tucker.....	Winston-Salem

**Ex Officio**

Michael Mattocks, President .....	
Student Government Association.....	Durham



**TYRONZA R. RICHMOND****Chancellor-North Carolina Central University**

**Early Years:** Born in Memphis, Tennessee, on January 27, 1940, to Basil and Deolia (Echols) Richmond.

**Education:** Melrose High School; Fisk University, 1962, B.A.; American University, 1967, M.A.; Purdue University, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, North Carolina Central University.

**Organizations:** Rotary Club; Durham Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards:** Commission on Jobs and Economic Growth, Vice Chairman; Goals and Policy Board; Inroads Board of Directors.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Joseph, AME.

**Family:** Married, Carol Kelly of Indianapolis, Indiana, June 27, 1964. Children: Mark and Kelly.





## NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS



When, in 1965, the North Carolina School of the Arts opened its doors to just over 200 students, it had already broken new ground as the nation's first state-supported residential school for the performing arts. Just two years earlier Governor Terry Sanford encouraged the state's General Assembly to pass legislation supporting such an endeavor. By an act of the General Assembly in 1963, the School was opened under the leadership of its first president, the late Dr. Vittorio Giannini, eminent American composer.

Today, NCSA is a formidable presence in the competitive world of arts institutions and stands, as it has throughout its 20-year history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure the School more than doubled its faculty and enrollment.

Composer Robert Suderburg served as chancellor from 1974-1983. Suderburg promoted and extended the School's statewide performance/workshop programs in the public schools and helped diversify summer program offerings.

During the 1983-84 academic year Dr. Lawrence Hart, retired Dean of Music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, became the acting chancellor.

In 1984 Dr. Jane Elizabeth Milley was appointed chancellor. Dr. Milley's tenure thus far has seen the birth of a new extension program - the Adult Center for Arts Enrichment - and has also developed a comprehensive, long-range plan focused on the educational programs.

With a current enrollment of 729 full-time students, NCSA also served more than 900 additional students in 1984-85 in special extension programs including summer session, the pre-professional programs in dance and drama, the community music school, and the international programs.

Of the 729 full-time students enrolled in 1984-85, 479 were college, 218 high school, 15 special, and 17 graduate program students.

Since opening its doors 20 years ago, NCSA is still the only major arts training institution of its kind offering instruction in dance, drama, music, and design and production, with a complimentary academic program.

Students, selected through strict admission standards requiring an audition or submission of a portfolio, work toward a Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Fine Arts in dance, drama, or design and production. NCSA's masters program offers intensive training in costume and set design and construction, lighting, stage management, and technical direction.

Students are selected based on their ability to show potential for professional success. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, accredited academic courses in math, the sciences, social sciences, and humanities are required. On the secondary level, students in the School's dance, music, and visual arts programs work toward a North Carolina high school diploma.



In 1983 NCSA opened the now renowned Stevens Center for the Performing Arts, a 1,380 seat auditorium which has quickly become pivotal in Winston-Salem's bid to return culture and nightlife to its downtown area.

NCSA and its faculty, recognized artists and professional performers themselves, considered performing experience vital to the training of young artists. Students produce and perform in more than 300 events annually to more than 60,000 people, in the Stevens Center and on-campus theaters.

The opportunity to perform across North Carolina and in Europe is also available through NCSA. Through the touring program, students take more than 200 performances and educational services to public schools and community arts organizations around the state each year. Each summer, young musicians study with master artists and perform before international audiences in Germany, Italy and Switzerland with the International Music Program. Dance students also study and perform abroad each summer. The Community Music School offers teaching experience to advanced students and educational opportunity to community members of all ages. This fall, the newest NCSA extension program, the Adult Center for Arts Enrichment, will open its doors with classes in symphonic listening, community theater management, and more.

NCSA alumni speak best of the School's success. Since 1972, School of Drama alumni have appeared in more than 40 Broadway and regional theater productions, 15 major motion pictures, and 25 major television productions. Tom Hulee was nominated in 1985 for an Academy Award for his performance in "Amadeus." Six alumni have recurring roles in network soap operas. In music, bass-baritone John Cheek appears in each season with the Metropolitan Opera. Gianna Rolandi is a star of the New York City Opera. Richard Buckley conducts the Oakland Symphony and Kirk Trevor the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra. Mel Fomlinson is premier danseur with the New York City Ballet and Edward Stierle became the second American in history to win the prestigious Prix de Lausanne Gold Medal for ballet in 1985.

In its brief history, the North Carolina School of the Arts has rapidly advanced to the top of the world's arts institutions. Top flight performing arts companies continue to look to NCSA for the best in trained, professional artists.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

Herman Blumenthal.....	Charlotte
Jean S. Brayboy.....	Charlotte
Mrs. James S. Ficklen, Jr. ....	Greenville
Eldridge C. Hanes.....	Winston-Salem
Mrs. Dan K. Moore .....	Raleigh
Gerhardt Zimmerman.....	Raleigh

**Class of 1989**

Mrs. Kent H. Graham.....	Winston-Salem
Mrs. Jane S. McColl.....	Charlotte
Hon. Patric Dorsey.....	Raleigh
Mrs. Mary D.B.T. Semans.....	Durham
Ben T. Craig .....	North Wilkesboro
Louis C. Stephens.....	Greensboro

**Ex Officio**

Philip Rabe, President	
Student Advisory Council.....	Winston-Salem



**JANE ELIZABETH MILLEY**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born May 20, 1940.

**Education:** Boston University, 1961, B. Mus.; Columbia University, 1966, M.A. (Music); Boston University, 1968-1974, M.A. (Piano and Musicology); Syracuse University, 1977, Ph. D. (Higher and Post Secondary Education Administration); Claremont Higher Education Management Institute, Claremont Graduate School, 1978; Higher Educational Management Institute, Management Development and Training Program.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, NC School of the Arts, 1984-; Arts Advisor to the Chancellor, California State University System, 1984-; Consultant, Chamber Music of America, 1983-; Dean, School of Fine Arts and Professor of Music California State University, 1982-84 (Interim Dean, 1981-82; Associate Dean 1980-81); Division Dean, School of Humanities and Fine Arts, Sacramento City College, 1977-1980; Director, Arts and Sciences Program, Elmira College, 1974-75; Assistant Professor of Music, Elmira College, 1969-1975; Music Instructor, Elmira College, 1967-70; Music Instructor, Foxhollow School, 1966.

**Organizations:** Cultural Affairs Committee, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1984-; NC Association of Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors, 1984-; Vice President, A.A.U.P., Elmira College, 1973.

**Boards and Commissions:** International Council of Fine Arts Deans, 1984-; President California Council of Fine Arts Deans, 1983-84; panelist, California Arts Council 1979-84.

**Literary Works:** "The Arts - An Essential Ingredient in Higher Education," 1984; "Conversations with ...," 1984; An Investigation of Case Study as an Approach to Program Evaluation," *ERIC Clearinghouse of Higher Education Collection*, 1979; "Program Evaluation and Research," *Professional Development Through Growth Contacts Handbook*, Gordon College, 1979, third edition, 1980.



## NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY



On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the act which authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and the statewide farmers' movement had convinced the legislature of the need to transfer the funds received by the State under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A. and M. College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors were officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics, and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade the resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908) a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers, both men and women. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916) and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923 a major reorganization of the administration of the College was begun, and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles, and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

In the midst of the Depression the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote economy and to prevent unnecessary duplication among the three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the Consolidated University, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice president, continued as chief administrative officer at State College. Among the consequences of consolidation were the phasing out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic





Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of '09, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multi-million dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-1959), and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged, as the enrollment passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975) and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the School was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself was changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

NCSU's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton became Chancellor in the fall of 1982 as NCSU's tenth chief administrative officer.

North Carolina State University is one of the nation's major public universities and shares the distinctive character of Land-Grant state universities nationally - broad academic offerings, extensive public service, national and international activities, and large-scale extension and research programs.

The University is organized in nine schools and the Graduate School. The nine schools are Agriculture and Life Sciences, Design, Education, Engineering, Forest Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles, and Veterinary Medicine. In addition, a complex of division, institutes, and centers provides for a wide range of special academic, research, and extension programs.

Academic programs are offered in 88 fields leading to baccalaureate degrees, 76 master's degree fields and 48 fields leading to doctoral level degrees.

Research activities span a broad spectrum of about 700 scientific, technological and scholarly endeavors.

Extension organizations in each of the 100 counties in North Carolina and in the Cherokee Indian Reservation assist in carrying the University's teaching and applied research programs throughout the State. The diversity of these programs spans such fields as agriculture, design, education, forestry, engineering, humanities, marine science, textiles, urban affairs, and veterinary medicine.

The University has approximately 5,600 employees. There are 2,600 faculty and other academic personnel, including 1,400 graduate faculty and 220 adjunct faculty.

There are 150 campus buildings on the central campus of 623 acres. In addition the University has acquired an adjacent property of 780 acres which will allow expansion. It has 88,000 acres on a statewide basis, including one research and endowment forest of 78,000 acres. Near the main campus are research farms; biology and ecology sites; genetics, horticulture and floriculture nurseries; forests; and areas such as Carter-Finley Stadium, which together comprise about 2500 acres.

The University's Wolfpack athletic teams are well-known nationally. The basketball team won national championships in 1974 and again in 1983. The football team has been the Atlantic Coast Conference champion five times and co-champion twice and has won five bowl games. Numerous NC State athletes have won NCAA titles, national championships, and international honors, including medals in the last four Olympic Games in which the United States has competed. The Wolfpack women's intercollegiate cross-country team won national championships in 1979 and 1980. A NC State woman was the first woman to win the coveted ACC "Athlete of the Year" award in 1980, and she won it again in 1981 for her performances in distance running. A Wolfpack athlete won the first women's NCAA individual cross-country championship in 1981. The women's basketball and swimming teams have also ranked nationally.

North Carolina State University is one of the three Research Triangle Universities along with Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the 30-mile triangle formed by the three universities is the 5,000-acre Research Triangle Park, the Research Triangle Institute (a Universities' subsidiary), and the Triangle Universities Computation Center, a central facility for the extensive computing activities of the institutions.

NC State's enrollment reached more than 24,000 in the 1985 fall semester. There are 16,700 students in undergraduate degree programs, 3,200 in graduate degree programs, and more than 3,000 lifelong education students in various categories. The combined undergraduate and graduate enrollments by school are Agriculture and Life Science — 3,433; Design — 601; Education — 1,188; Engineering — 6,104; Forest Resources — 762; Humanities and Social Sciences — 4,282; Physical and Mathematical Sciences — 2,475; Textiles — 1,041; and Veterinary Medicine — 239. The total student population includes approximately 1,900 black students, 700 other minority students, and 8,700 female students. Students at State come from 49 states and 90 countries. The international enrollment is a distinctive feature of the institution since its more than 840 international students give it a decidedly cosmopolitan atmosphere.

North Carolina State University is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap. Moreover, North Carolina State University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black students.

NCSU is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the International University Consortium for Telecommunications in Learning, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities, and the Cooperating Raleigh Colleges.

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Clarence Lightner .....	Raleigh
T. Baxter Williams .....	Currituck

**Class of 1989**

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Troy A. Doby, Sr. ....	Raleigh
John N. Gregg .....	Valley Forge, PA
Daniel C. Gunter .....	Gastonia
Gerald H. Long .....	Winston-Salem
Edward I. Weisiger .....	Charlotte

**Ex Officio**

Arthur (Jay) Everette, President, Student Government Association .....	Raleigh
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**BRUCE ROBERT POULTON**

## Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Yonkers, New York, March 7, 1927, to Alfred Vincent and Ella Marie (Scanlon) Poulton.

**Education:** Rutgers University, 1950, B.S. with honors (Animal Science); Rutgers University, 1952, M.A. (Nutrition); Rutgers University, 1956, Ph.D. (Endocrinology).

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, NC State University, 1982-; Chancellor, University System of New Hampshire, 1975-1982; Dean, School of Lifelong Learning, University System of New Hampshire, 1977-1982; Executive Administration Assistant to James B. Longley, Governor of Maine; Vice President, University of Maine, 1971-75; Dean, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture and Director, Maine Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, 1968-71; Director, University of Maine at Bangor, 1967-68; Chairman, Graduate Faculty and Director, Graduate (Ph.D) Program in Nutrition, University of Maine, 1960-61; Department Chairman, Animal and Veterinary Sciences, University of Maine, 1958-66.

**Organizations:** American Association for the Advancement of Science; Senator, National Association of College and University Research Administration (Voluntary Support Council; Council on Research Policy and Graduate Education; Marine Division Committee on Federal Legislation); former President, Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities; Executive Committee, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Watauga Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Trustees, NC State University Endowment; Trustee, Aubrey Lee Brooks Foundation; Director, Microelectronics Center of NC; Director, Research Triangle Institute; National Panel for Women in Higher Education Leadership, American Council on Education; Marine Science Advisory Commission; Governor's Council on Economic Development; Chairman, Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee of NC; Chairman, Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee for New Hampshire, 1975-1982; former Chairman, Board of Governors, US General Staff and Command College.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1944-46.

**Honors:** Honorary Doctor of Laws, University System of New Hampshire, 1982; Alpha Zeta; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; Ford Foundation and American Council on Education in Academic Administration Fellow; Distinguished Service Citation, Maine Partners of the Alliance, Agency for International Development; Distinguished Service to Agriculture, Maine State Department of Agriculture; Outstanding Achievement Citations, Maine and New Hampshire Legislatures; Governor's Distinguished Service Award, State of Maine; American Institute of Nutrition; Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology; British Nutrition Society; *Who's Who in America*; *Who's Who in Higher Education*; *Who's Who in the World* (4th edition); International Scholars Directory; Distinguished Alumni Award, Rutgers University.

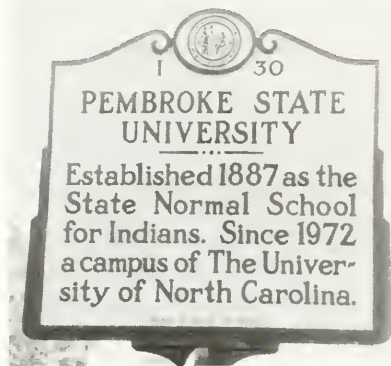
**Literary Works:** *Chancellor's Newsletter*, NC State University; regular public higher education articles, *New Hampshire Magazine*; "What Constitutes a Truly Professional Personnel Program," *Journal of College and University Personnel Association*, vol. 28, no.3, 1977; "The Professional Physical Plant Administrator's Role in the Future," 1976; *The Activity of the Pituitary-Adrenal Cortex Axis During Pregnancy and Lactation*; numerous scientific publications and abstracts.

**Family:** Married, Elizabeth Charlotte Jerothe, August 26, 1950. Children: Randall Lee, Jeffrey Jon, Cynthia Sue, and Peter Gregory.





## PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY



In 1887 the General Assembly of North Carolina authorized establishing a normal (teacher-training) school for Indians in Robeson County. This legislation was sponsored by Robeson County Representative Hamilton McMillan of Red Springs.

For this school the state legislature appropriated \$500, and designated it for "the payment of services rendered for teaching and for no other purpose." It was the responsibility of the Indian people themselves to raise funds for land acquisition and to construct a building.

The Rev. W.L. Moore, an Indian leader, headed this task and also was president of the first board of trustees of the school. To help the cause, he contributed \$200 of his own funds.

The first college building, a two-story wooden structure, was located on a one-acre site a mile from the present location for a cost of \$8. The original building would have cost about \$1,000 had not the Indian people donated so much of their labor and material.

This Croatan Normal School opened its doors in the fall of 1887 with an enrollment of 15 students, the first state-supported school of any type for Robeson Indians. From this modest beginning Pembroke State University has emerged.

Because W.L. Moore had completed four years of normal school prior to moving to Robeson County, he was elected to be the first principal and teacher, a position he filled for the next three years.

In 1889 the General Assembly increased the appropriation to \$1,000, and this level of support was continued for many years.

In 1909 the school was moved to Pembroke, center of the Lumbee Indian community.

In 1911 the General Assembly changed the name of the school to Indian Normal School of Robeson County, and in 1913 renamed it the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. The school's property was also deeded to the State Board of Education, which was also given the authority to appoint its Board of Trustees.

The first surge of progress for the school came during the superintendency of Professor T.C. Henderson (1918-22) when the faculty was increased, new high school courses offered, vocational courses introduced, and a summer school begun.

In 1921, through the efforts of Judge L.R. Varser of Lumberton, a member of the State Legislature, the state appropriated \$75,000 for the construction of a brick auditorium-classroom building. This structure, completed in 1923, is known as Old Main, a building revered by the Indians because of its meaning in their educational development. This building was partially destroyed by fire in 1973, but a modern structure was rebuilt inside the original brick walls. The new Old Main was rededicated in 1980.

In 1924 the high school was accredited by the State Board of Education. Until 1926 only elementary and high school courses were offered, but in that year the phasing out of the elementary offerings was begun.

In the early 1930s, college classes were started, and by 1938 three full years of college work were available. A fourth year of college work was added in 1939 with the first college degrees being conferred in June, 1940.

In keeping with this college status, the State Legislature in 1941 renamed the school Pembroke State College for Indians. In 1949, the name was shortened to Pembroke State College.

Until 1945 only Robeson County Indians were eligible for admission to Pembroke State College, but in that year the Legislature authorized admission of all Indians.

With the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in 1954, Pembroke State was opened to all qualified applicants without regard to race or national origin.

The General Assembly granted regional university status to the institution in 1969, automatically changing the name to Pembroke State University.

In 1972 Pembroke State University became a constituent institution of the 16-campus University of North Carolina System.



Old Main Building, the first brick building on campus, was constructed in 1923.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES****Class of 1987**

Wayne Evans .....	Lauringburg
James H. Hammonds.....	Lumberton
Dennis Lowery.....	Charlotte
John L. McLean .....	Lumberton
Grady G. Oxendine.....	Pembroke
Willie Thomas.....	Lauringburg

**Class of 1989**

Murchinson B. Biggs.....	Lumberton
M. Carr Gibson .....	Lumberton
Ira Pate Lowry.....	Pembroke
Faye Lewis Ostrem .....	Lumberton
Rev. Julian Ransom.....	Pembroke
Rosa M. Winfree .....	Charlotte

**Ex Officio**

William Campbell, President, Student Government Association.....	Rowland
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**PAUL RONALD GIVENS**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Wellsburg, West Virginia, November 16, 1923, to George and Anna Givens (both deceased).

**Education:** West Virginia High School; Graceland College, (Iowa), A.A., 1943; George Peabody College, B.A., (Psychology, Sociology, and Biology), 1948; M.A., (Psychology), 1979; Vanderbilt University, 1953, Ph.D. (Psychology).

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Pembroke State University, 1979-; Teacher, Lawrence College (Appleton, Wisconsin), 1950-1952.

**Organizations:** Member, Omicron Delta Kappa, ATO Fraternity.

**Boards and Commissions:** Past President of Mental Health Association and United Way Board of Directors (Decatur, Illinois); Mayors Advisory Committee (Ithaca, New York). Author of Textbooks and many scholarly articles.

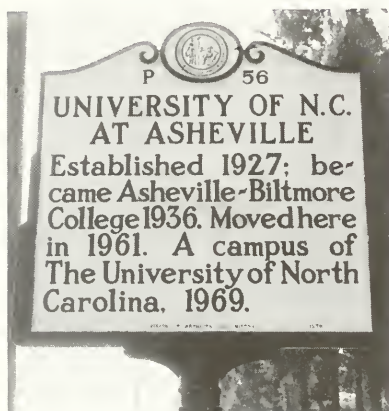
**Honors:** Performing Arts Center, Pembroke State University named in his honor, May 11, 1985; "Tarheel of the Week," *Raleigh News and Observer*, **December, 1983.**

**Military Service:** Served in US Navy, 1943-1945.

**Family:** Married Lee Janssen, of Glidden, Iowa, December 20, 1945. Children: Gregg, Stan W., Rodney P., and Deborah G. Baumann.



## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA — ASHEVILLE



The University of North Carolina at Asheville has grown from a community junior college to a high-quality liberal arts university with strong programs such as the "humanities core," health promotion and wellness, teacher education and undergraduate research.

Since 1980 UNCA's enrollment has grown 40 percent, making it the fastest-growing campus in the UNC system and one of the nation's fastest-growing public campuses. Much of that growth has been due to new strengths in computer science, management, accounting, communications, environmental studies, atmospheric science, and industrial and engineering management.

UNCA was originally established as Buncombe County Junior College in 1927 and was housed in the basement of a public school. Five changes of name, four different patterns of educational organization, and several shifts of location followed - until the college became a campus of the consolidated University of North Carolina on July 1, 1969.

After Buncombe County Junior College was established, the Asheville City School Board also started the College of the City of Asheville. The two colleges operated as free public institutions until 1930, when a financial crisis forced the city college to close and the county college to begin charging tuition. The name of the latter was changed to Biltmore Junior College, which became, in effect, the successor to both institutions. For three years the faculty exercised control of the school, but on Jan. 11, 1934, they turned their authority over to a newly-selected board of trustees. A charter was secured under the name of Biltmore College. In 1936 control passed to the Asheville City School Board, and the name was once again changed, this time to Asheville-Biltmore College, the name by which the institution was known until 1969.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the institution remained a local junior college under joint city and county control. In 1955, the General Assembly of North Carolina voted a modest appropriation for its support, increasing the amount two years later. Under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act, Asheville-Biltmore College was the first institution to qualify as a state-supported community college, with a board of trustees appointed by the Governor, the City Council, the County Board of Commissioners, and the city and county boards of education.

Vigorous development of the college began in 1958, when the voters approved a \$500,000 bond issue for capital funds for the college. This sum, plus funds allocated by the state, enabled the institution to acquire a 157-acre tract in north Asheville. The first two buildings on this new campus were completed and occupied in the fall of 1961. In that same year, area voters approved a \$750,000 bond issue, which was matched with state funds to construct five additional buildings.



On July 1, 1963, Asheville-Biltmore College became a state senior college under the control of a new board of trustees. This board, believing that the college should have a residential character, petitioned the General Assembly for dormitories, which were first occupied in 1967. In that same year, after visits from committees of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Asheville-Biltmore became a fully accredited senior college.

As early as 1962, Asheville-Biltmore College had expressed the goal of becoming a campus of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1966 the Board of Trustees of the college passed a resolution stating its intention to see the school become the University of North Carolina at Asheville. After two years of discussion, a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University visited Asheville in April, 1968 to determine whether the college should be incorporated into the University of North Carolina. Their findings were favorable and were adopted by the full Board of Trustees on Dec. 2, 1968. Subsequently, the State Board of Higher Education endorsed the proposal, which was then submitted to the General Assembly. The General Assembly gave its approval, and on July 1, 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville, one of six campuses of the Consolidated University. On July 1, 1972, the 10 remaining state-supported senior institutions were merged into one statewide, multi-campus system, making the University of North Carolina at Asheville one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina.



"D. Hiden Ramsey Library"

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**Ex Officio**

Neal D. Rhoades, Student Government Association .....	Asheville
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**DAVID G. BROWN**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Chicago, Illinois, February 19, 1936 to Wendell J. and Margaret (James) Brown.

**Education:** Denison University, 1958, A.B. (Economics); Princeton University, 1960, M.A.; Princeton University, 1961, Ph.D. (Economics).

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, UNC-Asheville; former President, Transylvania University; former Provost and Executive Vice President, Miami University, Ohio; former Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Drake University, 1967-70; intern, Academic Administration of American Council of Education, University of Minnesota, 1966-67; Assistant and Associate Professor of Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961-66 (Director, Academic Labor Market Study; General College Advisor); faculty, St. Augustine's College and NC Central University, 1961-66; research assistant, Industrial Relations Center, Princeton University, summers 1959-60.

**Organizations:** Omicron Delta Kappa; Phi Delta Kappa; Beta Gamma Sigma; Phi Kappa Phi Blue Key; Association of American Colleges (Commission on National Affairs); University Autonomy, 1977; Chairman, Ohio Provost, 1971-78; American Association for Higher Education (Chairman, 1981-82); National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges (Chairman, Academic Affairs Council, 1975; Executive Committee, 1978-80).

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Higher Education Colloquium; American Council on Education (Chairman, Council of Chief Academic Officers, 1979-80); former Chairman, National Council of Land Grant Provosts.

**Honors:** Phi Beta Kappa; Ace Fellow, American Council of Education; "100 Young Leaders in Higher Education," *Ace Magazine*; Tanner Teaching Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965; Harold Dobbs Fellow, 1960-61; research grants from UNC Research Council, National Science Foundation, US Office of Education, and Carnegie Foundation.

**Literary Works:** *The Academic Deanship; Leadership Vitality Workbook*, 1979; *The Market for College Teachers*, 1965; *The Mobile Professors*, 1967; numerous articles in professional journals.

**Family:** Married, Eleanor Rosene, August 16, 1958. Children: Alison and Dirksen.



## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA — CHAPEL HILL



When the framers of North Carolina's first state constitution wrote in 1776 that "all useful learning" should be "duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities," they could not have envisioned just how successfully that charge would be met during the next two centuries at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Chartered in 1789, the year of George Washington's first inauguration, the University at Chapel Hill was the first state university in the nation to open its doors - in 1795 -and was the only public university in the nation to award degrees to students in the eighteenth century.

The charter called for a central location in the state, and the place chosen was called New Hope Chapel, now Chapel Hill, where several Colonial roads converged. Legends hold that William Richardson Davie chose the location, and a massive tree, now called the Davie Poplar and still a campus landmark, helps keep the tale alive although Davie was not on the site selection committee. But it is fact that Davie, the state's grand master of Masons, laid the cornerstone for Old East, the University's first building and the oldest state university building in the United States, on October 12, 1793.

The University of North Carolina opened its doors on January 15, 1795, and a month later its first student, Hinton James, arrived by foot. By March 1, there were 41 students and two professors.

The University survived political apathy and poverty to emerge as a major university. The natural sciences were given equal status with classical studies in 1815, leading the nation's first state university to other firsts. In the 1820s Denison Olmsted and Elisha Mitchell prepared and published reports of the nation's first geological survey, an initial act of service to the state. From 1827-31 UNC President Joseph Caldwell made the nation's first astronomical observations from his study in South Building, and in 1832 he built the first observatory at a state university in North America.

The University prospered, and by 1860 only Yale University had a greater enrollment. Then came the War Between the States. UNC-CH was one of the Few Southern universities to stay open, but Reconstruction caused it to close (1870-75) for the only time in its history.

After reopening, the University added programs that enhanced its status as a major university. In 1876 it announced a program of graduate studies leading toward post-baccalaureate degrees. In 1877 it became the first university to open a summer school for teachers. In 1879 it began medical and pharmaceutical studies. In 1881 it received its first regular legislative appropriation for maintenance. In 1885 it introduced a regular program for the preparation of teachers. In 1892 William Rand Kenan, Jr., working in the University laboratory of Dr. Francis P. Venable, participated in research that identified calcium carbide and developed a formula for making acetylene gas from





Old East, the nation's oldest state university building, still serves as a residential hall.



it. Dr. Venable was president of the University from 1900 to 1914. In 1894 the previously semi-independent School of Law was incorporated into the administrative structure. In 1897 the first women students were admitted. At the turn of the twentieth century, the University had 512 students and a faculty of 35. It had an undergraduate college, a department for the education of teachers, and the beginnings of Schools of Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy. It had awarded master's degrees and seven Ph.D.'s.

The first three decades of the twentieth century were periods of significant growth. Enrollment increased to approximately 1,000 in 1915. Library extension services began in 1902. The School of Education was established in 1913, and the Bureau of Extension, organized in 1913, extended the resources of the University to the people of the state on a regular basis. The endowed Kenan professorships fund was established in 1917, giving incentive for the faculty to excel in teaching, research, and service to the University. In 1919 the School of Commerce was established (now the School of Business Administration). The Graduate School was reorganized in 1920. The School of Public Welfare, an outgrowth of the Department of Sociology, began in 1920; its name was changed to the School of Social Work in 1950. The University was elected to membership in the Association of American Universities in 1922. The University of North Carolina Press was incorporated in 1922. A School of Engineering was organized in 1922 - later to be moved to North Carolina State upon the creation of the Consolidated University. The Institute for Research in Social Science was organized in 1924. By 1930 there was a student body in excess of 2,600 and a faculty of 222 full- and 85 part-time members. The University was organized to conduct teaching, study, and research at undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels in twelve colleges and schools and in twenty-one departments.

The Consolidation Act of 1931 joined the University with the Woman's College at Greensboro and North Carolina State College at Raleigh under a single Board of Trustees of one hundred members charged with making allocation of functions among the three constituent institutions. The offices of the Consolidated University were located in Chapel Hill with President Frank P. Graham of the University becoming the first president of the Consolidated University.

Also in 1931 the School of Library Science was established and the Institute of Government was founded. (It became an official part of the University in 1942.) In 1936 the School of Public Health was established. In 1940 the Naval ROTC unit was established and in 1947 it was joined by the Air Force ROTC unit.

Legislative appropriations and authorizations in 1947 initiated the Division of Health Affairs, which was formally organized in 1949 with Schools of Dentistry and Nursing added to the existing Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Public Health. The opening of North Carolina Memorial Hospital in 1952 provided clinical facilities for the Schools.

The Division of Academic Affairs also was being enhanced. The Morehead Building and Planetarium, the first owned by a U.S. university, was completed in 1949, and the next year the School of Journalism was started. In 1958 the William Hayes Ackland Memorial Art Museum was completed, and in 1959 the University was one of the first to install a large computer system.

From one building, 100 students and two professors during its first year, Carolina has grown now to 162 permanent buildings, 21,000 students, and 1,900 full-time

faculty teaching in more than 100 fields. Its living alumni total more than 165,000, some 40 percent of whom graduated within the last 15 years. The University's alumni are leaders in state and national government, including 31 North Carolina governors and a president of the United States - James K. Polk. Also represented are Academy Award and Pulitzer Prize winners, such as Louise Fletcher, Vermont Royster, and Jeff MacNelly, and television news personalities including Roger Mudd and Charles Kuralt. Other outstanding alumni in the arts include the late novelist Thomas Wolfe, the late playwright Paul Green, and actor Andy Griffith.

In 1971 the organization of higher education in North Carolina was modified substantially. All four-year institutions of higher education in the State including the North Carolina School of the Arts were placed under a single governing board and a single president. The governing board, called the Board of Governors, was assigned authority to conduct all legal affairs and establish all basic policies for The University of North Carolina as a multi-institutional university.

The University has been recognized for the quality of its graduate programs in every national survey conducted in the past third of this century. The recent national survey of graduate programs published by the National Academy of Sciences indicated that Chapel Hill was ranked 18th in the nation and first in the South.

Several recent national surveys rate Carolina among the top 10 universities in the nation. The University's 3 million volume library system is ranked first in the Southeast and 18th in the U.S. and Canada by the Association of Research Libraries. The system includes the main Davis Library (opened in 1984), Wilson Library, the House Undergraduate Library and the Health Sciences Library plus another 12 school or departmental libraries. The extensive North Carolina, Southern Historical, and Rare Book collections are in the Wilson Library.

The University that opened its doors in 1795 with a typical eighteenth century American college curriculum is the largest, most comprehensive institution in North Carolina, both in the range of its programs at all levels and in the breadth of its specialized research and public service programs. The University's 14 colleges and schools provide instruction in more than 100 fields, offering 69 bachelor's, 88 master's, 59 doctoral and four professional degrees.

It has more than remained faithful to its founding fathers' charge to duly encourage and promote all useful learning for the betterment of humanity.

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Ms Patricia Wallace, President, Student Government Association.....	Chapel Hill
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**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FORDHAM III**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born November 28, 1926, in Greensboro, Guilford County, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Columbus Fordham Jr.

**Education:** UNC, Certificate in Medicine, 1949; Harvard University, M.D., 1951.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Dean, School of Medicine, UNC-CH, 1971-79; Vice Chancellor, Health Affairs, UNC-CH, 1977-80.

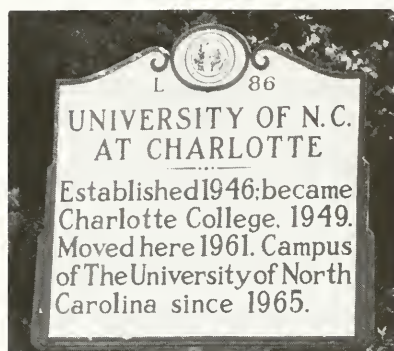
**Boards and Commissions:** Member, Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; Distinguished Service Member, Association of American Medical Colleges; Fellow, American College of Physicians; Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine; Society of Medical Administration; American Society of Nephrology; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of University Professors; Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; New York Academy Sciences; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; Durham-Orange Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Society of Sigma Xi; Order of the Golden Fleece; Central Selection Committee, John Motley Morehead Foundation. Chairman, AAMC Council of Deans, 1978-79 and AAMC Southern Regional Deans, 1972-73, 1975-76; Woodrow Wilson Visiting Fellow, 1979.

**Honors:** Author, numerous articles ranging from scientific papers to editorials on health policy.

**Family:** Married Barbara Byrd of Greensboro. Children: Pamela Fordham Richey, Susan Fordham Crowell and Betsy Fordham Templeton.



## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA — CHARLOTTE



The University of North Carolina at Charlotte was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1965. The legislation made Charlotte College, UNCC's predecessor institution, the fourth campus of the consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1972, the University of North Carolina system was restructured, and UNCC became one of the 16 public senior institutions composing the system.

UNCC can trace its lineage to 1946 with the establishment of the Charlotte Center of the University of North Carolina. The center became Charlotte College in 1949. Offering a

junior college curriculum, the College operated under the Charlotte Board of School Commissioners until 1958 when it became a part of the North Carolina community college system. In 1963, Charlotte College became a four-year institution.

Dr. D.W. Colvard was elected the first chancellor of the Charlotte campus on January 28, 1966. Dr. E.K. Fretwell Jr. became the second chancellor on January 1, 1979.

The University is composed of the College of Liberal Arts and five professional colleges: Architecture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Nursing.

Enrollment passed the 10,000 mark in the fall of 1982 and now is approximately 10,500. The institution offers a broad range of undergraduate and a growing number of master's degree programs.

UNCC has become somewhat unique because of its role in developing its surrounding environment. This includes University Research Park, North Carolina's second such development and similar in concept to Research Triangle Park; University Memorial Hospital, a 130-bed facility; and University Place, a European-style mixed use development of housing, stores, restaurants, offices, theaters, and a hotel. The sum of all the parts is known as University City. The research park and the mixed-use development will create an endowment of more than \$10 million for the university.

Another unique aspect of the University is the scope of its outreach activities. These include continuing education; an Urban Institute to provide research and service to urban areas; the Center for International Studies, to help Charlotte relate to the growing number of international people and firms locating in the area; and a 100,000 watt public radio station, WFAE-FM.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte and its mission evolve through the interrelationships of its faculty, staff, students and their interaction with its peculiar historic and geographic context. It affirms the classical functions of an institution of higher education to preserve, generate, transmit and apply knowledge and understanding, and to foster and support a vital spirit of open inquiry and critical thinking.

In the spirit of that tradition, the University seeks to address the issues which face all men and women who live in a rapidly changing, technological society in which persons are in ever closer contact with one another. It addresses these issues by focusing concern on the quality of life available to present and succeeding generations, a concern with three primary attachments: individuals, environments and the values which





The Belk Tower and Carillon

undergird society. Thus, the University is oriented around the complementary ideas of: (1) increasing the capacity of individuals to live productive, satisfying and personally rewarding lives; (2) contributing to the development of intellectual, emotional, physical and social environments in which persons are supported and affirmed; and (3) focusing attention on the ideas and values which have shaped and are shaping civilization.

The University affirms the primacy of its obligation to assist persons in educating themselves to live productive lives through the application of practical knowledge and inquiring intellects. It recognizes its further obligation to assist people to live creatively within a framework of examined values and to live tolerantly in the knowledge that every person is inexorably joined with all other persons in the process of shaping the future.

The University likewise affirms its obligation to provide opportunities for persons to investigate and contribute to the greater understanding of our environ-

ments, construed in the broadest sense, and to encourage those developments which would enhance the quality and enjoyment of life.

Finally, the University affirms its obligation to provide opportunities for persons to examine their thoughts, attitudes and feelings in the light of the ideas and values which shape civilizations; to encourage individuals in the process of valuing; and to sensitize people to the importance of values in making personal and corporate decisions.

To apply itself to the tenets of its mission, the University recognizes that it must continue to involve itself with its total environment, that it must promote and protect the freedom which is essential for inquiring minds to grow and be productive, and above all, that it must assure that its own policies and practices reflect its firm belief in the value of persons.

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Ronald J. Terpak .....	Charlotte

**Ex Officio**

Joey R. Preston, President, Student Government Association .....	Charlotte
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**E.K. FRETWELL, JR.**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in New York, New York City, October 29, 1923, to E.K. and Jean Hosford Fretwell.

**Education:** Lincoln School, 1940; Wesleyan University, 1944, B.A. (with distinction); Harvard University, 1948, M.A. in Teaching; Columbia University, 1953, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1979; President SUNY College at Buffalo (N.Y.), 1967-78; Dean for Academic Development, City University of N.Y., 1964-67; Served in various positions in Higher Education, 1953-64; U.S. Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1945-47.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member, American Society for Public Administration; Academy of Political Science; Phi Delta Kappa; National Society for the Study of Education; American Association for Higher Education (President, 1964-65); American Association of State Colleges and Universities (President, 1978-79); Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Chairman of the Board, 1976-79); Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (President and Chairman of the Board, 1973-74); Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education (1973-79); American Association of State Colleges and Universities delegations to People's Republic of China (1975); Taiwan (1976); Cuba (1978) team leader, Vice Chairman, New York State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (1972-76). Member of Charlotte City Club; Charlotte Rotary Club (Downtown), and National Railway Historical Society.

**Honors:** Received Honorary Doctorate, Technical University of Wroclaw (Poland); Distinguished Alumnus Award, Wesleyan University; Carnegie Corporation grant; New York, State Association of Junior Colleges Man of the Year. Author of many articles on Higher Education.

**Religious Activities:** Member Presbyterian Church. Elder, First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York (intermittently 1969-78); Chairman, Worship Committee, (1975-78).

**Family:** Married Dorrie Shearer, August 25, 1951. Children: Barbara A., M.D.; Margaret Jean Cross; James Leonard; and Katharine Louise.



## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA — GREENSBORO



The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, located near the center of North Carolina and in the state's second largest city, has a strong tradition of academic excellence. As the State Normal and Industrial College (1891--1919), the North Carolina College for Women (1919-1932) and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-1963), the institution's concentration for many years was on the education of young women. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. With the change came an ex-

panded educational mission, as well, particularly at the graduate level.

Today, UNC-G offers undergraduates degrees in 90 areas, master's degrees in 72 concentrations and doctoral degrees in 13 areas of study.

Academically, the University consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, which contains 19 departments, and six professional schools (Business and Economics, Education, Home Economics, Music, Nursing and Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance). Walter Clinton Jackson Library has an open-stack collection of 1,574,631 items, including books, documents and microtext. The University's Residential College provides a program for freshmen and sophmores seeking an innovative learning environment. Interdepartmental studies are offered, along with an Honors Program.

Long known for its strength in the arts, UNC-G offers a broad performance program in theatre, music and dance. Studies in art are enriched by Weatherspoon Art Gallery, which houses the most outstanding permanent collection of contemporary art in the Southeast.

The University has a full-time faculty of 546 with 73.26 percent holding doctoral degrees. Today's total of faculty members and students contrasts greatly with the number at the institution's opening.

Chartered in 1891, UNC-G opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its campus in 1892 consisted of 10 acres and its original curriculum featured three departments, which offered courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. Among its earliest distinctions was that the institution was the first state-supported school for the education of women.

Leading that crusade for the education of women was Charles Duncan McIver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. Other pioneers in public school education- notably, Charles B. Aycock, Edwin A. Alderman and James Y. Joyner - came to Dr. McIver's assistance; but to him, more than any other individual, the institution owes its establishment.

In 1906, following the death of Dr. McIver, Dr. Julius I. Foust became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North

Carolina. At that time, the institution was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as teacher and vice president, was elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the Board of Trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor.

Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W.W. Pierson Jr. served as acting chancellor until July 1, 1957, when Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September 1960 after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell.

Dr. Otis Singletary became chancellor July 1, 1961. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. During the period of November 1964 to February 1966 while Dr. Singletary was on leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as acting chancellor.

Dr. Singletary returned and served as chancellor until his resignation on Nov. 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting chancellor and was appointed chancellor on Jan. 9, 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until his retirement to return to teaching in the summer of 1979, when Dr. William E. Moran became chancellor.



Since then, the UNC-G campus has grown to encompass 167 acres with 74 buildings. Those structures include 17 classroom buildings and 22 residence halls. Among the major capital improvement projects are the new Physical Activities Complex, scheduled to be completed and placed into use in fall semester of 1988, a proposed new Art Center and extensive renovations to the Dining Hall, Elliott University Center and residence halls.

On campus, UNC-G has ample opportunities for recreation, entertainment and social life. Elliott University Center sponsors concerts on a regular basis during the year. The University and Concert Lecture Series provides a year-long array of performances by major artists and performing groups. In addition to about 50 student organizations, eight social fraternities and six social sororities have either colonies or chapters in operation at the University.

UNC-G also is one of only five public or private institutions in the state which has a chapter

of Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honorary society that recognizes academic accomplishments in the liberal arts and sciences.

The University fields intercollegiate athletic teams in eight sports: men's and women's basketball, soccer, men's and women's tennis, volleyball and golf. The UNC-G soccer team claimed back-to-back national championships in 1982 and 1983, establishing the soccer program as a national powerhouse.



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**Ex Officio**

Michael F. Stewart, President,	
Student Government Association.....	Greensboro



**WILLIAM E. MORAN**

## Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in White Plains, New York, May 28, 1932, to Frank J. and Margaret Mary (Farrell) Moran.

**Education:** Princeton University, 1954, B.A.; Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration, 1959, M.B.A.; University of Michigan's Graduate School of Business, 1966, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1979-; Chancellor, UNC-G, 1979-; Chancellor, University of Michigan at Flint, 1971-1979; Assistant to the President, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1966-71; Administrative Staff, Harvard Business School, 1961-1963; Consultant, Booz, Allen & Hamilton (New York City), 1959-1961.

**Organizations:** Member, Rotary Club.

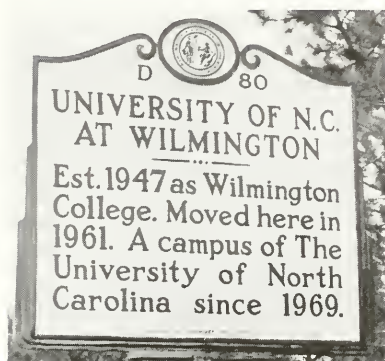
**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Navy, Gunnery Officer, Lieutenant JG (1945-1957).

**Honors:** Co-Author: "Managing Technical Manpower" (Series of six Articles on the modern role of the Technician); Author of numerous articles for Professional Journals on Higher Education, and several books.

**Family:** Married Barbara Carol Baillet, April 20, 1963. Children: Kathryn, Kevin, Colin, and Christian.



## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA — WILMINGTON



The University of North Carolina at Wilmington was founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, to provide the youth and adults of New Hanover County and Southeastern North Carolina an opportunity for two years of university parallel study, semiprofessional training and vocational-technical education at moderate expense.

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington is a community of scholars dedicated to teaching, learning, creating, and extending knowledge through research. Its objectives are to stimulate curiosity, imagination, and crea-

tivity; to communicate both general knowledge and the facts and concepts particular to various disciplines and professional programs; to foster clear thinking, rational decision-making, and fluent, accurate communication; and to develop skills appropriate to the various disciplines and professional programs.

The programs offered by the University include four-year programs leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees with the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the School of Education, and the School of Nursing; graduate programs leading to the Master of Education, the Master of Science, and the Master of Business Administration degrees; a variety of pre-professional programs; a two-year program leading to the Associate in Arts degree in Nursing (last class admitted 1984); and special programs in a variety of areas, including Marine Science Research, Army ROTC, and Continuing Education. Continuing and improving innovative programming in a comprehensive approach meets the wide-ranging needs of the region, the state, and the larger community.

Education on the college level first came to Wilmington in 1946 when a college center was established under the direction of the North Carolina College Conference and under the administration of the Directorate of Extension of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Some 250 students took courses during 1946-47. In 1947 a tax levy approved by the citizens of New Hanover County, and Wilmington College was brought into existence as a county institution under the control of the New Hanover County Board of Education. In 1948 Wilmington College was officially accredited by the North Carolina College Conference and became a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. In 1952 the institution was accredited as a junior college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

In 1958 New Hanover County voted to place the college under the Community College Act of the State of North Carolina, and the college became a part of the state system of higher education. Control passed from the New Hanover County Board of Education to a board of twelve trustees, eight appointed locally and four appointed by the governor of the state. The requirements for admission and graduation and the general academic standards of the college came under the supervision of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, and the college began to receive an appropriation from the state for operating expenses in addition to the local tax.

On July 1, 1963, by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Wilmington College became a senior college with a four-year curriculum, authorized to offer the bachelor's degree.

By vote of the Board of Trustees of The University of North Carolina in late 1968, with subsequent approval by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, and by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1969, Wilmington College became, on July 1, 1969, the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. It, and the institution in Asheville previously designated as Asheville-Biltmore College, became the fifth and sixth campuses of The University of North Carolina.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly in special session merged, without changing their names, the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the university. Thus The University of North Carolina now comprises 16 institutions.

On August 22, 1977, the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina authorized The University of North Carolina at Wilmington to offer its first graduate programs at the master's level.

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington is located in the southeastern part of the state on a 650-acre tract on State Highway 132 (College Road) midway between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean. The city of Wilmington is situated on the east bank of the Cape Fear River and is about 15 miles from Carolina Beach and 10 miles from Wrightsville Beach. The standard metropolitan area, of which Wilmington is a part, now has a population in excess of 97,400. Several main highways lead into the city, and commercial air service provides easy access to other metropolitan areas north, south, and west.

The spacious well-landscaped campus was first occupied by the University in 1961. The number of buildings has increased from three in 1961 to forty today. There are several athletic fields and ample space for parking.



Alderman Hall, one of the three original buildings.

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Bishop Ruben L. Speaks.....	Salisbury
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Justin Raphael.....	Wilmington
Bennie D. Schwartz .....	Wilmington

**Ex Officio**

Mr. Paul W. Bell, President, Student Government Association .....	Wilmington
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**WILLIAM HAMPTON WAGONER**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Washington, Beaufort County, May 12, 1927, to Gotha William and Lossie Belle (Barrington) Wagoner.

**Education:** Washington High School, 1945; Wake Forest College, 1949, B.S.; East Carolina College, 1953, M.A.; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1958, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 1969-; Member, Board of Directors, Cape Fear Memorial Hospital, Wilmington; Life Member, National Education Association; Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); Technical Coordinating Committee, Governor's Council on Marine Science; The Learning Institute of North Carolina; Wilmington, (Board of Directors); Wilmington Kiwanis Club; North Carolina Arts Council, (Board of Directors); Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, Wilmington, President, North Carolina Division of School Superintendents.

**Honors:** LL.D., Wake Forest University, May 18, 1981; East Carolina University Outstanding Alumni Award Winner, 1968.

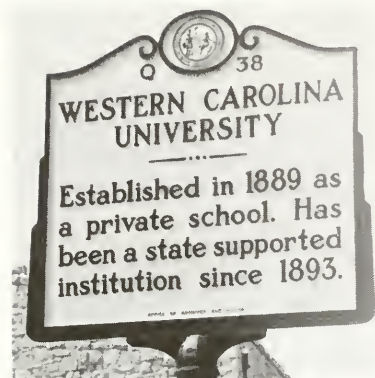
**Military Service:** Served in US Navy, 1945-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Christian Church; Elder, 1961-1975; Sunday School Teacher, 1961-1975.

**Family:** Married Madeline Hodges Wagoner, June 3, 1951. Children: William Michael, David Robin, and Mark Hampton.



## WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY



Western Carolina University was founded in August 1889 as a semi-public school. Chartered as Cullowhee High School in 1891, it served the Cullowhee community and boarding students from neighboring counties and other states.

For Professor Robert Lee Madison, the institution's founder, the aim of the school was teacher training. Impressed with mountain children, he wanted to bring them opportunities for development. In 1893, with the first state appropriation of \$1,500, a normal department was established. In 1905, the institution

became Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, a title it held for 20 years.

Beginning about 1912, the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school or junior college. With state support increasing and work at the secondary level discontinued, the name of the school was changed in 1925 to Cullowhee State Normal School.

In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the school to extend its work to the four-year level, the name Western Carolina Teachers College was adopted. Modifications in function and rapid growth climaxed in 1951 with the addition of a postgraduate year to the curriculum, and the granting of the Master of Arts in Education degree was authorized. Demands for expanded programs in the liberal arts and in other areas of learning led to expanded offerings and a further change, in 1953, to the name Western Carolina College.



In 1967 the institution was designated a regional university by the North Carolina General Assembly and the name of the institution became Western Carolina University.

In 1971 the state legislature reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Western Carolina University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina.

Since that time, Western Carolina University has added its School of Nursing and Health Sciences, its School of Technology and Applied Science, its Center for Improving Mountain Living, its Mountain Heritage Center, and the largest library in western North Carolina. Service to the region has always been the keynote of its program, now more comprehensive than ever.

Today, Western Carolina University enrolls nearly 7,000 students working toward degrees in the arts and science, business, education and psychology, technology and applied science, and nursing and health sciences. The university's six schools offer degrees at the bachelor's, master's, and education specialist levels. The nation's first master's degree program in project management is offered in the School of Business. A faculty of about 340 serves students in resident-credit centers at Asheville and Cherokee, in extension classes in towns across western North Carolina, and on the campus in Cullowhee.

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John Q. Schell, Jr .....	Asheville
Stephen W. Woody.....	Asheville

**Ex Officio**

R. Todd Davis, President, Student Government Association.....	Cullowhee
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**MYRON LEE COULTER**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Albany, Indiana, March 21, 1929, to Mark Earl and Thelma Violet Coulter.

**Education:** Indiana State Teachers College, 1951, B.S.; Indiana University, 1956, M.S.; Indiana University, 1959, Ed.D.; The College of Idaho, 1982, honorary Doctor of Humane Letters.

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1984-; President, Idaho State University, Pocatello, 1976-84; Vice President for Administration and Professor of Education, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, 1974-76; Interim President, Western Michigan University 1974; Vice President for Institutional Services and Professor of Education, Western Michigan University, 1968-1974; professional research and publications in area of reading.

**Organizations:** American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1981-84 (Secretary-Treasurer, 1985-); National Society for Study of Education; International Reading Association; Phi Delta Kappa; Omicron Delta Kappa; Rotary International.

**Boards and Commissions:** American Council of Education, Committee on Division I Intercollegiate Athletics, 1982; Idaho Task Force on Higher Education; Director, Idaho Council on Economic Education; numerous committees of AASCU.

**Honors:** Phi Kappa Phi; *Who's Who in America*; *Who's Who in the West*; President's Medallion, Idaho State University, 1978; Resolution of Tribute, Michigan State Legislature, 1976; Distinguished Alumni Award, Indiana State University, 1975; Alumni Association Award, Western Michigan University, 1974; Master's Day Award, Indiana State University, 1969.

**Family:** Married, Barbara Bolinger, July 21, 1951. Children: Nan and Benjamin.



## WINSTON—SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY



Winston-Salem State University was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. It began in a one-room frame structure with 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1895, the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina, and in 1897 it was chartered by the State as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

From the beginning, the school has insisted upon the vital importance of elementary school teachers in any program of building an improved citizenship. Emphasis has, therefore, constantly been placed upon the quality and quantity of training for these teachers. In 1925,

the General Assembly of North Carolina recognized the school's leadership in this field; granted the school a new charter, extending its curriculum above high school; changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College; and empowered it under authority of the State Board of Education to confer appropriate degrees. Winston-Salem Teachers College thus became the first Negro institution in the nation to grant degrees for teaching the elementary grades.

The Nursing School was established in 1953, awarding graduates the degree of bachelor of science. The basic nursing program covers four academic years of study with equal emphasis on academic and professional education.

In 1957, the North Carolina General Assembly revised the charter of the college and authorized the expansion of the curriculum to include secondary education and any other specific types of training as directed and determined by the State Board of Higher Education. The North Carolina General Assembly of 1963 authorized the changing of the name from Winston-Salem Teachers College to Winston-Salem State College. A statute designating Winston-Salem State College as Winston-Salem State University received legislative approval in 1969.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Winston-Salem State University (WSSU) became one of 16 constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, subjects to the control of a Board of Governors.

Today, Winston-Salem State has a student enrollment of approximately 2300 and offers three degree options - bachelor of arts, bachelor of science and bachelor of science in applied science. Major programs include accounting, business administration, commercial music, computer science, economics mass communications, medical technology, nursing and Spanish among many others. The Graduate Center offers courses leading to masters degrees in business administration and education through sister institutions Appalachian State University and North Carolina Agricultural and State University.

Seven chief administrators have served the institution since it was founded in 1892. They are: Simon Green Atkins, (1892-1904 and 1913-1934); Cadd Grant O'Kelly,

(1904-1910); Francis Marion Kennedy, (1910-1913); Francis Loguen Atkins, (1934-1961); Kenneth Raynor Williams, (1961-1977); H. Douglas Covington, (1977-1984); and Dr. Haywood L. Wilson, Jr., (1984-1985). Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr. was named chancellor in June, 1985, with the appointment effective August 1, 1985.

Winston-Salem State University is located on a 76-acre tract in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina, a city of about 139,000 residents. This thriving Twin City is part of the Piedmont Triad which encompasses the neighboring cities of Greensboro and High Point. The Triad is the most heavily populated and most rapidly growing Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area between Washington, DC and Atlanta, GA. Winston-Salem is the industrial and cultural hub of the Triad.

The university also owns a 235-acre camp located in Stokes County, about 20 miles from campus. The camp's facilities include nature trails, a 20-acre lake, 12 cabins, five bath houses, two bungalows, a basketball and tennis court and a conference, dining center.



Southern Sunrise," a 12-foot stainless steel sculpture, adorns courtyard of Williams Auditorium.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

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Graham Bennett.....	Winston-Salem
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James G. Hanes, III.....	Winston-Salem
Rayford Means.....	Philadelphia PA
Dalton D. Ruffin.....	Winston-Salem
Louise Smith.....	Winston-Salem

**Class of 1989**

Dr. James D. Branch.....	Winston-Salem
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James E. Mack.....	Winston-Salem

**Ex Officio**

Ms. Johanna “Joy” Bridges, President	
Student Government Association.....	Winston-Salem



**DR. CLEON FRANKLIN THOMPSON, JR.**

Chancellor

**Early Years:** Born in Harlem, New York, November 1, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Cleon F. Thompson, Sr.

**Education:** Marlboro High School, 1949; NC Central University, 1956, B.S. (Biology); NC Central University, 1958, M.S. (Biology); Duke University, 1977, Ph.D. (Educational Administration); doctoral studies in Political Science, Economics, and Educational Law

**Professional Background:** Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 1985-; Interim Chancellor, North Carolina A. & T. State University, 1981; Vice President for Student Services and Special Programs, General Administration, University of North Carolina system, 1975-80; Senior Vice President, Shaw University, 1973-78; Provost, Shaw University, 1971-72; Vice President for Academic Affairs, Shaw University, 1969-71; Instructor of Biology, Shaw University, 1965-69; Acting Chairman, Biology Department, Tuskegee Institute, 1963-65; Assistant Professor of Biology, Tuskegee Institute, 1961-63; Instructor, North Carolina A. & T. State University, 1960-61; Research Assistant, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956-60.

**Organizations:** American Association of University Professors; American Association for the Advancement of Science; District Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America; Kappa Alpha Psi; Raleigh Business and Professional League; National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Director, High Point Shakespeare Festival.

**Boards and Commissions:** Advisory Council of NC Community College System; Director, Microelectronic Center of NC; Director, Ralph Campbell Scholarship Fund.

**Honors:** Resolutions and citations for distinguished service as Interim Chancellor at North Carolina A. & T. State University from University of NC Board of Governors, Board of Trustees of North Carolina A. & T. State University and National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Citizen of The Year, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1982; *Who's Who Among Black Americans*, 1980-81; Outstanding Achievements in Chosen Field of Human Endeavor, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1980; *Who's Who in North Carolina* 1973; Man of the Year, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1964.

**Military Service:** Served, US Army, 1953-55; research technician, Burn Surgical Research Unit, Brooks Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

**Literary Works:** Author, numerous scholarly topics ranging from "Design and Construction of a Lyphalization Apparatus from Scrapped Equipment for US Army Medical Corps," to *The Revised NC State Plan for the Further Elimination of Racial Duality in Public Higher Education Systems, Phase II*.

**Family:** Married, Edwina Thompson. Children: Cleondra (Thompson) Jones.





## Chapter Two

### PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

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Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830's witnessed a flourishing of private colleges — Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) — founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were twenty present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today North Carolina has thirty-eight independently controlled colleges and universities which are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 14 different religious denominations, enroll over 50,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine; private junior colleges, almost half of the associate degrees in arts and sciences.

From about the turn of the century until the early 1960's enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and therefore enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. In 1968 this recommendation was reiterated by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant enrollment shift away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968 the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, as stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." The Association's Board of Directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions; a Chairman and Executive Committee are elected from the Board. The President of the Association is an ex-officio member of the Board and Executive Committee and is the chief executive officer of the organization.

The following presidents of private institutions have served as Chairmen of the Association: Dr. Ralph Scales, Wake Forest University, 1969-71; Dr. Norman A. Wiggins, Campbell University, 1971-73; Dr. Arthur D. Wenger, Atlantic Christian College, 1973-75; Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Davidson College, 1975-77; Terry Sanford, Duke University, 1977-81; Dr. Fred B. Bentley, Mars Hill College, 1981-1983; and Dr. James

Fred Young, 1983 to the present. The first President of the Association was Virgil L. McBride, who served from 1970 to 1974; the second was Dr. Cameron West, who served from 1974 to 1978, and then assumed the presidency of Pfeiffer College. He was succeeded by former state Senator John T. Henley who is presently serving as President.

Through the efforts of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, concerned citizens, and legislators the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The Contract Grant program, which is still in operation, provides private colleges with \$200 for each North Carolina student, from which amount scholarships are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 8,000 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The Contract Grant was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant. This program provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuition. The Legislative Tuition Grant will provide \$600 for each of the approximately 25,000 North Carolina undergraduate students attending private colleges and universities in 1981.

In 1975 the Association assumed a wide range of educational and research activities by incorporating the North Carolina Center for Independent Higher Education. The Center absorbed the functions of the Piedmont University Center, a consortium of twenty public and private institutions in the Piedmont region. The membership of the Piedmont Center was modified to include all private colleges and universities in the state. The new North Carolina Center engages in programs such as a film library, a visiting scholars program, cooperative library purchasing, and a range of service activities in the areas of student recruitment, financial aid, and research. The governance of the Center is identical to that of the Association.

In order to continue to increase awareness of the importance of the private sector to higher education in North Carolina, the Association formed the Council of Trustees in 1977. This organization, which is composed of one trustee from each of the 38 private colleges and universities, represents the 1300 prominent citizens who serve as private college and university trustees. The Council has published policy statements on issues of importance to higher education, such as *Planned Diversity: A Public Policy for Independent Higher Education in North Carolina*. In addition, members of the Council of Trustees meet from time to time with members of the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina to discuss matters of mutual interest. In 1983 the North Carolina Council on Independent Higher Education was established to serve as the focal point for communication between the colleges and the State, and provide another example of the independent colleges' commitment to see that their resources are used most effectively and efficiently in keeping with the statutory mandate. It is composed of 8 members, 5 from the Council of Trustees and 3 presidents of member institutions. The President of the Association is an ex-officio (nonvoting) member.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(1330 St. Mary's Street, 4th Floor; Raleigh, North Carolina 27605)

**John T. Henley, President**

**James Fred Young, Elon College, Chairman**

**Ralph M. Byers, Executive Director**

**North Carolina Center for Independent Higher Education**

### PRESIDENTS OF PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

#### Senior Colleges and Universities

President	University/College	Address
James B. Hemby .....	Atlantic Christian College .....	Wilson
Mable P. McLean .....	Barber-Scotia College .....	Concord
John Dempsey .....	Belmont Abbey College .....	Belmont
Isaac H. Miller .....	Bennett College .....	Greensboro
Norman A. Wiggins .....	Campbell University .....	Buies Creek
Stephen E. Wurster .....	Catawba College .....	Salisbury
John W. Kuykendall .....	Davidson College .....	Davidson
.....	Duke University .....	Durham
James Fred Young .....	Elon College .....	Elon College
Craven E. Williams .....	Gardner-Webb College .....	Boiling Springs
William H. Likins .....	Greensboro College .....	Greensboro
William R. Rogers .....	Guilford College .....	Greensboro
Charles R. Lucht .....	High Point College .....	High Point
Robert Albright .....	Johnson C. Smith University .....	Charlotte
John B. Trainer .....	Lenoir-Rhyne College .....	Hickory
William Greene .....	Livingstone College .....	Salisbury
Fred B. Bentley .....	Mars Hill College .....	Mars Hill
John E. Weems .....	Meredith College .....	Raleigh
M. Elton Hendricks .....	Methodist College .....	Fayetteville
S. Bruce Petteway .....	N. C. Wesleyan College .....	Rocky Mount
Cameron P. West .....	Pfeiffer College .....	Misenheimer
Billy O. Wireman .....	Queens College .....	Charlotte
Sister Mary Michel Boulus .....	Sacred Heart College .....	Belmont
Alvin P. Perkinson .....	St. Andrews Presbyterian College .....	Laurinburg
Prezell R. Robinson .....	St. Augustine's College .....	Raleigh
Thomas V. Litzenburg .....	Salem College .....	Winston-Salem
Stanley H. Smith .....	Shaw University .....	Raleigh
Thomas J. Hearn .....	Wake Forest University .....	Winston-Salem
Reuben A. Holden .....	Warren Wilson College .....	Swannanoa
Paul R. Corts .....	Wingate College .....	Wingate

#### Junior Colleges

Jacob C. Martinson, Jr. ....	Brevard College .....	Brevard
Bruce E. Whitaker .....	Chowan College .....	Murfreesboro
Bradford L. Crain .....	Lees-McRae College .....	Banner Elk
J. Allen Norris, Jr. ....	Louisburg College .....	Louisburg
Silas M. Vaughn .....	Montreat-Anderson College .....	Montreat
W. Burkette Raper .....	Mount Olive College .....	Mount Olive
S. David Frazier .....	Peace College .....	Raleigh
John T. Rice .....	St. Mary's College .....	Raleigh



## Chapter Three

### THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The North Carolina community college system is the third largest in the nation. Each year the system's 58 institutions enroll more than half-a-million students on campuses that are within 30 miles of 99.2 percent of the state's population.

Since its beginnings, the mission of the community college system has been to provide the state's citizens with a variety of opportunities to further their education and to obtain training in order to find jobs or obtain better jobs in an expanding job market. The system's 23-year history is marked by change and expansion brought about by the ever-growing needs of the people of North Carolina.

#### Community Junior Colleges

A study concerning the need for community colleges in North Carolina was made in 1952 by Dr. Allan S. Hurlburt. However, it was not until 1957, during the administration of Governor Luther H. Hodges, that a real beginning was made with the passage of the Community College Act to initiate and develop community colleges. This act placed the general administration of community colleges under the then State Board of Higher Education (now the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina).

By 1961 five community junior colleges had been established under the jurisdiction of local boards of trustees and the State Board of Higher Education. These community colleges were College of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City, Wilmington College in Wilmington, Mecklenburg and Charlotte colleges in Charlotte and Asheville-Biltmore College in Asheville. In 1963 Gaston College at Dallas was chartered, becoming the sixth community college to be approved under the 1957 act.

#### Industrial Education Centers

At the same time, a vigorous effort was made to provide an educational program in industrial education. Funds were allocated by the 1957 General Assembly to the State Board of Education to initiate a statewide system of industrial education centers. These centers were established to train adults and selected high school students in order to provide a better trained labor supply for the state.

The leadership of three individuals was especially outstanding in conceiving and developing the centers: Hodges (1954-1960); Dr. W. Dallas Herring, chairman of the State Board of Education (1957-1977); and A. Wade Martin, state supervisor of trade and industrial education (1957-1961).

In 1959 the General Assembly officially authorized and designated the industrial education center as a type of vocational school and placed the administration of such schools under the State Board of Education and local boards of education. By 1961 there were 18 such centers in partial or full operation and two in the planning stage.

In order to make this program more accessible, an extension unit plan was approved by the State Board of Education in 1961. Five extension units were begun as branches of a parent industrial education center. These units were operated by an agreement between the board of trustees of a center and the local board of education.

Both the community colleges and the industrial education centers, even though or-

ganized and administered under separate state boards, directed their efforts toward education beyond the high school.

In 1961, a concern about program duplication and a need for better planning resulted in the appointment by Governor Terry Sanford of the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School, (the Carlyle Commission). This commission studied the methods for expanding educational offerings at the post high school level and recommended that the two types of institutions be brought into one administrative organization under the State Board of Education and under local boards of trustees. In this way, all of the state's two-year higher education needs (whether academic, technical, or vocational) could be developed under one administration and one educational system—the comprehensive community college system.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The General Assembly, in line with the recommendations of the Carlyle Commission, enacted the Community Colleges Act of 1963 which provided for the establishment of a Department of Community Colleges under the State Board of Education.

Of the six community colleges operating under the 1957 Community College Act, three were converted to four-year state colleges and three were brought under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges. The three community colleges were College of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City, Mecklenburg College in Charlotte (the latter was combined with the Central Industrial Education Center in Charlotte to form Central Piedmont Community College), and Gaston College in Dallas. Supervision of the 20 industrial education centers also was given to the Department of Community Colleges.

The State Board of Education oversaw the administration of the North Carolina community college system until January 1, 1981 when governance of the system was awarded to a State Board of Community Colleges.

In 1979 the General Assembly passed several bills related to the community college system. The 1963 Community Colleges Act was revised and recodified. Also, it was decided that the terms "technical college" and "technical institute" were synonymous and that an institution might use whichever term it preferred.

The most important legislation, however, involved the creation of a new State Board of Community Colleges. The 20-member board, which is composed of persons appointed by the governor and the General Assembly, has the authority to adopt and administer all policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary to operate the department and the institutions in the community college system.

In 1979 the General Assembly also appointed persons to the Community College Planning Commission and charged them with recommending a plan for the orderly transfer of the Department of Community Colleges from the State Board of Education to the newly-created State Board of Community Colleges. Their report, called the Sanford Commission Report for the Commission's chairman, former Governor Terry Sanford, was presented to the 1980 session of the General Assembly. This report outlined 13 recommendations many of which were adopted by the General Assembly. Some recommendations remain to be implemented.



### **The State President**

The state president is the chief executive officer of the Department of Community Colleges, and is responsible for organizing and managing the Department by carrying out the philosophy, policies and instructions of the State Board of Community Colleges that pertain to the institutions. Reporting to the State Board of Community Colleges, the state president also conducts planning activities for the community college system jointly with officials of the university system and the secondary public school system and coordinates the work of the department with other state and federal agencies.

### **Organization and Programs**

Each institution in the community college system is administered by a local board of trustees and a president. The latter is chosen by the local board and approved by the state board. Programs and services offered by each institution reflect the needs and concerns of the citizens and industries in the community.

The community college system serves a broad range of persons whose needs, skills and interests in turn require a broad range of educational and training programs. These programs are listed below:

- \*Technical programs prepare persons to enter occupations such as electronic engineering technology, computer programming, dental hygiene and business administration. The two-year programs offer associate degrees in applied science upon completion.

- \*Vocational programs train persons for entry into skilled occupations such as welding, electrical installation and maintenance, practical nursing and automotive mechanics. Certificates and diplomas are awarded depending upon the length of the program.

- \*Continuing education programs offer, among a host of programs, opportunities for persons currently employed to upgrade their skills and, as well, a number of programs for training in areas such as fire fighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services and hospitality.

- \*Basic adult education programs offer persons opportunities to obtain basic skills in reading, writing and mathematics to the eighth grade level and, as well, a high school diploma or its equivalent.

- \*College transfer programs are designed so that individuals can complete up to two years of a four-year bachelor's degree at a community college. An associate degree in arts, science or fine arts is awarded upon completion.

- \*General education programs offer individuals who wish to broaden their education base an opportunity to take courses tailored to personal interest, growth and development. An associate degree in general education is available to those who complete the two-year program.

- \*Industry services programs guarantee new and expanding industry training programs tailored to meet the particular needs of a particular company.

**STATE BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL  
INSTITUTES**  
**(G.S. 115D-2.1)**

**Purpose:** The purposes of this Chapter are to provide for the establishment, organization, and administration of a system of educational institutions throughout the State offering courses of instruction in one or more of the general areas of two-year college parallel, technical, vocational, and adult education programs to serve as a legislative charter for such institutions, and to authorize the levying of local taxes and the issuing of local bonds for the support thereof. The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.

**Composition:** The State Board of Community Colleges shall consist of 20 members, as follows:

- (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall be a member ex officio.
- (2) The Treasurer of North Carolina shall be a member ex officio.
- (3) The Governor shall appoint to the State Board four members from the State at large and one member from each of the six Trustee Association Regions defined in G.S. 115D-63 [G.S. 115D-62]. The initial appointments by the Governor shall be made effective July 1, 1980, or as soon as feasible thereafter. In order to establish regularly overlapping terms, the initial appointments by the Governor shall be made so that three expire June 30, 1981, three expire June 30, 1983, and four expire June 30, 1985. Each subsequent regular appointment by the Governor shall be for a term of six years and until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Any vacancy occurring among his appointees before the expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; the member so appointed shall meet the same residential qualification, if any, as the member whom he succeeds and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term of that member.
- (4) The General Assembly shall elect eight persons from the State at large to membership on the State Board by July 1, 1980; two members shall be for terms expiring June 30, 1981; two shall be for terms expiring June 30, 1983; and three shall be for terms expiring June 30, 1985; thereafter, selection and appointment of these members shall be for six-year terms. No person shall be appointed to more than two full terms in succession.

**Term:** 6 years -staggered.

**Officers:** Board elects a chairman for a 2-year-term and other officers

**Meetings:** Each month

## STATE BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

### APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

#### At Large

Member	Address	Term Ends
Richard Daugherty	Aberdeen	6/30/87
Joanne W. Bowie	Greensboro	6/30/91
Asa B. Dail	New Bern	6/30/91
John A. Forlines, Jr.	Granite Falls	6/30/89

#### Six Trustee Regions

William C. Parton	Drexel	6/30/87
Grady G. Franklin, Jr.	Mooreville	6/30/91
Martha N. Granger	Wilmington	6/30/87
J. Samuel Roebuck	Elizabeth City	6/30/89
William F. Simpson	Reidsville	6/30/91
Edward J. Snyder, Jr.	Albemarle	6/30/89

### APPOINTED BY THE SENATE

Edward J. High	Charlotte	6/30/87
L.N. Kelso	New Bern	6/30/89
Barbara K. Allen	Raleigh	6/30/91
D. Wayne Peterson	Tarboro	6/30/91

### APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE

Donald C. Eudy	-----	6/30/89
J.P. Huskins	Statesville	6/30/91
T. Jerry Williams	Raleigh	6/30/91

### EX OFFICIO

Lt. Governor, Robert B. Jordan, III	Raleigh	-----
State Treasurer, Harlan E. Boyles	Raleigh	-----

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

President .....	Robert W. Scott
Executive Vice President .....	Dr. Edward H. Wilson, Jr.
Assistant, Board Affairs .....	Helen B. Dowdy
Assistant, Governmental Affairs .....	Hal M. Miller
Director, Legal Affairs .....	Clay T. Hines
Director, Public Affairs .....	Cy Lynn
VP, Adult and Continuing Education .....	Dr. Janice R. Kennedy
VP, Finance .....	Thomas C. King, Jr.
VP, Planning and Research .....	Dr. Leigh H. Hammond
VP, Program Services .....	Dr. Sanford C. Shugart
Director, Industry Services .....	Joe E. Sturdivant
Director, Planning .....	Kathryn B. Smith

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

President	Institution	Address
Dr. Edward R. Chapman .....	Anson Technical College .....	Ansonville
Harvey L. Haynes .....	Asheville-Buncombe Technical College .....	Asheville
James P. Blanton .....	Beaufort County Community College .....	Washington
Lynn G. King .....	Bladen Technical College .....	Duplin
Dr. William D. Killian .....	Blue Ridge Technical College .....	Flat Rock
Dr. Joseph B. Carter .....	Brunswick Technical College .....	Supply
Dr. Eric B. McKeithan .....	Caldwell Community College .....	Lenoir
E. Thomas Satterfield .....	Cape Fear Technical Institute .....	Wilmington
Dr. Donald W. Bryant .....	Carteret Technical College .....	Morehead City
Robert E. Paap .....	Catawba Valley Technical College .....	Hickory
Dr. Marvin R. Joyner .....	Central Carolina Technical College .....	Sanford
Dr. Ruth Shaw .....	Central Piedmont Community College .....	Charlotte
Dr. James Petty .....	Cleveland County Technical College .....	Shelby
Dr. James L. Henderson, Jr. ....	Coastal Carolina Community College .....	Jacksonville
Dr. J. Parker Chesson, Jr. ....	College of the Albemarle .....	Elizabeth City
Dr. Thurman Brock .....	Craven Community College .....	New Bern
Dr. J. Bryan Brooks .....	Davidson County Community College .....	Lexington
Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr. ....	Durham Technical Institute .....	Durham
Charles B. McIntyre .....	Edgecombe Technical College .....	Tarboro
Dr. Craig Allen .....	Fayetteville Technical Institute .....	Fayetteville
Dr. Bob H. Greene .....	Forsyth Technical Institute .....	Winston-Salem
Dr. W. Wayne Scott .....	Gaston College .....	Dallas
Dr. Raymond J. Needham .....	Guilford Technical Institute .....	Jamestown
Dr. Phillip Taylor .....	Halifax Community College .....	Weldon
Joseph H. Nanney .....	Haywood Technical College .....	Clyde
Dr. Willard L. Lewis III .....	Isothermal Community College .....	Spindale
Dr. Carl D. Price .....	James Sprunt Technical Institute .....	Kenansville
Dr. John Tart .....	Johnston Technical College .....	Smithfield
Dr. Jesse L. McDaniel .....	Lenoir Community College .....	Kinston
Dr. Travis Martin .....	Martin Community College .....	Williamston
Dr. Virginia Fox .....	Mayland Technical Institute .....	Spruce Pine
Dr. Robert M. Boggs .....	McDowell Technical Institute .....	Marion

Dr. Charles C. Poindexter .....	Mitchell Community College .....	Statesville
Dr. Benny B. Hampton .....	Montgomery Technical Institute .....	Troy
Dr. J. Reid Parrott, Jr. ....	Nash Technical Institute .....	Rocky Mount
Paul Johnson .....	Pamlico Technical College .....	Grantsboro
Dr. Edward W. Cox .....	Piedmont Technical College .....	Roxboro
Dr. Charles E. Russell .....	Pitt Community College .....	Greenville
M. H. Branson .....	Randolph Technical College .....	Asheboro
Joseph W. Grimsley .....	Richmond Technical College .....	Hamlet
Dr. David W. Sink .....	Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute .....	Ahoskie
Dr. Fred G. Williams, Jr. ....	Robeson Technical College .....	Lumberton
Dr. N. Jerry Owens .....	Rockingham Community College .....	Wentworth
Dr. Richard L. Brownell .....	Rowan Technical College .....	Salisbury
Clifton W. Paderick .....	Sampson Technical College .....	Clinton
Dr. Raymond A. Stone .....	Sandhills Community College .....	Carthage
Dr. Dan W. Moore .....	Southeastern Community College .....	Whiteville
Dr. Norman K. Myers .....	Southwestern Technical College .....	Sylva
Dr. Charles H. Byrd .....	Stanly Technical College .....	Albemarle
Dr. Swanson Richards .....	Surry Community College .....	Dobson
Dr. W. Ronald McCarter .....	Technical College of Alamance .....	Haw River
Vincent W. Crisp .....	Tri-County Community College .....	Murphy
Dr. Ben F. Currin .....	Vance-Granville Community College .....	Henderson
Dr. Bruce I. Howell .....	Wake Technical College .....	Raleigh
Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Jr. ....	Wayne Community College .....	Goldsboro
Dr. James A. Richardson .....	Western Piedmont	
	Community College .....	Morganton
Dr. David E. Daniel .....	Wilkes Community College .....	Wilkesboro
Dr. Frank L. Eagles .....	Wilson County Technical Institute .....	Wilson

## PRESIDENTS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Dr. I.E. Ready .....	1963-1970
Dr. Ben E. Fountain, Jr. ....	1971-1978
Dr. Charles R. Holloman .....	1978-1979
Dr. Larry J. Blake .....	1979-1983
Robert W. Scott .....	1983-





**ROBERT WALTER SCOTT****State President**

**Early Years:** Born in Haw River, Alamance County, June 13, 1929, to Former Governor and U. S. Senator W. Kerr Scott and Elizabeth (White) Scott (both deceased).

**Education:** Graduated, Alexander Wilson School in Graham, NC, 1947; Attended, Duke University, 1947-1949; Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1952, B.S. (Dairy Husbandry).

**Professional Background:** President, North Carolina Department of Community College, 1983—; Consultant and Lecturer, 1973-1975; Served on Community Council, 1973-1975; Federal Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1977-1979 (Appointed by President Carter; Confirmed by U.S. Senate); President, Scott Enterprises, Inc., and owner and General Manager, Melville Farms, 1979—; Scott & Roney, Public Affairs Consultants, 1982-83.

**Organizations:** N.C. Grange (Asst. to the Master, 1959-1961; Master, 1961-1963); American Society of Farm Managers and Appraisers; N.C. Society of Farm Managers and Appraisers (President, 1957); N.C. Farm Bureau Federation; N.C. AgriBusiness Council.

**Boards & Commissions:** Member of Various Boards and Commissions, 1961-1976; Ex Officio Member State Board of Education, 1965-1969; Council on Post-Secondary Accreditation, 1975-1980.

**Political Activities:** Governor, State of North Carolina, 1969-1973; Lt. Governor, 1965-1969; Vice-Chairman, Democratic National Committee, 1971-1972; NC Steering Committee, Carter for President, 1976.

**Military:** Served in U.S. Army, 1953-1955 (Special Agent, Counter-Intelligence Corps).

**Honors:** Numerous; Honorary Doctors of Laws, 1969-1972; Distinguished Service Awards, 1972; Golden Key Award, National 4-H Congress, 1970; Jaycee International Senatorship, 1971; Medallion of Honor, N.C. B'nai B'rith Association, 1971.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Hawfields Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1959-1963; Elder, 1963-1971, 1979—.

**Family:** Married Jessie Rae Osborne of Swepsonville, N.C., September 1, 1951; Children: Mary Ella Scott Cagle and Margaret Rose Scott (twins); Susan Rae Scott Sutton; W. Kerr Scott; and Janet Louise Scott.



## **ANSON TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Ansonville, NC**

Anson Technical College was originally designated as the Ansonville Industrial Education Center in Ansonville, NC, in November 1962 by action of the State Department of Public Instruction. The Center was supported by state, local and federal funds, as well as the General William A. Smith Trust.

From this beginning, the Ansonville Industrial Education Center made steady progress serving many parts of Anson County.

On December 2, 1967, a local board of trustees was officially appointed by the Anson County Board of Education and the County Commissioners. As a result, the Ansonville Industrial Education Center became Anson Technical Institute, a unit of the Department of Community Colleges of North Carolina.

Progress and fulfillment of the purposes of the Institute led to the authorization by the North Carolina General Assembly of Anson Technical Institute as a separately chartered institution on July 1, 1971. The governor appointed four additional trustees to the governing board.

Further progress, larger enrollment, and additional support from the community have enabled Anson Technical Institute to acquire land, obtain additional funds, and construct a 28,000 square foot building in Polkton, about seven miles west of Wadesboro on U.S. Highway 74. This campus houses programs in Business; Secretarial Science; Graphic Arts, including Photography, Commercial Art and Printing; and Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.

The original campus in Ansonville houses programs in General Education, Practical Nursing, Welding, and Auto/Diesel Mechanics. Adult education and other extension services are housed at the Community Services Division, located in Wadesboro.

To better reflect the offerings of the institution, the Board of Trustees on June 7, 1979, changed the name to Anson Technical College.

In 1982, construction was completed in Polkton on the second building, the Learning Resource Center.



**DR. EDWIN ROBERT CHAPMAN**

President, Anson Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Asheville, on May 24, 1927.

**Education:** Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1951, B.A. (Business Administration); Appalachian State University, M.A. (Biology); University of Florida, 1969, D.E. (Higher Education Administration and Biology).

**Professional Background:** President, Anson Technical College, 1982-; Coordinator for Transfer Programs, Director of Vocational/Technical Instructor Project and professor, Western Carolina University; Director of Academic Programs, Dean of Planning and Development and Director of Evening Programs, Western Piedmont Community College; research associate, University of Florida; professor of Biology and Chemistry, Gaston College; professor of Biology, Appalachian State University.

**Organizations:** Boy Scouts of America; Rotary Club.

**Military Service:** Served in the US Army Reserve.

**Family:** Married, Martha Chapman. Two children.

## **ASHEVILLE—BUNCOMBE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Asheville, NC**

From an industrial education center in 1959, to technical institute in 1964, to today's technical college, for almost one-quarter of a century Asheville-Buncombe Technical College has educated citizens for jobs in western North Carolina. Funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-BTC first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nurse education and electronics and job-related short courses, starting curriculum vocational and technical classes with the construction of campus facilities. The first associate in applied science degree was awarded in August 1964.

In the early years, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College served the vocational-technical needs of 15 western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by Asheville College. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the community college system.

Located in Asheville, recently rated a No. 1 city by the *Places Rated Almanac*, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College serves Buncombe and Madison counties, having a combined population of 177,761. Plans are being formulated to open a Madison Center.

Outdoors lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living: skiing is a popular sport; fishing, hiking and backpacking dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second largest employer in Buncombe County.

Asheville, also rated No. 2 among the best retirement communities in the United States, is developing into a regional health center and a retail shopping area. Over the years Buncombe County has provided the necessary space for industrial development, while Madison County remains more dependent upon agricultural pursuits.

Starting with a 20-acre tract and \$300,000 for site development and two buildings to provide 30,000 square feet of floor space, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College today has approximately 114 acres and 256,245 square feet of floor space.

**HARVEY LEE HAYNES**

President, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College

**Early Years:** Born September 21, 1930, only child of Mr. and Mrs. N.N. Haynes of Weaverville, North Carolina.

**Education:** Weaverville High School, 1948; Western Carolina University, B.S. (Education, double major of Business Education and Industrial Education) 1955; Western Carolina University, M.A.Ed. (Guidance and Counseling), 1964. NC State University, graduate work (Industrial Education); Appalachian State University, graduate work, (Higher Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College, 1975-Present; Dean of Instruction, 1963-1975; Director (President), Greenville Technical College (Greenville, SC) 1962-1963; Counselor-Coordinator (Associate Director), Asheville Industrial Education Center, 1961-1962.

**Organizations:** A.V.A.; A.A.C.J.C.; A.S.E.E.; Masonic Lodge; York Rite; Shrine; NC Association of Community College Presidents; Commission on Colleges; Asheville Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Committees:** Member of Various Boards and Committees.

**Military Service:** Served in U.S. Air Force on two different occasions.

**Honors:** Recipient of yearbook dedication, 1966, 1979, *Asheville Tech*; "Certificate of Recognition," Chamber of Commerce (South Carolina) for contribution to progress of community; certificate of appreciation for work done in Technical Education in South Carolina (February 23, 1975 declared as "Harvey Haynes' Day in South Carolina by Governor).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Oak Forest Presbyterian Church; Past Department Superintendent, Finance Officer for Building Programs, Deacon; Active Elder-Moderator Pro Tem.

**Family:** Married Billie Faye Gray of Asheville, 1954; Children: Keith, Scott, and Donna.

## **BEAUFORT COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE Washington, NC**

Beaufort County Community College began as an industrial education center and branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute. Later it operated as a branch of Pitt Technical Institute. The institution gained independence as Beaufort County Technical Institute in 1967.

Housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and various rented facilities, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus in 1968, the same year the institution graduated 38 students from four vocational programs.

The status of the institution was changed to that of community college in 1979, although college transfer courses had been offered in cooperation with East Carolina University for many years.

Five permanent buildings are located on the campus on U.S. Route 264, approximately four miles east of Washington in historic eastern North Carolina. Route 264, being the main East-West artery in this area, facilitates transportation to the institution by persons in four counties: Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington.

Each building on Beaufort County Community College's campus contains both general purpose classroom space and special purpose laboratory space.

Building 1 contains administrative offices and Data Processing laboratories. Building 2 houses business-subject laboratories, Cosmetology, Auto Mechanics and Electrical Electronics laboratories. Building 3 includes the Biology and Nursing Arts laboratories. Building 4 contains the Machine Shop, Drafting, Power Mechanics, Diesel and Welding laboratories. And, Building 5, the Learning Resources Center, includes a student lounge, snack bar, library, learning laboratory and a large multi-use area. The greenhouse and carpentry laboratories are separate from the permanent buildings.



**JAMES P. BLANTON**

President, Beaufort County Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Duplin County, June 22, 1928.

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S. (Science); Duke University, 1957-58, (Math and Science); East Carolina University, 1959, M.A. (Administration); graduate studies: Florida State University, 1961, New Mexico State University, 1968; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law Course, 1976.

**Professional Background:** President, Beaufort County Community College, 1972- (former Dean of Academic Affairs); Instructor and administrative assistant, 1968-70); Director of Science, Beaufort County Hospital, School of X-Ray, 1963-68; Academic Program Development and The NC Governor's School for Gifted, 1963-66; assistant Physics Instructor, East Carolina University 1962; director, Beaufort County Prison, Rehabilitation Program, 1957-59; Former School Teacher.

**Organizations:** Kiwanis Club; Rotary Club (President, 1975-76); NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (Chairman, 1979-80); member, Executive Council and Treasurer of Community Colleges President's Association, 1975-.

**Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Board of Trustees, Beaufort, Hyde, Martin Regional Library, 1972-; director, Area Health Education Center, 1975-; Trustee, Brown Library (Chairman, 6 years); Washington Planning Board (Chairman, 1971-77); Mid East Planning Commission, 1972-77; Committee for Rural Colleges in US, 1976-77; member, Commission on Goals for the NC Community College System, 1976-77; Governor's Study Committee for Public Schools, 1966.

**Military Service:** Served in, US Navy and US Marine Corp, 1950-54.

**Honors:** Nominated: Terry Sanford Award, 1967; James B. Conant Award, 1967; Tarheel of the Week, News and Observer, 1966; Teacher of the Year, Washington City Schools, 1962; Chemistry teacher of the Year, American Chemical Society, 1961; Outstanding Chemistry Teacher Award, American Chemical Society, 1959.

**Family:** Married. Three children.

## **BLADEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Dublin, NC**

Bladen Technical College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967 in Elizabethtown. Administrative and learning center activities were in the old Baptist Church education building; a machine shop operated in a building formerly occupied by a farm chemical dealer; and other shops and laboratories were planned for the old Johnson Cotton Co. building south of Elizabethtown on Route 701. BTC formally opened on Dec. 16, 1967.

Later, the old Johnson Cotton Co. property was secured and became the location for administration, basic education and the machine shop. Additional space for a welding shop and student service area was leased next to the Johnson Cotton Co. building. Business, secretarial and nursing programs began in the church education building.

BTC began on a full-scale basis in September 1968. Initially curriculum programs were offered in Cosmetology, Executive Secretarial Science, Business Administration, Industrial Engineering and Agricultural Engineering technologies, Industrial Maintenance, Automotive Mechanics and Nursing Assistant. A complete battery of extension and other part-time adult programs were started to complement the day programs. The name of the institution was changed to Bladen Technical College in 1979.

This campus is located in Dublin, approximately 30 miles east of Fayetteville and approximately 50 miles from Wilmington. It is located in a tourist area - primarily White Lake.

A site for a permanent campus near Dublin was secured and phase one of the building program began in spring 1970. BTC moved to its permanent, 25-acre campus in July 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge and library.

A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus in 1973 and a combination shop-classroom building, containing 10,500 square feet, was completed that year. A 3,600 square foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed in early 1974 and 11 acres were added to the campus.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building and learning resources center was completed in 1976; a carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978; and two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980. The total square footage of BTC's buildings is 76,741.





**LYNN G. KING, SR.**

President, Bladen Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Duplin, Bladen County, August 6, 1931, to Lonnie and Norine (Taylor) King.

**Education:** High Point College, 1954, B.S. (Health and Physical Education); East Carolina University, 1973, M.A. (Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Bladen Technical College 1985—; Principal, Elizabethtown Primary School and Development Center, 1982-84; Principal, Dublin School, 1963-1981; teacher and coach, Elizabethtown High School, 1954-1962.

**Organizations:** Lions Club, Past President; American Legion Baseball Coach.

**Boards and Commissions:** Program Planning Committee, Region Four Administrator's Conference; Teacher of The Year Selection Committee, Region four; Executive Board and Selection Committee, Boy Scouts of America; Chairman, Bladen County Recreation Department.

**Honors:** Exemplary Supervisor, Eastern District Summer Youth Employment Program; 9th District Jaycee Speak-Up winner; guest lecturer, NC Administrators' Conference on Team Planning; Basketball Coach of The Year, Waccamaw Conference.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1955-57.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Singletary United Methodist Church, Lay Leader, member, Nominating Committee, Adult and Youth Group Teacher, former Sunday School Superintendent; and former member, Finance Committee.

**Family:** Married Iris McNeill of Dublin, March 6, 1955; One Child, Lynn.

## **BLUE RIDGE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Flat Rock, NC**

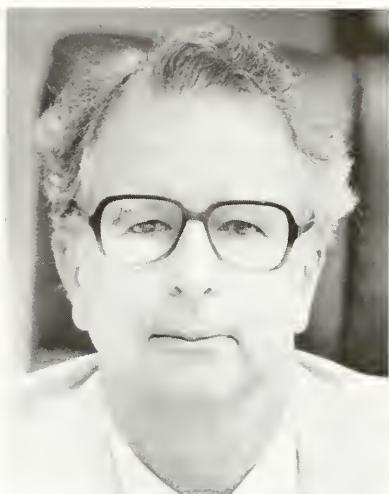
In May 1969, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy to begin Henderson County Technical Institute. Continuing education classes began Dec. 1, 1969. The first full-time classes began in September 1970 with 145 curriculum students.

The institution's name was changed to Blue Ridge Technical Institute in 1970, and in 1979 the name was changed to Blue Ridge Technical College.

Since the first class 14 years ago, BRTC has provided training for specific job skills; it now offers 31 curriculum programs.

Situated near the Blue Ridge in the mountain area of North Carolina at an altitude of 2,140 feet, Blue Ridge Technical College is easily accessible via Interstate 26, Highways 25, 64, 176 and 191. The campus is located on Blue Ridge Tech Road, which connects Airport Road and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County.

The 109-acre campus has six buildings, including a new industrial skills center which opened in 1982. The campus includes a horticulture lab with orchards, vineyard, greenhouse and nursery areas.



**WILLIAM DAVID KILLIAN**

President, Blue Ridge Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Lincoln County, May 12, 1922, to David C. and Bessie (Lantz) Killian.

**Education:** Union High School; Appalachian State University, 1943, B.S.; 1960, M.A.; NC Carolina State College, 1948, B.S.; NC State University, 1969, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Blue Ridge Technical College, 1969-; Director, Technical and Vocational Programs, Catawba Valley Technical Institute, 1968-69 (Director of Evening Programs Coordinator of Agri-Business Technology); Teacher, Lincoln, Alexander, and Rowan Counties, 1948-1962, Vocational Agriculture.

**Organizations:** Lions Club, 1952-1960; Hendersonville Rotary Club, 1969-; Sunset Rotary Club (President 1985-86); Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce (President, 1983).

**Boards and Commissions:** Henderson County United Way, President, 1979.

**Military Service:** Served in US Navy, 1943-46, Lieutenant.

**Literary Works:** Doctorial Dissertation, "A Study of Persistence of Adult Students in the Learning Laboratories of the NC Community College System."

**Religious Activities:** Member, Lutheran Church, Hendersonville, NC.

**Family:** Married, Helen Houser, 1947. Children: William Jeffrey, Michael David, Steven Charles, and Susan (Killian) Sutton.

## **BRUNSWICK TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Supply, NC**

Brunswick Technical College originated as Brunswick Technical Institute in July 1979. On Oct. 5, 1979, the board of trustees, with the approval of the Brunswick County Board of Commissioners, voted unanimously to change the name of the institution to Brunswick Technical College. A little over four years later on Dec. 13, 1983, the institution received accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

BTC has two campuses. The permanent campus is located on U.S. Highway 17 north of Supply. The Annex, formerly a public school building, is located at 705 North Lord St. in Southport.

The area is noted for its beautiful beaches, golf courses and tasty seafood.

The youngest of the system's 58 institutions, Brunswick Technical College began classes in its first building on the permanent campus last year. According to the state formula, BTC needs 32,400 square feet of additional space to meet its current enrollment. Plans are now being developed for an additional building.



**JOSEPH B. CARTER**

President, Brunswick Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Calabash, Brunswick County, March 4, 1931, to Luther J. Carter and Ruby M (Stephenson) Carter (both deceased).

**Education:** Graduated, Shallotte High School in Shallotte, 1951; Graduated Appalachian State University, 1951, B.S. (Science Education); Graduated NC State University, 1967, M.A. (Occupational Information and Guidance); Graduated NC State University 1973, Ed.D. (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Brunswick Technical College, 1980; Director of Educational Resources, 1977-80; President, Martin Community College, 1975-77; Director of Educational Resources, 1972-75; State Coordinator of Learning Laboratories, 1965-72; Personnel Administration, 1962-65; Research Supervisor, 1960-62; Public School Teacher, 1957-60; Adjunct Professor, Bennett College, 1972-74.

**Organizations:** Chairman, Community Advisory Board, Public Radio, WHQR, 1984-85; Member Private Industry Council, 1984; Member, Public Telecommunications Task Force, 1978; Member, NC Adult Education Association, 1968-78; Member, NC National Guard Continuing Education Board, 1975.

**Military Service:** Member, NC National Guard (Retired with rank of Sgt. Major).

**Honors:** Phi Delta Kappa, 1976; National Research Participation Fellowship Award. Chosen as Contributing Editor for American Vocational Education Association Yearbook, 1972; Appointed by Gov. James B. Hunt as member of the NC Public Telecommunications Task Force, 1978. Appointed as delegate to Governor's Conference on Libraries and Informational Services, 1978.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, 1966-80.

**Family:** Married Clara Stott of Bailey, May 26, 1957; one child, Joseph Brent.

## **CALDWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Lenoir, NC**

Caldwell Technical Institute was established April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September 1967. In 1970 the North Carolina General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses, and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute.

Since its establishment, CCC&TI has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The institution has grown to include 50 occupational programs, the college transfer program and non-credit continuing education programs.

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC&TI has established a main campus on a 78-acre tract of land in Hudson. The institution also has a Watauga Division in Boone. The service area includes some 100,000 people, approximately 68,000 in Caldwell County and 32,000 in Watauga County.

A variety of industries form the basis of the economy in CCC&TI's service area: furniture, hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism.

Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Hudson campus is located on Highway 321. In 1982 a 19,000 square foot Life Skills Building was occupied, bringing square footage to a total of 163,374.

The Watauga Division administrative offices are located at the intersection of Highway 321 West and 105 By-pass in Boone. Curriculum and Continuing education classes are taught at this site, Watauga High School and other sites in the county.



**ERIC B. MCKEITHAN**

President, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute

**Early Years:** Born January 21, 1946, in Bladen County, to Daniel Franklin McKeithan, Sr. (deceased) and Kathryn (Ballantine) McKeithan Little.

**Education:** North Carolina State University, 1970, B.S. (Technical Education); Virginia State University, 1975, M.Ed. (Education Media); Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1977, Ed.D. (Community College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1984-; Dean of Instruction, Coastal Carolina Community College, 1980-1984; Director of Continuing Education, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA, 1979-1980; Director of Continuing Education and Community Services, John Tyler Community College, Chester, VA, 1974-1979; Industrial Relations Officer and Assistant Dean of Instruction, 1972-1974; Program Head and Assistant Division Chairman, 1970-1972; Teaching Internship, Fayetteville Technical Institute, Fayetteville, NC 1970.

**Organizations:** National Council of Chief Academic Officers, American Council on Education; North Carolina Community College Association of Instructional Administrators; North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; NCA-CU's Committee for the College Student; North Carolina Association of Academic Deans; North Carolina Adult Education Association; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools --Accreditation Teams and Liaison Committee; American Technical Education; North Carolina Association of Public Community College Presidents; Board of Directors - Caldwell Arts Council; Board of Directors-Caldwell People, Inc.; Advisory Council-Felony Alternative Sentencing Program; Foothills Performing Arts-College Liaison; Catawba Valley Executive Club; Lenoir Rotary Club; CCC&TI Foundation, Inc.; Phi Delta Kappa.

**Religious Activities:** Member: Lower Creek Baptist Church; Seminary Extension Committee-Caldwell Baptist Association.

**Family:** Married Emily Bernetta Lamb; Children: Kristin, Kori, Brett, Justin, and Tyler.



## **CAPE FEAR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Wilmington, NC**

Cape Fear Technical Institute began in 1959 as the Wilmington Industrial Education Center and assumed its present name in 1964, with the establishment of the statewide community college system.

From its modest beginnings with an enrollment of only several hundred students, CFTI now serves more than 20,000 adults annually in a wide range of curriculum and non-credit courses and extension and evening programs, at both on-campus and off-campus locations in Wilmington and New Hanover and Pender counties.

CFTI is located in downtown Wilmington, with the campus extending between North Front Street and the Cape Fear River, where the institution maintains its dock and fleet of boats, plus a floating barge which is used as classroom space for marine and water-related programs. CFTI also occupies a building at 926 North Front St., several blocks from the main campus, for its electronics/instrumentation programs.

Wilmington and New Hanover County are among the state's major resort and tourist attractions.

Cape Fear Technical has three main buildings (in addition to its dock space and barge): a four-story administration/lab/shop building; a seven-story structure adjacent which houses classrooms, library, labs, shop-classroom complex, student activity area, cafeteria, bookstore and lecture auditorium; and a building which houses trade shops.



**EUGENE THOMAS SATTERFIELD, JR.**

President, Cape Fear Technical Institute

**Early Years:** Born in Erwin, Harnett County, North Carolina, March 27, 1933, to E. Thomas Satterfield (deceased) and Stella (Pate) Satterfield.

**Education:** Graduated Erwin High School, Erwin, North Carolina 1951; Attended Louisburg College, 1955-1957; Graduated High Point College, 1959, B.S. (Health and Physical Education); Attended East Carolina University, 1963; Graduated North Carolina State University, 1968, M.A. (Guidance and Personnel Services); Graduate North Carolina State University, Ed.D. 1981 (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Cape Fear Technical Institute, 1985; Vice President, Cape Fear Technical Institute 1983-1985; Dean of Student Affairs, Cape Fear Technical Institute 1969-1983; Principal, Littleton High School, 1965-1967; Teacher-Coach, Wake Forest High School, 1963-1965; Teacher-Coach, Littleton High School, 1959-1963; Erwin Mills, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, Co.

**Organizations:** American Vocational Association; North Carolina Guidance and Personnel Association; Carolina's Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers; National Association of Student Personnel Administrators.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member, Advisory Board, State Credit Union, 1984-; Member, Board of Directors, New Hanover Federal Credit Union, 1982.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1953-1955.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Wrightsville Beach Methodist Church; Board of Trustees, 1981-.

**Family:** Married Linda Arrington of Hollister, Halifax County, North Carolina, December 31, 1957; Children: Robert Scott and Thomas Michael.

## **CARTERET TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Morehead City, NC**

On July 11, 1963, the State Board of Education authorized the establishment of the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. The unit operated until Oct. 5, 1967, when Carteret Technical Institute was officially established under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. On July 9, 1979, the board of trustees officially changed the name of the institution to Carteret Technical College.

CTC offers a full range of technical/vocational, associate degree, certificate and diploma programs as well as the college transfer program.

The campus is located on U.S. 70 West in Morehead City.

The city has one of the two state ports in North Carolina and is rapidly becoming the center of commerce and industry in the northern Tidewater area that is supported by tourism, fishing and a large military installation.

The 17.3-acre campus has eight buildings and three mobile units. A \$2.5 million civic and learning resources center complex located on the campus is nearing completion.



**DONALD W. BRYANT**

President, Carteret Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, April 24, 1941, to George R. Bryant and Lucy Gardner Bryant.

**Education:** Reynolds High School, in Winston-Salem, 1959; Presbyterian Junior College for Men, 1961, A.A.S.; Wake Forest College, B.A. (Sociology), 1963; University of Georgia at Athens, M.A. (Business Management), 1965; North Carolina State University, D.Ed., Community College Administration, 1971.

**Professional Background:** Carteret Technical College, President, 1973-Present; Sampson Technical Institute, Dean of Occupational Education, 1971-1973; Fayetteville Technical Institute, Administrative Intern as a Doctoral student at North Carolina State University, 1969-71; Martin Technical Institute, Chairman, Business Department, 1968-69; Wilson Technical Institute, Instructor, 1967-68.

**Boards and Commissions:** Secretary, Education Association, Martin Technical College, 1968-69; Community College Advisory Committee, NC State, 1975-76; Member of Presidents Academy of AACJC, 1975-present; Association of Public Community College Presidents (Chairman, Finance Committee, 1976-77; Executive Committee, 1978-79, 1979-80; Chairman: Nominating Committee and Summer Conference Committee, 1978-1979); Board of Directors, Carteret County Community Action Board, 1979-85; Vice-President, Carteret County Community Action Board, 1983-85; President's Academy, AACJC, 1980-81.

**Honors:** Marquis Who's Who in South and Southwest, 1980-81; Included in *Two Thousand Notable American*, First Edition, American Biographical Institute, Raleigh, NC 1981-82; International Who's Who in Education, International Biographical Center, Cambridge England, 1985-86.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Methodist Church, Morehead City, Board of Trustees, 1984 to present.

**Family:** Married Martha Ann Wooten of Wilson, NC, September 28, 1968; Children: Tiffany Lynn and Tyler Wayne.

## **CATAWBA VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Hickory, NC**

Catawba Valley Technical College was one of the original industrial education centers in North Carolina; its doors opened in 1960 to an initial enrollment of 77 students. This year CVTC enrolled students in 40 curriculum programs ranging from automation robotics to welding and in continuing education courses.

The campus is located on Highway 64-70, halfway between Hickory and Newton, in Catawba County.

A mild climate, proximity to the Blue Ridge Mountains and training opportunities at CVTC have attracted a growing number of diversified industries in recent years: printing, optical fiber and communications cable manufacturing. The area is noted for its furniture and textile industries.

Catawba Valley Technical College's campus covers 56.5 acres and has 10 buildings containing 212,000 square feet of space. The library contains 30,000 volumes (primarily technical). An art center opened in 1982-83 for continuing education art classes, and plans were made to open a Newton Center for classes in eastern Catawba County.



**ROBERT E. PAAP**

President, Catawba Valley Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Syracuse, Nebraska, November 11, 1925.

**Education:** Otoe Public Schools, Otoe, Nebraska, 1942. Peru State College, Peru, Nebraska (Industrial arts and management), 1949; Colorado State University, Fort Collins, MA (Industrial education) 1956. Additional graduate studies; Michigan State University, Nebraska University, Colorado State College, North Carolina State University, and Oklahoma State University.

**Professional Background:** President, Catawba Valley Technical College, since 1960 (Longest-tenured president in N.C. Community College System). Assistant director, Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron, Michigan, 1956-1960. Director, vocational education, Wymore City Schools, Wymore, Nebraska, 1954-55. Dean of engineering division, Fairbury Junior College, Fairbury, Nebraska, 1955-56.

**Organizations:** Member, N.C. Presidents' Association, Association of Community College Trustees, National Management Association, National Personnel Directors' Association, Appalachian Consortium of Western for Professional Staff Development, (Director), American Vocational Association, National Advisory Committee for Electromechanical Technology; consultant for many boards for vocational-technical education.

**Awards:** Outstanding Service Award, Human Relations Council, Hickory, N.C., 1971; Boss of the Year, Hickory Jaycees, 1972; Woodman of World Outstanding Service Award, 1976; Outstanding Service Award, Catawba County Chamber of Commerce, 1982.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church, Hickory, N.C.; Director of Church Board.

**Family:** Married Darlene Gayle Cranwell; two sons, Mark and Joel.

## **CENTRAL CAROLINA TECHNICAL COLLEGE Sanford, NC**

One of the original industrial education centers, Central Carolina Technical College began awarding associate degrees in 1965, the same year the institution's name became Central Carolina Technical Institute. The name was changed to the one it now bears in 1979.

In 1982-83 CCIC served more than 16,800 students and offered 29 curriculum programs ranging from automotive mechanics to nursing education.

The main campus is located in Sanford in Lee County (population: 36,000) on a 32-acre site. Other locations include the Henry Siler School in Chatham County and the Harnett County Industrial Training Center in Harnett County.

The Sanford location has 120,561 square feet of classroom, shop and laboratory space. The Learning Resource Center includes 24,000 books, 290 periodicals, 15 newspapers, numerous audio-visual materials and equipment.





**MARVIN R. JOYNER**

President, Central Carolina Technical College

**Early Years:** Born July 22, 1941.

**Education:** Nash County Schools; Wilson County Technical Institute, A.A.S.; Atlantic Christian College, B.S.; NC State University, M.E.; NC State University, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Central Technical College, 1983-; Wilson County Technical Institute: Vice President of Instruction, 1980-83; Dean of Development and Administrative Assistant to President, 1975-80; Director, Evening School, 1972-74; Vocational Department Head, 1971-72; Special Administrative Assignment, 1970-71; and Instructor of Engineering Technology, 1963-70.

**Organizations:** Sanford Camp of the Gideons International; Rotary Club; NC Vocational Association; American Vocational Association, NC Association of Community College Instructional Administrators; NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (executive Committee); Iota Lambda Sigma; Kiwanis Club (former member); Wilson County Chamber of Commerce (former member).

**Boards and Commissions:** Governor's Commission on Education for Economic Growth; National Council of Instructional Administrators; Director, Temple Theatre; Director, Lee. Co. Industrial Development Corporation; Council for the Aging, volunteer.

**Religious Activities:** Sunday School Teacher, First Baptist Church; former member, Grace Baptist Church (Deacon, Trustee, Chairman of Budget and Finance Committee).

**Family:** Married, Carolyn Powell. Children: Jon and Amy.

## **CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Charlotte, NC**

Central Piedmont Community College, the largest community college in North Carolina, was formed in 1963 by a merger of Mecklenburg College and the Central Industrial Education Center.

Initially, the institution offered a dozen vocational programs and some extension courses to just under 2,000 students. CPCC now offers 74 career programs and college transfer, high school completion, advancement studies and continuing education as well as reading and math for illiterate adults.

The campus, at Elizabeth Avenue and Kings Drive in uptown Charlotte, is ideally located near the hub of Mecklenburg County. Learning Centers are also located in Cornelius, Matthews and the Freedom Mall Shopping Center for the convenience of the public registering, buying books, paying fees and taking courses.

The main campus has 23 buildings on 33 acres. Some of the campus buildings include classrooms, labs, shop areas, learning resources center, greenhouse, 425-seat auditorium, food preparation facilities (which house the largest kitchen in the city), well-equipped labs and a modern multi-purpose gym. Dozens of classrooms are used in neighborhood churches, high schools and office facilities.



**RUTH G. SHAW**

President, Central Piedmont Community College

**Early Years:** Born February 19, 1948 in Danville, Virginia.

**Education:** B.A., English, magna cum laude, East Carolina University, 1969; M.A., English, ECU; Doctoral Study in Adult Education, 1974-75, North Carolina State University; Ph.D. in Educational Administration, 1977, Community College Leadership Program, the University of Texas at Austin.

**Professional Background:** President, Central Piedmont Community College, July 1986-present; President, El Centro College (Dallas, Texas), 1984-1986; Associate Vice Chancellor of Educational Affairs, Dallas County Community College District, 1981-1984; Assistant to the Chancellor, Dallas County Community College District, 1980-1981; Vice President of Instruction, Cedar Valley College, 1977-1980; Assistant Professor of English, East Carolina University, 1973-1976.

**Organizations:** American Association for Higher Education/American Council on Education Teaching Commission; Women Executives, Charlotte, NC; Phi Delta Kappa; American Association of Community and Junior college President's Academy, Second Vice President; American Association of Women in Community and Junior Colleges.

**Boards:** Campaign Cabinet, United Way of Charlotte-Mecklenburg; Division Chairman, Public Employees, United Way of Charlotte-Mecklenburg; City Board, North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte, NC; Board of Trustees, Cities in Schools for Charlotte/Mecklenburg, Inc.; Board of Directors, Handicapped Organized Women, Charlotte, NC; Metropolitan Board, Charlotte-mecklenburg YMCA; Executive Board, Mecklenburg Boy Scout Council; Industrial Committee, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Executive board, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Coalition for Literacy; Public Broadcasting Service/Adult Learning Service Advisory Committee; Board of Directors, League for Innovation in the Community College.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Sharon Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married to Colin S. Shaw in 1975. Children: Henry Fleming and John Shaw.

## **CLEVELAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Shelby, NC**

The Cleveland Unit of Gaston College was established July 1, 1965. A local board of trustees was officially appointed and the Extension Unit became Cleveland County Technical Institute Oct. 2, 1967.

The institution's two rented buildings in downtown Shelby soon proved to be inadequate for its rapidly growing enrollment. So, in 1969, CCTI leased the abandoned county home property and moved to its new location, 137 South Post Road, the site of its present campus. Two years later the institution received its charter. In 1977 a \$5 million bond issue was passed for Phase II of the institution's development program.

The institution's name changed in 1980 to Cleveland Technical College.

Cleveland Technical College's 43-acre campus is located approximately four miles east of Shelby, the county seat of Cleveland County.

Present campus facilities include two classroom buildings with 50,000 square feet (completed in 1974). The buildings house vocational shops and technical classrooms. The Campus Center Building, which was completed in 1981, provides 100,00 square feet of additional space for the Learning Resources Center with a television studio and auditorium facility, an art gallery, classrooms, shops, laboratories, Student Services, bookstore, snack bar and offices.

**JAMES BROUGHTON PETTY**

President, Cleveland Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Cleveland County, January 8, 1936.

**Education:** South Carolina High School; Clemson University, B.S. (Agriculture Education); Appalachian State University, M.A. (Administration); Nova University, Florida, Ed. D. (Community College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Cleveland Technical College.

**Organizations:** Rotary Club; Cleveland Association of Public Administrators; former member, Cleveland County Schoolmaster's Club; NC Adult Education Association; NC Association of Community College Presidents, Federal Relations Committee; Cleveland Association for Drug Abuse Prevention; Greater Shelby Chamber of Commerce; United Way (Director).

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Advisors, Gardner-Webb College; Director, Shanghai Volunteer Fire Department; Cleveland County Mental Health Association (former Director); Cleveland Memorial Hospital (former Trustee).

**Honors:** Jaycees' Boss of The Year Award, 1974; Jaycees' Young Educator Award, 1970.

**Literary Works:** Dissertation, "How to Pass A Bond Issue."

**Religious Activities:** Poplar Springs Baptist Church, Deacon and Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married, Wilma Jean Bishop. Children: Jill and Jamie.

## **COASTAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE Jacksonville, NC**

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College changed its name to the one it now bears in 1970. The institution began in an abandoned prison with an enrollment of 325 extension students and one full-time employee. This year CCCC served students in 53 curriculum programs, ranging from automotive mechanics to electronic servicing and employed approximately 200 full-time employees.

The campus is located in Jacksonville (The City On The Go), which has a population of over 30,000.

The area is noted for fresh water fishing in the beautiful New River. Its close proximity to area beaches also makes it popular.

The Coastal Carolina Community College campus has 75-acres and 10 buildings and operates a Skills Center used for training personnel for new and expanding industries.



**DR. JAMES L. HENDERSON, JR.**

President, Coastal Carolina Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Onslow County, March 16, 1932.

**Education:** Swansboro High School, 1951; East Carolina University, 1955, B.S.; East Carolina, 1963, M.A.; NC State University, 1964, Vocational Education Certificate; NC State University, 1972, Ed. D. (Community College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Coastal Carolina Community College, 1970-; President, Onslow Technical Institute, 1964-1970; Teacher, Jacksonville Jr. H.S., 1961-64; Industrial Designer, British-American Tobacco Company; Teacher and Department Head, Colonial Heights Sr. H.S., 1958-61.

**Organization:** NC Vocational Association; NC Association of Colleges and Universities; Community Leaders of America (President, 1971); NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (President-Elect); former Boy Scout Council; Kiwanis Club, 1964—(President, 1978); Mason; Scottish Rite Mason; Sudan Temple Shriner; Onslow Shriner Club; Onslow Cotillion; National Rifle Association; Ducks Unlimited; National Wild Turkey Federation (President, 1980 and charter member); NC State Employees Association; Chris-Craft Antique Boat Club (Vice Admiral); Your Opportunity, Inc.; Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

**Boards and Commissions:** Editorial Board; Community College Review, 1974-80; Sprunt Review, 1976-80; Director, First Citizens Bank & Trust Company.

**Honors:** Distinguished Kiwanis President Award, 1979; Epsilon Pi Tau; Who's Who Among American College and University Administrators.

**Literary Works:** Dissertation, "An Analysis of the Academic Success of Community College Transfer Students as Contrasted to Native Students in Four Publicly Supported Universities.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Anne's Episcopal Church, 1981-84.

**Family:** Married, Maxine Christenson, December, 1957. Children: Susan, Jimmy, and Steven.



## **COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE**

### **Elizabeth City, NC**

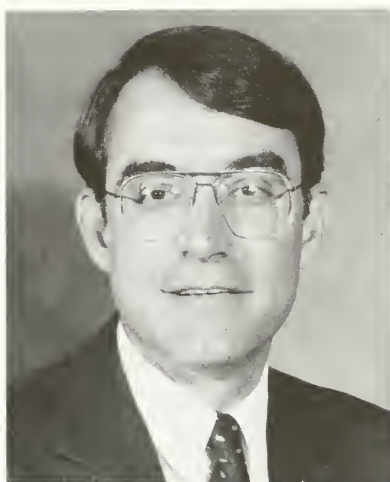
The first college in North Carolina chartered under the Community College Act of 1957, College of The Albemarle later became the first comprehensive community college in the state's community college system.

Classes were first conducted for 182 students in September 1961 by five instructors in a renovated hospital. In 1982-83, COA enrolled students in 39 curriculum programs.

The College of The Albemarle campus is located in Elizabeth City on U.S. Highway 17 North.

Elizabeth City is the hub of the institution's seven-county service area and is just 40 miles from the beaches of the Outer Banks. These seven counties encompass nearly 3,500 square miles, making this the largest service area of any of the state's community college system institutions.

Three main buildings rest on the institution's 36-acre campus which borders the Pasquotank River. The administration, classroom building and the learning resources center classroom building were completed in 1981, while the former technical center was completed in 1972. Total square footage is approximately 114,000. COA also operates an extension center several miles from the campus.



**JESSE PARKER CHESSON, JR.**

President, College of the Albemarle

**Early Years:** Born in Hertford, August 19, 1941 to Jesse P. and Eva (Nixon) Chesson.

**Education:** Perquimans County High School, 1959; East Carolina University, 1963, B.S.; East Carolina University, 1964, M.A.; NC State University, 1974, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** President, College of The Albemarle, 1975- (Dean of Instruction, 1973-75; Chairman, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 1972-73; Associate Professor, Biology and Director of College Transfer Education, 1969-71); Graduate Teaching Assistant, General Ecology and Comparative Anatomy, NC State University, 1967-69; Assistant Professor, Biology, College of the Albemarle, 1964-67.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents; National Wildlife Federation; NC Academy of Science; Nature Conservancy; Audubon Society; Phi Sigma Pi; Rotary Club (former President); Pasquotank Historical Society (former President); Committee of 100 (Vice President); PTA (former President); Northeastern NC Tomorrow (Treasurer).

**Boards and Commissions:** State Board of Natural Resources and Community Development (former member); NC Coastal Resources Commission, 1974-1984 (former Chairman); Director, Elizabeth City Foundation; Director, Perquimans County Restoration Association; NC Committee on the Public Understanding of Science and Technology (former member).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Corinth Baptist Church, Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Wynda L. Chappell, November 24, 1961. Children: Daphne and Melanie.

## **CRAVEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **New Bern, NC**

Craven Community College began operation on July 1, 1965, as a unit of Lenoir Community College. In April 1968, the first meeting of the newly created board of trustees was held, marking the beginning of Craven County Technical Institute as an independent institution. The name of the institution was changed to Craven Community College July 1, 1973, and the first college parallel classes were offered that September.

The campus of Craven Community College is located in the western area of New Bern on Glenburnie Road at College Court. The institution serves Craven County (population: 71,043).

Craven County is noted for tourism, light and heavy industry and agriculture and is the home of the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point. New Bern was the Colonial Capital of North Carolina and is the home of Tryon Palace, a major tourist attraction.

The campus, occupied in April 1971, includes 100 acres of pine and hardwood forest. There are currently three permanent buildings and two temporary modular units housing four classrooms. Outdoor physical education facilities include tennis, softball, soccer, basketball and volleyball.

Craven Community College also has rental facilities near downtown New Bern for Cosmetology; Carpentry and Masonry are offered in rental facilities on Highway 55 west of New Bern. Rental facilities for Cosmetology, Data Processing and Drafting programs and a Learning Lab are located in East Plaza on Highway 70 in Havelock. Office space and a testing center are located in the joint education center at the Cherry Point Air Station.



**THURMAN E. BROCK**

President, Craven Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Cumberland County.

**Education:** Central High School; NC State University, 1957, B.S. (Agriculture Education); East Carolina University, 1964, M.Ed. (Guidance); NC State University, 1974, Ed.D. (Community College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Craven Community College, 1965-; Director, Vocational Education, Craven County Schools, 1961-65; Teacher of Agriculture, Lenoir County Schools, 1956-1961.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents; National Association of Community and Junior Colleges; Committee of 100; Navy League of United States; Rotary Club; Tryon Lions Club (Vice President and Charter Member); New Bern Lions Club (former Secretary and Vice President); Wheat Swamp Ruritan Club (Charter Member, former Secretary-Treasurer, President, and Honorary lifetime membership since 1958); New Bern-Craven County Chamber of Commerce (1st Vice President, 1985).

**Boards and Commissions:** Advisory Board, Salvation Army (Chairman, 1979); Director, Eastern NC Area Health Education Center (Executive Committee, 1984-85).

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1948-51, Staff Sergeant; Bronze Star; Korean Presidential Citation.

**Religious Activities:** Member, West New Bern Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Agnes Barrow, 1962. Children: Elizabeth Ann.

## **DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Lexington, NC**

Davidson County Community College's beginnings can be traced to 1958, when the Davidson County Industrial Education Center was chartered. When it opened in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational, technical and evening courses, and 51 students in adult education and service programs.

In 1965, after Davidson County citizens had demonstrated an interest in expanding the IEC into a comprehensive community college, a college transfer curriculum was added and the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community College.

Today, DCCC is a comprehensive community college offering two-year college transfer programs, two-year technical programs, one- and two-year vocational programs, certificate programs and continuing education courses. The institution also offers literacy courses, remedial and tutorial services and community educational activities.

Davidson County Community College is located in the heart of Piedmont North Carolina halfway between Lexington and Thomasville on Highway 29-70.

One of the most rapidly growing areas in the southeast, this area is noted for its furniture and textile industries.

From one building located on a 22-acre site in 1963, DCCC has expanded to 77-acres with eight buildings valued at more than \$12 million.



**J. BRYAN BROOKS**

President, Davidson County Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Washington, on December 1, 1942.

**Education:** Bath High School, 1961; Campbell College, 1952; NC State University, 1965, B.S.; 1967, Ed.M.; 1970, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Davidson County Community College, 1982-; President, Southside Virginia Community College, 1979-1982; Dean of Instruction, Rockingham Community College, 1972-78 (Assistant Dean for Curriculum Programs, 1972; Director, Occupational Education, 1969-1972; Assistant Director, Continuing Education, 1966-68); Community College Intern, NC State University, 1968-69 (Graduate Research Assistant, 1965-66; Head Residence Counselor, 1965-66).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents, 1982- (Secretary, 1985-85; Chairman, Finance Committee, 1984-86); Phi Delta Kappa (Vice Chairman); American Vocational Association; NC Department of Community Colleges, Library Technical Services Advisory Committee and Office of Program Improvement Advisory Committee; Rotary Club, 1982-; Thomasville Chamber of Commerce, 1984-; Lion's Club, 1980-82; Rockingham County Personnel Association (former Vice President, 1967-70); Piedmont Health Systems Agency, Inc. (Nominating and Project Review Chairman, 1975-78); Rockingham Mental Health Association (former President, 1967-70); Reidsville Rotary Club, 1971-78; Reidsville Chamber of Commerce (Director, 1972-78).

**Boards and Commissions:** Piedmont Triad Health Planning Council Director and Vice Chairman, 1973-75; Rockingham County Mental Health Board, 1971-78 (Secretary, 1968-76; Chairman, Personnel Program Committee, 1976-78).

**Honors:** Outstanding Senior Award, Agricultural Club and Kappa Phi Kappa, 1965.

**Literary Work:** Perception of Role Conflict and Its Effects by the Vocational Education Teacher; Indian Journal of Social Research, vol. XIII, no. 1, 1972.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Saint Thomas Episcopal Church; Facilities Committee, 1975; Chairman, Rector Search Committee, 1978.

## **DURHAM TECHNICAL INSTITUTE**

### **Durham, NC**

Durham Technical Institute, which opened its doors as an industrial education center in September 1961, changed its name in 1965 to the one it now bears.

The institution has 24 programs of study leading to a degree, diploma, or certificate in the areas of business, health, industrial and engineering and public service.

Durham Technical Institute is located at 1637 Lawson St. in an industrial park development in the southeastern section of the city of Durham.

The institution is near the Research Triangle Park and is within easy driving distance of Raleigh, Chapel Hill and downtown Durham.

The campus includes four buildings with 165,588 square feet for laboratories, shops, classrooms and offices. A new industrial and engineering technologies building opened in 1983.





**DR. PHAIL WYNN, JR.**

President, Durham Technical Institute

**Early Years:** Born in Wewoka, Oklahoma, September 8, 1947, to the late Phail Wynn Sr. and Dr. Valree (Fletcher) Wynn.

**Education:** Graduated, Douglas High School in Lawton, Oklahoma, 1965; Graduated, University of Oklahoma, 1969, B.S. (Psychology) Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1974, M.Ed. (Adult and Community College Education); Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1977, Ed.D (Community College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Durham Technical Institute, 1980-; Vice President, Durham Technical Institute, 1979-1980; Assistant to the President, Durham Technical Institute, 1977-1979.

**Organizations:** Founding Chairman of the North Carolina Consortium for Instructional Telecommunications, member of the Governor's Task Force on Science and Technology, and member of the Board of Governors of Research Triangle Institute.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors of Durham Arts Council Durham Chapter-American Red Cross, Greater Durham Economic Development Corporation, the Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce, the Durham YMCA, the NCNB Durham Local Board, and the Durham Day Care Council.

**Military Service:** Served in the US Army, 1969-1975 (Counter-Intelligence Officer and one-year combat tour in the Republic of Vietnam).

**Honors:** Named by the North Carolina State University Alumni Association as 1981's Outstanding young Alumnus; Adjunct Professor at North Carolina State University; Lambda Chapter of Tau Gamma Delta Sorority, Inc., award for outstanding contributions in education.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Saint Joseph's A.M.E. Church.

**Family:** Married Peggy Lynch of Nashville, NC, May 26, 1973; Child: Rahsaan Phail Wynn.

## **EDGECOMBE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Tarboro, NC**

Edgecombe Technical College began as an extension unit of Wilson County Technical Institute. But, in 1967, FIC was placed under Edgecombe County administration. Due to the population growth in Rocky Mount, NC, the institution added a downtown campus in that area in 1972.

This year FIC served students on both campuses in programs ranging from Electronic Data Processing and Radiologic Technology, to flower arranging and driver's education.

The main campus is located in historic Tarboro (population: 10,517) in northeastern North Carolina on the Tarboro-Wilson Highway. The sister campus is located in downtown Rocky Mount (population: 41,283), 15 miles from Tarboro on U.S. Highway 64.

The Tarboro campus has 120 acres and three main buildings, including a multipurpose building that contains a 500-seat auditorium, student lounge and classrooms.

The Rocky Mount campus main building, the former U.S. Post Office Building, was renovated in 1972. It houses the library, administrative offices and classrooms.

In 1974 two buildings across the street from the main campus were acquired to house classrooms, laboratories and offices.



**CHARLES B. MCINTYRE**

President, Edgecombe Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Union County, June 26, 1933.

**Education:** Wingate Junior College, 1957; NC State University, 1959, B.S. (Agricultural Education); East Carolina University, 1965, M.A. (Education); additional study at East Carolina University and NC State University.

**Professional Background:** President, Edgecombe Technical College, 1970-; Director Adult Basic Education, Department of Community Colleges, 1970; Principal, Sanford Senior High School, 1967-1970; Principal, Pasquotank Central High School, 1965-67; County-wide Coordinator, Vocational Education, Edgecombe County, 1964-65; Vocational Agricultural Teacher, North Edgecombe High School, 1959-64.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (former President and former Committee Chairman); NC Community College Adult Educators Association (Director); Advisory Board, Occupation Research; NC Community College Learning Resources Association; Edgecombe County Industrial Development Corporation; Heart Fund, American Cancer Society, and Boy Scouts of America, volunteer work.

**Military Service:** Served in US Navy, 1951-55.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; former Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Juanita Goins. Children: Charles B., III, Perry Bryan, and Staton M.

## **FAYETTEVILLE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE**

### **Fayetteville, NC**

Fayetteville Technical Institute originated as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center in 1961 and adopted its present name in September 1963.

FTI has experienced phenomenal growth in its history and is now a vital force in meeting the vocational, technical and adult education needs of Fayetteville, Cumberland County and the surrounding area.

The main campus is located in Fayetteville (population: 59,507) with additional classroom facilities at nearby Fort Bragg.

The area is noted for its military installations (Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base) and the resulting diversity of its populus.

The 93-acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 300,000 square feet.

**ROBERT CRAIG ALLEN**

President, Fayetteville Technical Institute

**Early Years:** Born in St. Pauls, Robeson County, December 4, 1936, to T.J. Allen, Jr. and Mary Louise Regan Allen.

**Education:** Graduated, St. Pauls High School, 1955; Graduated, Appalachian State Teachers' College, 1959, B.S. (Business Education); Graduated, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, 1963, M.Ed. (Public School Administration and Supervision); Graduated, North Carolina State University, Doctor of Education in Adult and Community College, 1977.

**Professional Background:** Business Education Teacher, St. Pauls City Schools, 1959-1963; Assistant Administrator, St. Pauls City Schools, 1960-1963; Business Education Department Chairperson, Fayetteville Technical Institute, 1963-1965; Director Robeson County Unit, Fayetteville Technical Institute, 1965-1971; President, Robeson Technical College, 1971-1982; President, Fayetteville Technical Institute, 1983-Present.

**Organizations:** Council for Occupational Education (an affiliate of the AACJC), American Association of Junior and Community Colleges, American Technical Education Association, NC Association of Public Community Colleges Presidents.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors, Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Fayetteville Area Economic Development Commission; Executive Council of the Oconeechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Board of Directors, Red Cross; Board of Directors, United Way.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Pauls United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Peggy Averitte of Fayetteville, NC, January 20, 1961. Children: Dawn, Jeff, Yates, Lesley.

## **FORSYTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Winston-Salem, NC**

Forsyth Technical Institute was established in 1959 as an industrial education center, part of the Winston-Salem Forsyth County Schools system. In 1963 the IEC became part of the North Carolina community college system as Forsyth Technical Institute. That year approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs and 500 enrolled in adult education evening programs.

The main campus is located on Silas Creek Parkway, with additional centers for the health technologies at North Carolina Baptist and Forsyth Memorial hospitals. A new campus center will be opened in 1984 when the institution acquires Dalton Junior High School on Bolton Street.

All campus centers are situated in the city of Winston-Salem, noted for such visitor attractions as Old Salem, Historic Bethabara, the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art and Reynolds House.

The present 10 buildings on the main campus provide 192,030 square feet of space with an additional 47,445 square feet provided by the Paramedical Building leased from Forsyth Memorial Hospital and the Allied Health Building leased from North Carolina Baptist Hospital. During 1984 the institution will acquire 81,341 square feet at the Bolton Street center and 63,438 square feet upon completion of a new high technology building on campus, for a grand total of 384,254 square feet.

Continuing education classes meet in approximately 75 different locations in Forsyth and Stokes counties.



**BOBBY (BOB) HAMP GREENE**

President, Forsyth Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Boone, NC, Watauga County, May 25, 1936 to W. Hamp Greene (deceased) and Grace (Edmisten) Greene.

**Education:** Watauga and Ashe County Public Schools Grades 1-12, Appalachian State University, BS, 1957; MA, 1961; Nova University, Ed.D., 1981. Advanced Studies: Chapel Hill, Appalachian State University, Western Carolina University, and the University of South Alabama.

**Professional Background:** President, Forsyth Technical College, 1981 - ; Principal of Career Center, 1976-1981; Principal Planning Team for Career Center, 1973-1976; Director of Secondary Education, WS FCS, 1972-73; Principal, Thomas Jefferson Jr. High School, 1968-1972, Principal, Sherwood Forest Elementary School, 1962-1968; Assistant Principal, Teacher, and Director of Athletics, Latham Elementary School, 1957-1962.

**Organizations:** American Management Society, North Carolina Parent Teacher Association, NCAE, NEA, NCP, APA, Phi Delta Kappa, NASSP, AACJC, Chamber of Commerce, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, American Vocational Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member of Various Boards and Commissions 1962-1985; Past President, Chairman of the Board, and Life Member of the Winston-Salem Sertoma Club; Vice President, Board of Directors, Goodwill Industries; Board of Directors, Industries for the Blind; Board of Directors of Big Brother, Big Sisters; Board of Directors, Ardmore Community Club; Director of Carolina Medicorp, Inc.; Legislative Committee, NC Community Colleges Presidents' Association; Liaison Representative, NC Board of Nursing; SACS Consultant and Winston-Salem Education Business Round Table.

**Political Activities:** Active in Local and State Democratic Party.

**Honors:** Recognized by numerous organizations for leadership activities in Administration, Organization and Speaking Engagements.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Peace Haven Baptist Church.

**Family:** Married Alice Watson of Deep Gap, NC, June 16, 1962.



## **GASTON COLLEGE**

### **Dallas, NC**

Gaston College began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September 1964, offering 13 programs to its 551 students. In 1965 it merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center, establishing it as a pioneer, comprehensive community college offering programs in liberal arts and sciences, engineering technologies, business, occupational skills and continuing education. Today, the institution offers 49 programs.

The campus is located on U.S. Highway 321 between Dallas and Gastonia in Piedmont North Carolina.

Gaston College is situated on a 166.4-acre campus. There are nine permanent buildings which consist of 275,000 square feet with a replacement value of \$16,025,000. The institution has a 58,000-volume library and will occupy its newest facility, a health sciences center, within the next academic year.



**DR. WAYNE SCOTT**  
President, Gaston College

**Education:** UT-Chattanooga, B.S., Engineering-Physics; College of William and Mary, M.A., Physics; Ohio State University, Ph.D., Educational Management.

**Professional Background:** President, Gaston College, 1981-; Program Chairman and Lecturer, American Management Associations; former President, DeKalb College; former Director of Educational Services, State of South Carolina; former President Oconee Community College; former Assistant Director, Chattanooga State Technical College; former Educational Systems Consultant, Martha Jennings Foundation; former visiting lecturer, Tennessee Academy of Sciences; Adjunct Professor of Physics, UT; former research associate, CRLD, Ohio State University; former consultant computer and systems analyst, The Atomic Energy Commission; former consultant physicist, the Department of Open Heart Surgery, Jewish Hospital; former nuclear physicist, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; former electronics engineer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

**Literary Works:** Author of numerous books on management.

## **GUILFORD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Jamestown, NC**

Guilford Technical Community College has entered its twenty-fifth year of service to the residents of Guilford County. From an abandoned sanitarium site in Jamestown, it has emerged as an educational complex ranking third in size among the state's 58 community college system institutions.

Founded in 1958 as an industrial education center, the institution began with two courses and 15 students housed in one old building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965 Guilford Industrial Education Center became Guilford Technical Institute. The approval was given to the institution to grant the associate in applied science degree. To more effectively serve students, GTI requested the addition of the college transfer program. This request was granted with an effective date identified in the next fiscal year with GTI being named Guilford Technical Community College.

During 1982-83 the institution served students in 50 vocational and technical programs. More than 20,000 people enrolled in continuing education and extension courses.

The main campus of Guilford Technical Community College is located on an 85-acre wooded tract off U.S. Highway 29-70A at the eastern edge of Jamestown. It is ideally situated within easy commuting distance of Greensboro, High Point and surrounding areas of Guilford County.

In addition to the campus at Jamestown, GTCC operates satellite units in Greensboro and High Point and at the Regional Airport. Greensboro centers are located at 501 W. Washington St., 449 W. Market St. and 443 W. Sycamore St., in downtown Greensboro. The High Point Center is located at 901 S. Main St. GTCC aviation programs occupy Hangar Number 3 at the Regional Airport.

Part-time teaching centers for the institution's short-term non-credit Continuing Education program are established whenever the need arises. The courses are offered in schools, community centers, churches, housing projects and libraries throughout Guilford County.

GTCC operations are primarily housed in 14 buildings with 275,729 assignable square feet.

A ground breaking was held for Davis Hall, a three level 34,000 square foot structure which houses Air Conditioning and Heating, Civil Engineering, Industrial Maintenance, Surveying Mechanical Drafting and Design, Electronic Data Processing, English, Humanities and Social Science programs. Adjoining this building is a 6,500 square foot facility which houses Packaging Machinery Servicing.



**RAYMOND J. NEEDHAM**

President, Guilford Technical Community College

**Early Years:** Born on April 16, 1930.

**Education:** Ferndale High School, 1949; Washington State University, 1954, B.S.; Washington State University, 1962, MEd; University of Washington, 1962-67, Community College Administration; Stanford University, Workshop in Community College Administration; Colorado State University, 1969, Ph.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Guilford Technical Community College, 1980-; President, Linn-Benton Community College, 1970-1980; Administrative Positions, Auburn Public Schools and Green River Community College, 1962-1970; teacher, White River High School 1959-1962 (Wrestling Coach and Principal's assistant); teacher, Ridgefield High School, 1956-59 (Wrestling and Football Coach).

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1954-56, Lieutenant.

## **HALIFAX COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Weldon, NC**

Halifax Community College, chartered Sept. 7, 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February 1968.

From its earliest beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students, HCC this year served students in 35 programs. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective July 1976.

The campus is located on NC Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. HCC's administrative area includes all of Halifax County and parts of Northampton and Warren counties.

This is a rural, agricultural area with a service area population of 80,000. Its most noted attraction is Lake Gaston, 20,000-acre lake for fishing and recreation.

Halifax Community College has administrative offices, classrooms, career laboratory and placement office, Learning Resources Center, a 150-seat auditorium, student lounge, laboratories and vocational shops. A 24,000-volume library houses more than 135 newspapers and magazines. The campus is located on a 109-acre site, and the present physical plant contains approximately 83,000 square feet.



**PHILLIP WYNN TAYLOR**

President, Halifax Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Heathsville, Halifax County, October 21, 1924 to J.R. Taylor and Sadie G. (Wynne) Taylor (both deceased).

**Education:** Graduated, Aurelian Springs High School in Aurelian Springs, NC, 1941; Graduated North Carolina State University, 1948, BS Degree (Agricultural Education); Post Graduate work, North Carolina State University, MS Degree, 1950 (Agricultural Education); North Carolina State University, Ed. Dr., 1972, (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Halifax Community College, Weldon, NC, 1968-; Dean of Adult Education, Lenoir County Community College, 1965-1968; Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Northampton County Schools, 1954-1965; Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Pitt County Board of Education, 1949-1954.

**Organizations:** Roanoke Valley Symphony (President, 1973); Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce (Director 1973); Roanoke Rapids Rotary Club (President, 1974); Roanoke Valley Arts Council (President, 1981); Roanoke Rapids Chapter of the American Red Cross (Chairman, 1985); Member of American Legion.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member of various boards and commissions (1968-present).

**Political Activities:** North Carolina State Senator, 1984; Chairman, Halifax County Democratic Party (1985); Member, Executive Board, Halifax County Democratic Party (1983-).

**Military Service:** Served in the United States Army, 1946-1947.

**Honors:** Member, Phi Kappa Phi, National Honorary Educational Fraternity.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Calvary Methodist Church, Littleton, NC; President, Men's Club; Charge Lay Leader; Member, local administration board, Sunday School Superintendent.

**Family:** Married, Joyce Williams of Rocky Mount, NC, November 27, 1982; Children: Phillip Wynn Taylor, Jr.; Richard Mizelle Taylor.

## **HAYWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Clyde, NC**

Founded in 1965 under the sponsorship of Asheville-Buncombe Technical College, Haywood Technical College had a lone curriculum in practical nursing for its first year in Patton School in Canton.

Because of enrollment growth and demands for more programs, HTC moved to Clyde School in 1966 and then to the new campus in 1972. Program offerings have grown to 12 associate degree, 12 vocational diploma and one vocational certificate curricula.

The campus is located 25 miles west of Asheville at the junction of U. S. Highway 19-23 and Jones Cove Road, one mile from Interstate 40.

The campus is enhanced by the natural beauty of Western North Carolina, by floral, tree and shrubbery plantings, and by a small pond near its entrance.

Haywood Technical College has 80.43 acres and 22 buildings. The Learning Resource Center houses a 23,854-volume library. The estimated replacement cost of land and buildings is \$7.8 million.

Because of its central location in Haywood County, the campus also houses a Sheltered Workshop.





**JOSEPH HUGH NANNEY**

President, Haywood Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Hendersonville, January 6, 1930 to Alvin J. and Ethel (Anders) Nanney (deceased).

**Education:** Hendersonville High School; NC State University, 1958, B.S. (Industrial Arts); NC State University, M.S. (Education); attended Nanzan University, Nagoya, Japan and Defense Language Institute, California; numerous professional development and in-service education seminars.

**Professional Background:** President, Haywood Technical College, 1977-; President, Richmond Technical Institute, 1965-77; teacher, NC State University, 1958-1960; Special Agent, FBI, 1962-65.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (Chairman and various other offices); NC Board of Nursing; NC and Southern Association Accreditation Committees; Waynesville Rotary Club; United Way (Director); H1C Foundation; NC Museum of Handicrafts, Inc., Haywood County Chapter, American Cancer Society.

**Boards and Commissions:** Director, Western North Carolina - Tomorrow (Chairman, Education Committee).

**Military Service:** Served in US Air Force, 1950-54 (intelligence specialist).

**Honors:** Honorary member, Order of the Piper, contributions to Scotland County, 1977.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Long's Chapel United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Nancy Howard, November 25, 1954. Children: Joe, Jr. and Susan.

## **ISOTHERMAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Spindale, NC**

The institution was chartered Oct. 1, 1964, by the State Board of Education. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held Nov. 17, and on Nov. 23, the board approved the name Isothermal Community College. On July 1, 1965, the industrial education center, which had been operating for several years as an extension of Gaston Technical Institute, became the vocational and technical division of ICC.

Isothermal Community College is an open door institution, serving the residents of Polk, Rutherford and surrounding counties. Classes meet during the day and evening on the 110-acre campus located on Highway 74 in Spindale, at a satellite campus in Iryon in Polk County and in communities throughout the institution's service areas.

The 110-acre campus has 11 buildings, including a 30,835-volume library.



**WILLIARD L. LEWIS III**

President, Isothermal Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Connellsville, November 3, 1944, to Willard L. and Betty Lee (Dixon) Lewis, Jr.

**Education:** New Berlin Central School; State University College at Cortland, B.A.; State University College, Masters; College of William and Mary, Doctorate.

**Professional Background:** English Teacher; Assistant Dean of Students; Graduate Assistant; Counseling Psychologist; Assistant Professor of Education; Executive Assistant to the President, Branch Campus Administrator.

**Organizations:** Former, Tennessee State Membership Chairman, AAUA, 1980; former Charter Member, Special Olympics; former member, Board of Directors, Armed Services, YMCA; American Association of University Administrators; former member, Association of United States Army.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Men of America, 1979; Phi Delta Kappa.

**Family:** Married, Mary Hovis, of Greensboro, February 16, 1985. Children: Andrew.

## **JAMES SPRUNT TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Kenansville, NC**

James Sprunt Technical College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. In 1964 the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and an educator, who was headmaster of an earlier James Sprunt in 1845.

From an enrollment of 114 FTE in 1964-65, JSIC increased its enrollment to nearly 1,200 FTE in 1982-83. Students now choose from more than 20 one- and two-year degree programs, ranging from building trades and electronics to general education.

James Sprunt Technical College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County.

Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state.

The institution has a 53-acre campus with four buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops, a 300-seat auditorium and a 23,500 volume library.



**CARL D. PRICE**

President, James Sprunt Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Selma, Johnston County, May 4, 1930, to Dalley Henry Price and Essie Campbell Price (both deceased).

**Education:** Corinth-Holders High School in Zebulon, NC, 1948; North Carolina State University, B.S. (Agronomy), 1952; M.S. (Chemical Weed Control), 1957; Ed. D. (Adult and Community College Education), 1971.

**Professional Background:** President, James Sprunt Technical College, 1976-; Dean of Instruction, 1970-1976; Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1968-1970; Instructor and Chairman of Agricultural Technology Department, Fayetteville Technical Institute, 1964-1966.

**Organizations:** American Technical Education Association; NC Association of Community College Presidents (Executive Committee, 1980-81, 1982-83); Rotary (President, 1974-1975); Duplin County Interagency Council (Chairman, 1974); Tar Heel Fine Arts Society (President, 1973-1974); Duplin County Occupational Advisory Council; Duplin County Farm Bureau.

**Boards and Commissions:** Finance Committee of NC Association of Colleges and Universities, 1979; NC Department of Community College Accreditation Screening Committee, 1979; Board of Directors, Southeastern Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1973; Board of Directors, District Boy Scout Council, 1970; Board of Directors, James Sprunt Foundation, Inc., 1980-.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1953-1955.

**Honors:** Recipient of Kellogg Fellowship, North Carolina State University, 1966-1967; Recipient of Community College Internship, N.C.S.U., 1967-1968; Inducted into Society of Sigma Chi, 1957.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Warsaw Baptist Church, 1967-; Has served as Deacon, Sunday School teacher, Training Union Director, and Finance Committee Chairman.

**Family:** Married Emily Faye Driver of Wendell, NC, December 26, 1955; Children: Carla Gaye; Todd Duncan, and Nila Leigh.

## **JOHNSTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Smithfield, N.C.**

In September 1969, Johnston Technical College (then Johnston County Technical Institute) offered its first occupational and adult educational courses at the former Forest Hill High School, located on Highway 301 South near the town of Four Oaks. Six hundred and fifty-nine adults enrolled in 29 evening courses. This year the institution served students in 35 programs, ranging from Electronics Engineering Technology to Truck Driver Training.

In fall 1976, the institution moved to its present campus located near the center of Johnston County at the intersection of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70, just east of Smithfield (population: 7,288).

Smithfield, chartered in 1777, is a major eastern North Carolina tobacco market.

Johnston Technical College has a 100-acre campus with seven buildings, including a new vocational building housing, in part, the Truck Driver Training program (formerly located in Raleigh). A new addition to the Wilson Building will provide facilities for a computer center and student lounge. The institution continues to utilize three buildings at its Four Oaks campus.



**JOHN L. TART**

President, Johnston Technical College

**Early Years:** Born on October 30, 1927.

**Education:** Grantham High School, 1944; NC State University, 1949, B.S. (Agriculture Education); NC State University, 1957, M.S. (Agriculture Education); NC State University, 1969, Ed. D. (Occupational Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Johnston Technical College, 1970-; former Director of Vocational Education, Johnston County Public Schools; former administrative assistant, Mount Olive College; former Assistant State Director Introduction to Vocations; former teacher, Wayne County Schools.

**Organizations:** American Cancer Society, President; Wayne County Sunday School Association, President; NC Pork Producers Association, President; NC Hampshire Swine Breeders Association, Secretary-treasurer; National Swine Council, Director; Rotary Club, President; Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce; Mast Mill Creek Masonic Lodge; NC Education Association, President.

**Boards and Commissions:** Wayne County Thoroughfare Watershed Committee, President; State Board Member, The Local Government Commission; NC State Board of Education, 1977-1985 (chairman, Vocational Education Committee); Wayne County Industrial Commission; First Citizens Bank of Goldboro, Director.

**Honors:** Received Kellogg Grant for studies at NC State University; Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Selah Christian Church; Sunday School Teacher, Elder, and lay speaker.

**Family:** Married. Three Children.



## **LENOIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Kinston, NC**

Lenoir Community College was one of the original industrial education centers chartered under the 1957 legislation. Chartered in 1958, the institution offered its first classes in February 1960. Lenoir County IFC became Lenoir County Technical Institute in June 1964, and attained community college status in November of that year. Lenoir County Community College became Lenoir Community College in 1968 when "County" was dropped from the name.

From an initial enrollment of just over two dozen students in 1960, LCC now serves students in 42 programs, ranging from traditional vocational programs such as Welding and Auto Mechanics to new programs such as Data Processing and Industrial Engineering Technology.

LCC is located in Kinston at the intersection of Highways 70 and 58. In addition to serving Lenoir County, Greene and Jones counties are also part of the Lenoir Community College service area. Kinston, the county seat of Lenoir County, has a population of some 28,000, while the county population totals some 32,000.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, though some light industry has been attracted to the area in recent years.

The institution's main campus in Kinston has approximately 86 acres and four large classroom and shop buildings, along with gymnasium student union facilities and a 50,000-volume learning resources center.

Lenoir Community College also has satellite centers in Greene County at Snow Hill and Jones County at Trenton to better serve the residents of those areas.



**DR. JESSE L. MCDANIEL**

President, Lenoir Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, March 21, 1923.

**Education:** Grainger High School in Kinston, 1939. East Carolina Teachers College, 1949, B.S. (Science), 1950, M.A. (School Administration); Duke University, 1965, Ed.D. (Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Lenoir Community College, 1971, (Dean, Lenoir Community College, 1967-1971.) Superintendent, Franklinton City Schools, Franklinton, NC 1960-63. Head, Education Department (1964-1967) and Dean of Student Personnel Services (1964-1966), Asheville-Biltmore College (UNC-Asheville). Principal at various NC High School, 1950-1960.

**Organizations:** Rotary Club (President 1977-1978). Federation of Church School Men, President, 1975-1978. United Way President, 1973-1974; Travelers Protection Association, Post V, President, 1978-1979.

**Boards and Commissions:** Kinston-Lenoir County Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors, 1973-1976; Industrial Development Commission, 1970-1971, 1983-present. Lions Industries for the Blind, Board of Directors, 1975-present; Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Kinston, Director, 1973-present; Kinston-Lenoir County Bicentennial Commission, Chairman, 1976-77; Association of Colleges and Universities, President 1979-1980; Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library Building Fund, Campaign Chairman, 1979; Community College and Technical Institute Planning Commission, 1979-1980; Lenoir County 400th Anniversary Committee, Chairman, 1984-1985; Lenoir County Arts Council Chairman annual fund drive, 1984-1985; Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Board of Directors, 1985-.

**Political Activities:** Member, Democratic Party.

**Military Service:** US Navy (LST 702) 1943-1946; 1951-1952. (Gunners Mate 2/c.)

**Honors:** Freedom Award, Kinston Jaycees, 1976.

**Religious Activities:** Member Queen Street United Methodist Church; Lay leader Teacher.

**Family:** Married Helen Joyce Perry of Alamance, 1951; Children: Mrs. Anna Rakes-traw and Mrs. Ellen Crago.

## **MARTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Williamston, NC**

Martin Community College was initially authorized as Martin Technical Institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses began during the summer quarter of 1968, and curriculum programs started during the fall quarter of 1969 in an old public school building in Everetts.

Following a successful county-wide election in June 1969, independent status was obtained; community college status was granted by the General Assembly in June 1975; and the name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College on July 1, 1976.

The 65-acre campus of Martin Community College is located one mile west of Williamston (population: 6,015) on Kehukee Park Road just off Highway 64. Instructional facility construction was completed between May 1971 and December 1975.

Williamston is located in Martin County (population: 25,735) which is approximately 100 miles from the Capitol and the coast and 25 miles from East Carolina University in Greenville.

Martin Community College has a 65-acre campus with six buildings, consisting of 135,340 square feet. One of the buildings includes a 19,500-volume library.

Branch campuses are located in Windsor (Bertie County) and Plymouth (Washington County).



**W. TRAVIS MARTIN, JR.**

President, Martin Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Corpus Christi, Texas, January 3, 1933 to W.T. Martin, Sr. (deceased) and Lucille Martin.

**Education:** Graduated, Williamston High School, 1951; Graduated, East Carolina University, 1955, B.S. (Science); Graduated, East Carolina University, 1961, M.A.Ed. (Guidance); Graduated, Duke University, 1966, Ed. D. (Educational Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Martin Community College 1982-; President, Rend Lake College, Ina, Illinois, 1975-78; President, Hawkeye Institute of Technology, Waterloo, Iowa, 1966-1975; Associate Director and Dean of Instruction, Wayne Community College, 1961-1966; Science Teacher, Thomas Dale High School, Chesterfield County Schools, Chesterfield, VA, 1958-1960.

**Organizations:** Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, American Vocational Association, North Carolina Vocational Association, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Commercial Pilot (FAA).

**Military Service:** Served in US Air Force, 1955-1957 (Air Defense Command); Reserve Officer, 1955-1975.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Williamston Presbyterian Church; Elder.

**Family:** Married Yvonne June Etter of Nashville, Tennessee; Children: Cynthia Marie, Mimi Lucille and Laura Lynn.

## **MAYLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Spruce Pine, NC**

Mayland Technical College was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon recommendation of the State Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTC began operation in September 1971 in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine.

From September 1971 until August 1972, the institution offered courses only in continuing education. In the fall quarter of 1972, there were 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs, and in fall quarter 1982, there were more than 700 students enrolled in 19 curriculum programs.

On Dec. 3, 1979, the institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College.

Mayland Technical College is located in the Blue Ridge section of the Appalachian Mountains of Western North Carolina on the Avery County-Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. MTC is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence the name Mayland).

The institution has a 38-acre campus with three buildings, including a Vocational Solaronics Laboratory and a greenhouse facility. MTC operates two, off-campus learning centers.



**VIRGINIA ANN FOXX**

President, Mayland Technical College

**Education:** University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, A.B., English; UNC-Chapel Hill, M.A.C.T., Sociology; UNC-Greensboro, Ed.D, Curriculum and Teaching.

**Professional Background:** President, Mayland Technical College; Deputy Secretary for Management, N.C. Department of Administration, Raleigh, NC, 1985-1986; Coordinator, Office of Transfer Students, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 1984-85; Assistant Dean, General College; Coordinator for Developmental Studies; Director of Orientation and Faculty Advising, A.S.U., Boone, NC, 1976-84; Director, Upward Bound/Special Services, A.S.U., Boone, NC, 1973-76.

**Boards:** Member: Higher Education Advisory Board, Third Century Project, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, March 1985-present; Governor's Management Council; Technical Advisory Committee on Vocational Education for the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations; North Carolina State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, 1985-86 (chairperson); NC State Government Incentive Pay Committee, 1985-1986 (chairperson); NC Center for Public Policy Research (Board of Directors, 1978-; vice-chairperson and member, executive committee, 1980-82). Watauga County Board of Education (elected, 1976, 1980, and 1984); chairperson, 1980, 1981. Appointed by Watauga County Commissioners as charter member, Watauga County Council on Status of Women, 1977-1981; Vice chairperson, 1979. Council on Appalachian Women, president, 1978; member, Board of Directors, 1977-80.

**Organizations:** American Association of University Women; American Sociological Association; Carolina Population Center Associate; League of Women Voters; National Association of Academic Affairs Administrators; National Management Association; North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research; North Carolina School Boards Association; North Carolina Sociological Association.

**Honors:** Nominated for North Carolina Distinguished Women's Award, 1986; Award for Superior Service to W.K. Kellogg Project, Appalachian State University, Center for Developmental Education, July 1979; Distinguished Service Award, HEW Region IV Special Program Regional Advisory Board, April, 1975.

**Family:** Married, Tom Foxx. Daughter: Theresa.

## **MCDOWELL TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Marion, NC**

The institution was established in May 1964, as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center, a satellite unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1967 it became an independent unit of the community college system with an eight-member board of trustees. The institution began in downtown Marion with four classrooms and offered one day and one evening program; the office was located in a small, residential house.

In 1979 McDowell Technical Institute, the name it carried for some 12 years, was changed to McDowell Technical College.

The campus is located two miles south of Marion, at the intersection on NC Highway 226 and Interstate 40, the gateway to the mountains of Western North Carolina and Pisgah National Forest.

McDowell Technical College has a 31-acre campus and five buildings, including 60,000 square feet of instructional space and a 16,000-volume library.





**ROBERT MARSHALL BOGGS**

President, McDowell Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Lewisville, Forsyth County, April 28, 1941, to Mr. & Mrs. Marshall Boggs.

**Education:** Southwest High School in Lewisville, NC, 1959; Appalachian State University, B.S. 1964, a M.A.(Public School Administration) 1967; and an Advanced Degree in Administration, 1971; University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Ph.D., 1979.

**Professional Background:** President, McDowell Technical College since July, 1984; Superintendent, Guilford County Schools, 1982-1984; Superintendent, Alexander County Schools, 1979-1982; Superintendent, Clinton City Schools from 1975-1979; Associate Superintendent, Yadkin County Schools, 1971-1975; Principal, Gamewell School, 1969-1971; Principal, East Bend School, 1967-1969; Teacher, Yadkin County Schools, 1964-1967.

**Organizations:** Past member of the North Carolina Association of Educators, North Carolina School Administrators, National Education Association, and Yadkin County Historical Society.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member of the Board of Directors of the McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; Member of the Foundation Board for McDowell Technical College.

**Honors:** Outstanding Young Educator in 1967 and 1972; Distinguished Service Award, 1969.

**Religious Activities:** Lay Reader, St. John's Episcopal Church, Marion; Former Sunday School Superintendent and Sunday School Teacher.

**Family:** Married to Lynn C. Boggs; One son, Bart, age 15; Enjoy Horses and Outdoor Sports together.

## **MITCHELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Statesville, NC**

The institution dates back to 1852, when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced the first year of operation to a premature close.

Between 1817 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917).

Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became coeducational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955, and in 1959 the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the fifty-seventh community college system institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution to ever be admitted to the North Carolina system. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

Mitchell Community College is located in the city of Statesville (population: 18,622) in Iredell County, which is in the midwestern section of Piedmont North Carolina. Statesville is one of only a few cities to have located within its city limits the intersection of two interstate highways: I-40 East-West and I-77 North-South. Statesville is served by U.S. Highways 2, 64, and 70 as well as NC Highways 90 and 115.

The institution is situated on 12.51 acres and has 18 buildings, including a 32,944-volume Learning Resources Center, vocational building, science building and main building as well as two auditoriums, a gym and a student union. In addition to the buildings on campus, a facility in Mooresville has been obtained to house a learning center.



**CHARLES CRAWFORD POINDEXTER, JR.**

**President, Mitchell Community College**

**Early Years:** Born in Cullowhee, Jackson County, April 26, 1933, to Charles Crawford and Sophia (Ray) Poindexter.

**Education:** Canton City Schools, 1931-51; Western Carolina University, 1956, B.S.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1962, M.Ed; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970, Ph.D; Institute for Educational Management, 1976; Harvard University; Government Executives Institute, 1981; UNC-Chapel Hill, Presidents Leadership Institute, 1984; NC State University.

**Professional Background:** President, Mitchell Community College, 1974-present; chairman, Community College Presidents Association, 1980-81, member, 1974-present, Executive Committee, 1977-85; Occupational Instructors Chairman, 1973-74, member, 1970-74.

**Organizations:** Statesville Rotary Club, member; former member, Statesville Area Board of Directors, Red Cross; Statesville Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors, 1977-79, Vice President, 1983.

**Boards:** Iredell County Private Industry Council for Service Delivery Area, 1984-present.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Broad Street United Methodist church; Administrative Board, 1974-82; Sunday School Instructor; Class President.

**Family:** Married, Virginia Howe Hussell, from Beaufort, November 28, 1959. Children: Margaret.

## **MONTGOMERY TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Troy, NC**

The State Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical College Sept. 7, 1967. As directed by law, eight members were appointed to the board of trustees; four additional trustees were appointed by the governor on Dec. 1, 1971.

The purpose of Montgomery Technical College is to meet the educational needs of the citizens of its community by offering technical, vocational, general education and adult education programs which will prepare them for business, employment, advanced study, or which will give them a sense of self-satisfaction.

Montgomery Technical College is located just outside Troy in Montgomery County in Piedmont North Carolina.

Montgomery, a rural county, is the hunting and fishing center of the Uwharrie Reservation. Approximately 75 percent of the county's 488 square miles is forest.

Montgomery Technical College has a 149-acre campus and an 11,500-volume library. the institution has a new addition to its main building.

This institution operates on a four-quarter basis: May 31-Aug.24, Sept. 4-Nov.20, Nov. 26 Feb. 25 and Feb.28-May 23.

**BENNY B. HAMPTON**

President, Montgomery Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Surry County, December 31, 1940.

**Education:** Elkin High School, 1959; NC State University, 1963, B.S. (Agricultural Education); NC State University, 1968, M.Ed. (Agricultural Education); NC State University, 1982, Ed.D (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Montgomery Technical College, 1984-; Dean of Continuing Education, Randolph Technical College, 1973-1984 (Director of Continuing Education, 1972-1973; Extension Director, 1969-70; Instructor of Agriculture Business Technology, 1966-69).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (personnel Committee, 1984-85); NC Community College Adult Educators Association, 1966- (Director, 1973-77, 1982; President-Elect, 1983); NC Education Association, NC Education Association, National Education Association, 1963-66; Asheboro Optimist Club, 1969-84 (Director, 1971-74; President, 1975;); Randolph County Volunteer Fireman's Association, 1973-79;

**Boards and Commissions:** Alamance County Agricultural Workers' Council 1963-66; Randolph County Agricultural Workers' Council 1966-69; Visiting Committee for State Accreditation of Institutions, 1972-79; Community Advisory Committee, Randolph Prison Unit, 1973-74; Randolph County and Asheboro City Schools Occupational Education Advisory Committee, 1973-80; Randolph County Fire Commission, 1975-79; Randolph County Prison Unit Citizens Advisory Committee, 1978-84; Area Inmate Labor Commission, 1978-81.

**Honors:** Appreciation Award, NC Department of Corrections, 1971; Outstanding Optimist of the Year Award, 1974; Administrator of the Year Distinguished Service Award, Randolph Technical College, 1983.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church of Troy, 1985-; Former Sunday School Superintendent; Deacon.

**Family:** Married, Peggy Carter on July 25, 1965. Children: Lisa, Lori, and Bryant.

## **NASH TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Rocky Mount, NC**

Nash Technical College was founded in 1967 and began offering courses in a local high school. After one year the institution moved to a vacant elementary school facility and operated at the Stony Creek location until 1975. The first class to graduate was a group of 15 students in Nurse Assistant training.

On March 1, 1982, the Nash County Commissioners responded favorably to the board of trustees' request that the institution's name be changed to Nash Technical College.

In 1975 Nash Technical College moved to its permanent campus on a 69-acre tract of land midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount on Old Carriage Road, a few hundred yards off the Highway 64 East-West By-pass. There is also a campus at Whitakers, NC.

The Nash County area is noted for its rapid industrial expansion, which includes major national and international companies.

Four modern buildings including shops, labs, classrooms and administrative offices comprise the main campus.

In 1981 Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. broke ground for the Whitakers Campus. The facility was completed in 1982 and is equipped with state-of-the-art, high technology training labs, machinery and electronic equipment for instructional purposes. It was especially designed to meet the employee needs of this area's industrial complex.



**DR. J. REID PARROTT, JR.**

President, Nash Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in New Bern, August 21, 1938 to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob R. Parrott.

**Education:** Kinston Public Schools; East Carolina University, 1960, B.S. (Social Studies); East Carolina University, 1962, M.A. (Education); NC State University, 1971, Ed.D. (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Nash Technical College, 1980-; former consultant Halifax Community College, 1980; NC State University (former adjunct professor; guest lecturer, UNC system and Duke University; former Vice President for Educational Programs, 1975); former coordinator, State-Federal Relations, Department of Community Colleges; former Vice President, Institutional Services; former Director of Adult Basic Education, Lenoir Community College, 1966; teacher, Wayne and Lenoir counties and Kinston City Schools.

**Organizations:** Phi Delta Kappa; Pi Kappa Alpha; NC Community College Adult Education Association; NC Adult Education Association; NC Association of Educators; National Education Association; Jaycees (former board member); NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (treasurer); NC Association of Colleges and Universities (executive committee); Kiwanis Club, Director; American Red Cross; American Cancer Society; American Lung Association; United Way.

**Honors:** Founders Award, NC Heart Association, 1969.

**Literary Works:** Author of numerous papers and presentations dealing with the NC Community System and Career Education.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First United Methodist Church; President, Men's Sunday School Class; Christian Education Committee; former member, Benson Memorial United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; administrative board member; Chairman, Council of Ministries; Council of Officers for Resource Development.

**Family:** Married, Margaret Allen. Children: Jacob Reid, III and Benjamin Allen.



## **PAMLICO TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Grantsboro, NC**

Pamlico Technical College was established as a unit of the Lenoir Industrial Education Center on July 1, 1962, and then chartered as a technical institute on July 1, 1971. In accordance with a request by the board of trustees, the named was changed in July 1979, to Pamlico Technical College.

In the beginning, there was only one full-time curriculum program and an enrolment of approximately 200 in continuing education classes which were held in a one-classroom, one-lab building located at Pamlico County High School. For the past five years, PIC has annually enrolled an average of 10-to-15 percent of the area population in either curriculum or continuing education programs.

The campus is located in a totally rural setting between Grantsboro and Arapahoe.

The area is noted for summer camps and sailing. Summer visitors find plenty of access for water sports and fishing.

Pamlico Technical College has a 44-acre campus with a single 40,000 square foot building which was constructed in 1976. The institution's library houses 13,631 volumes.



**PAUL HENRY JOHNSON**

President, Pamlico Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Hillsboro, Orange County, February 28, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson.

**Education:** Graduated, Burlington High School, attended Elon College, Lenoir Community College and North Carolina State University.

**Professional Background:** President, Pamlico Technical College, 1963-; Instructor, Technical Institute of Alamance, 1959-1963; Management in automotive industry in Burlington, 1952-1959.

**Organizations:** Pamlico County Chamber of Commerce (served 1963-; President, 1966, 1969-1971); member of Bayboro Masonic Lodge.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors, Neuse River Council of Government, 1967-.

**Political Activities:** Town Commissioner, Minnesott Beach, 1973-1975, 1977-1979, 1983-1985.

**Military Service:** Served in US Navy during World War II and Korean War.

**Honors:** Pamlico County Man of the Year, 1969.

**Family:** Married Gail Morris Carter of Raleigh, NC, April 10, 1981.

## **PIEDMONT TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Roxboro, NC**

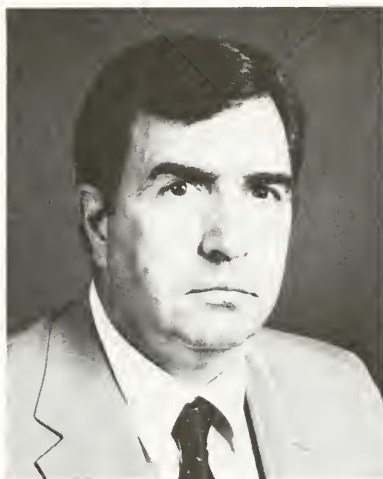
Operating under the North Carolina State Board of Education and the NC Department of Community Colleges, Person Technical Institute began operation on July 1, 1970. The name of the institution was changed to Piedmont Technical Institute in May 1971.

The voters of Person County, in November 1974, showed overwhelming support of a \$2.5 million bond issue for new facilities. And, on Oct.1, 1978, the institution officially changed its name to Piedmont Technical College.

The \$5 million campus is located at Roxboro in Person County (population: 29,164).

The institution is within easy driving distance of many major cities and historic and resort areas. Area residents and tourists may enjoy picnicking, fishing, camping and water sports at two major lakes.

The 178-acre complex includes 10 buildings, with a total of 118,000 square feet. These facilities include 44 lecture classrooms, 15 shops and labs, a Library Learning Center, Campus Center, Counseling Center, Teaching Auditorium, Recreation Laboratory and a Skills Training Center, which opened in April 1983.



**HAROLD F. BLAKE**

President, Piedmont Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Davidson County, April 1, 1940, to Claude Fay Blake (deceased) and Ella Mae (Deaton) Blake.

**Education:** Ledford High School, 1958; Pfeiffer College, B.S., 1964; Appalachian State University, M.Ed., 1977; Professional Background: Acting President, Piedmont Technical College, 1987; Troy Middle School, Principal, 1985; Montgomery Technical College (Administrator, 1971-84, Dean of Instruction, 1973-84; Director of Student Services, 1971-73).

**Organizations:** Roxboro Chamber of commerce, Breakfasts and Annual Retreat; NC Association of Community College Instructional Administrators; Association of Community College Business Officers; The Central Piedmont Consortium; The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Annual Convention; Chairman, Local Re-accreditation Committee for 10-year affirmation to Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; The Community College Professional Development Institute, state representative and local chairman.

**Boards:** Chairman and member, Troy Planning and Zoning Board; member, Troy Recreation Commission, member, Board of Directors, Troy chamber of Commerce.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Director; Deacon; Adult Sunday School Teacher; Youth Sunday School Teacher; served on various committees.

**Family:** Married, Linda H. Blake, August 5, 1958. Children: Forrest and Beverly.

## **PITT COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Greenville, NC**

In March 1961, Pitt Community College was chartered as an industrial education center. It was designated a technical institute in 1964 and a community college in 1979.

Ninety students were enrolled in the IEC's six programs. This year PCC served students in 40 different curriculum programs.

The campus is located outside of Greenville (population: 35,000) in Pitt County (population: 95,000).

In the heart of the Coastal Plains, Pitt County is known for its tobacco industry, and Greenville is known as the home of East Carolina University and the ECU Medical School.

Pitt Community College has a 60-acre campus with three main buildings, a dozen trailers and three modular units which are used for nursing education. Its library contains 30,000 volumes.



**CHARLES E. RUSSELL**

President, Pitt Community College

**Professional Background:** President, Pitt Community College, 1984- (acting President, 1983; assistant to the President, 1976; Director of Public Relations & Adult Basic Education, 1971).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents; NC State Employees Association; NC Association of Community College Public Information Officers, former President; Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce; Southern Flue Cured Tobacco Festival; North Tar River Fellowship Club; Pitt County United Way; Boys Club; Rotary Club; Mason (past member and District Deputy Grand); Scottish Rites; Shriner; NC State University Alumni Association; NC State University Wolfpack Club.

**Boards and Commissions:** Branch Banking and Trust; NC Internship Council; NC State University Education Foundation Board.

**Literary Works:** Dissertation, Analysis of the Role of Board of Trustees of Community Colleges and Technical Colleges as Perceived by Trustees and presidents.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Little Creek Free Will Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, Decon, choir member, and President of Layman's League.

## **RANDOLPH TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Asheboro, NC**

Randolph Industrial Education Center opened its doors Sept. 4, 1962, to 90 students in four diploma programs and two degree programs, with all services housed in a 33,000 square foot, one-story building. There were 11 full-time faculty and support staff. The center's name was changed to Randolph Technical Institute in October 1965.

On July 1, 1979, in the midst of a building program funded by a March 1978 bond referendum, Randolph Technical Institute was re-named Randolph Technical College. This year, the institution celebrated its 20th Anniversary.

RTC is located just south of the interchange of Highways 220, 64 and 49 at the McDowell Road Exit in Asheboro, the geographic center of North Carolina, and lies adjacent to the ancient mountains, known as the Uwharries. Asheboro is also the home of the North Carolina State Zoological Park.

The 25-acre campus has four major buildings (the original building constructed in 1962 with additions in 1968 and 1972) and three other buildings, which include a vocational-technical building, a student services center and a Learning Resources Center. With these new buildings and the renovations to the original buildings in 1980, along with the construction of improved parking, ramps, elevators and other facilities for the handicapped, RTC has 152,783 square feet. A 21,000-volume library is housed in the LRC. Seven smaller buildings house support services for the programs.





**MERTON H. BRANSON**

President, Randolph Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Ramseur, Randolph County, December 9, 1922, to Warren W. Branson and Kate B. Branson (both deceased).

**Education:** Asheboro High School, 1947; High Point College, 1947-1949. UNC-Chapel Hill, BA (Education), 1951; Woman's College, Greensboro, 1952; NC State University, M.Ed., 1965; Post study UNC-G, 1967.

**Professional Background:** President Randolph Technical College, 1963-; Associate Director Randolph Technical College, 1962-1963. Teacher and coach Asheboro High School, 1951-1962.

**Organizations:** Asheboro Lion's Club, 1951-1963. Asheboro Rotary Club, 1965-. President Asheboro NCEA, 1952.

**Boards and Commissions:** NCAPCCP, 1963 - . Board of adjustments, Asheboro, 1964-Secretary NCAPCCP, 1964-1965.

**Political Activities:** Registered Democrat.

**Military Service:** United States Army, 1943-1946. Served in Pacific. Discharged rank of SGT.

**Honors:** Outstanding Service Citizenship Award, 1966, by Asheboro Civitan Club.

**Religious Activities:** Central United Methodist Church. Sunday School Teacher. Served two terms as Chairman of Board.

**Family:** Married Neal Garner Branson of Asheboro, NC, June 4, 1947. Children: Rockford Neal Branson and Merton Eric Branson, both Wildlife Enforcement Officers in NC. One granddaughter, Britni Ann Branson.

## **RICHMOND TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Hamlet, NC**

Chartered on April 2, 1964, Richmond Technical College became a vital educational factor in Richmond and Scotland counties long before a permanent campus was established.

The first extension courses began in 1964: supervisory development, fire service training and adult education. The first curriculum classes began in 1966 with 223 students enrolled in 12 programs. All classes were offered in temporary locations.

RTC now offers 23 technical and vocational programs, plus hundreds of continuing education courses, thereby reaching thousands of citizens each year.

Richmond Technical College is located on US Highway 74 between Hamlet and Rockingham.

The area is noted for its racetrack, peaches and American Legion baseball teams.

The physical plant of the 160-acre campus consists of four buildings with a total of 90,200 square feet. Additional classroom, lab and office space is provided for nursing and continuing education classes at Scotland Memorial Hospital in Laurinburg and at the James Nursing Building in Hamlet. Continuing education classes are held at various locations throughout the two-county area.



**JOSEPH WAYNE GRIMSLEY**

President, Richmond Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Wilson, February 4, 1936. to J.J. and Flora (Hardison) Grimsley.

**Education:** Stantonsburg High School, 1954; UNC Chapel Hill, 1961, B.S. (International Studies); George Washington University, 1964, M.S. (International Relations); attended University De Los Andes, Bogota Columbia, 1961-62.

**Professional Background:** President, Richmond Technical College, 1985-; Secretary, NC Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1981-83; secretary, NC Department of Administration, 1977-1981; Campaign Director, Jim Hunt Campaigns, 1972, 76, 80, and 84; assistant secretary, NC Department of Administration, 1974-76; Assistant Field Director, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, 1968-70; Staff of US Peace Corps, Washington and Honduras, 1965-68.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors, Richmond County Chamber of Commerce.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1954-57.

**Honors:** Most Outstanding College Graduate, 1961, Time Magazine; NC Scottish Rite Masonic Foundation Scholarship, 1964; awarded a Fulbright for study of the Columbian political system.

**Family:** Married, Linda G. Cravotta (Doctor of Psychology), on December 22, 1962. Children: J. Wayne, Jr., Julie Ann, and Mary Christina.

## **ROANOKE-CHOWAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Ahoskie, NC**

Located on the site of a former prison compound, Roanoke-Chowan Technical College was established in 1967 and bore the name Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute. The name changed to the one it now bears in 1981.

From its meager beginnings with 37 students, a president and approximately five staff members, R-CTC this year served more than 5,900 students, with a staff of approximately 90 and offered nine degree, nine diploma and 10 certificate programs.

R-CTC is centrally located in Hertford County, outside the town of Ahoskie and serves the residents of Bertie, Gates, Hertford and Northampton counties.

The 39-acre site has three modern buildings, which have replaced the prison structures originally used, and a renovated continuing education/general classroom building. Plans are on the drawing board for a new maintenance/receiving storage facility and a building to house continuing education, nursing and other programs. R-CTC also maintains a Sheltered Workshop facility.



**DAVID WILLIAM SINK, JR.**

President, Roanoke-Chowan Technical College

**Early Years:** Born January 4, 1947 Lexington, to David William and Frances Yow Sink.

**Education:** Lexington Senior High School, 1965; Wingate College, 1967, A.A. (Literature); University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1969, A.B. (History); University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1973, M.Ed. (Counseling); Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, CAGS, 1979 (Counselor Education); Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Doctoral Candidate, 1985 (Counselor Education).

**Professional Background:** Roanoke-Chowan Technical College, President, 1984-; Acting President, 1983-1984; Dean of Instruction, 1982-1983. Davidson County Community College, Director for Industrial Services, 1980-1982; Dean for Evening Programs, 1979-1980; Counselor, 1974-1977.

**Organizations:** Ahoskie Rotary Club, Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, North Carolina Community College Presidents Association, Boy Scouts of America Tuscarora District (Chairman), Planters Bank Board of Directors, Eastern Area Health Education Center Board of Directors, Hertford County Industrial Development Commission.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1969-1971 (Honorable Discharge).

**Honors:** Eagle Scout, 1963; Governor Executive Institute, 1984; AACJC Presidents Academy, 1985.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Presbyterian Church of Ahoskie; Deacon and Elder, 1984-.

**Family:** Married Donna Low Tally of Greensboro, NC, December 26, 1969; Children: Christien Alison Sink; Andrew David Sink; and Matthew William Sink.

## **ROBESON TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Lumberton, NC**

Established in 1965 as an extension unit with only 20 students, Robeson Technical College now educates more than 8,900 students annually. RTC offers 23 degree and diploma programs on the post-secondary level and more than 200 different courses in its Adult Continuing Education program.

In 1973 RTC moved into a \$ 2 million facility north of Lumberton at the intersection of Highway 301 and I-95. The institution serves Robeson County, which has a population of approximately 101,000.

Robeson Technical College has a 78-acre campus with nine buildings, totaling almost 80,000 square feet. By nearly a two-to-one margin, county voters passed a \$7 million bond referendum aimed at expanding RTC's facilities and educational opportunities. Funds from the bond will be used for construction of classroom and shop areas, a student commons, faculty offices, a multi-purpose center and a fire-service, police-science and rescue-preparedness training facility.



**FREDERICK G. WILLIAMS, JR.**

President, Robeson Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Rex, November 6, 1940.

**Education:** Parkton High School, 1959; East Carolina University; Pembroke State University, 1965, B.S. (Biology and Health & P.E.); NC State University, 1972, M.A. (Industrial and Technical Education); working toward doctoral degree in administration and education.

**Professional Background:** President, Robeson Technical College, 1983- (has held various other positions through the years); teacher, St. Pauls High School; coach, baseball, basketball, and football; St. Pauls Troop No. 344, scout master.

**Organizations:** St. Pauls Town Board.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Rex Presbyterian Church.

**Family:** Married, Emma Eliza Allen. Children: Frederick Allen Williams.



## **ROCKINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Wentworth, NC**

As the only college in Rockingham County (population: 83,000), Rockingham Community College must provide an array of services for a variety of people. Although an industrial education center in Eden predated RCC, the institution grew out of a desire of local people to have a two-year college in the area as well. Leaders eventually proposed to combine the two, and voters approved a bond issue and supplementary tax for RCC in 1963.

The institution offers programs such as auto body repair, basic electronics, industrial maintenance, electronic data processing, nursing, business administration and college transfer.

Rockingham Community College is near the village of Wentworth in the center of the county, midway between Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Eden and Reidsville, about 20 miles north of Greensboro.

The area is dotted with small tobacco farms and large manufacturing plants. Such national firms as American Tobacco Co., Fieldcrest Mills and Miller Brewing Co. are major employers.

The 257-acre campus has nine buildings, including a 35,000-volume library, gymnasium and the two-story Whitcomb Student Center (built with contributions from area residents and corporations), two vocational shop buildings, a laboratory and a two-story classroom building, along with administration and maintenance buildings. The campus' replacement value is more than \$ 11 million. Azaleas, tall pines and broad lawns help make the campus one of North Carolina's most beautiful.



**N.J. OWENS, JR.**

President, Rockingham Community College

**Education:** New Hanover High School, 1953; Charlotte Junior College, 1961, A.A.S. (Pre-Engineering); NC State University, 1964, B.S. (Industrial Management); NC State University, 1966, M.S. (Industrial Education); NC State University, 1974, Ed.D. (Vocational-Technical Education); attended various professional seminars.

**Professional Background:** President, Rockingham Community College, 1983-; Director Staff Development Services, NC Department of Community Colleges, 1980-83; educational consultant, 1979-80; President, Kings Junior College of Business, 1978-79; Executive Vice President, Guilford Technical Institute, 1976-78 (Vice President of for Instruction, 1972-76; Associate Dean for Continuing Education, 1971-71; Director of Industrial Extension, 1968); Director of Evening Programs, Randolph Technical Institute, 1965-67.

**Organizations:** Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (consultant); NC/VA Chapter of the American Society for Training and Development (treasurer); Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; NC Deans Association (former President); Piedmont Consortium of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes (former Chairman); American Society for Training and Development; Phi Delta Kappa.

**Boards and Commissions:** National Council for Staff, Program and Organization Development; Board of Directors, various, private colleges; Planning Committee Vocational Education in North Carolina.

**Honors:** Iota Lambda Sigma; Phi Kappa Phi; Epsilon Pi Tau.

**Family:** Married. Two children.

## **ROWAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

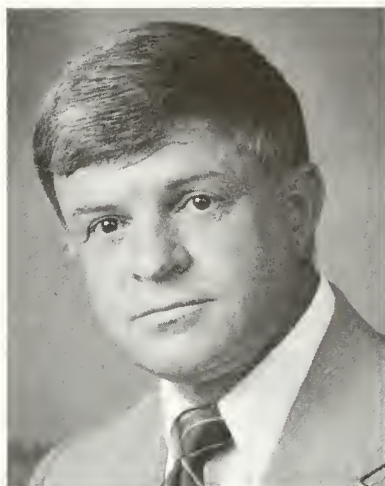
### **Salisbury, NC**

Rowan Technical College opened its doors in September 1963, as an industrial education center. In 1964 the IEC was designated Rowan Technical Institute, and in 1979 the name was changed to Rowan Technical College.

The institution enrolls more than 13,000 citizens annually in 36 occupational education and training programs. Approximatley one of every 10 adult citizens in the Rowan-Cabarrus county service area attendes Rowan Technical College.

Rowan Technical College's main campus is located in Salisbury at the intersection of Salisbury Boulevard and I-85. The institution also offers classes in Concord and Kannapolis to serve the southern portion of RTC's service area.

The main campus consists of 102-acres and six buildings which contain 170,000 square feet. Rowan Technical College also offers programs at the Corban Center in Concord and at the Kannapolis-Carver Center.



**RICHARD L. BROWNELL**

President, Rowan Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 17, 1931.

**Education:** George Washington University, 1961, B.A. Command and Staff School, Quantico, VA, 1962. Naval War College, Newport, RI, 1967 (Master's equivalent). Duke University, 1974, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Rowan Technical College, 1977-; Vice President, Beaufort Technical College, Beaufort, SC, 1975-1977; Vice President for Statewide Planning and Research for the South Carolina Two-Year College System, 1973-1975; Associate Director of the National Laboratory for Higher Education, 1970-1973.

**Organizations:** Board of Directors, Rowan Economic Development Commission; Board of Directors, Salisbury Rotary Club; Board of Directors, Salisbury United Way; Board of Directors, Salisbury Arts Council; Member, Mayor's Advisory Committee; Member, North Carolina Historical Society and South Carolina Historical Society; Member, English Speaking Union; Member, Kappa Delta Pi, an honor society in education.

**Professional Activities:** Adjunct Professor, Pepperdine University; Guest lecturer, Appalachian State University, NC State University, and University of Texas at Austin. One of 20 presidents selected nationally to attend 1982 Advanced Leadership Institute sponsored by the Presidents Academy, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

**Military Service:** Served in United States Marine Corps (1950-1970); commanded every size Marine unit from squad to battalion and retired as Lieutenant Colonel.

**Honors:** Honored by governors from Texas, Kentucky, and Ohio for public service contributions.

**Religious Activities:** Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church; Lay reader and chalice bearer.

**Family:** Married to Lorraine Elizabeth Brownell. Daughter, Elizabeth Genevieve Brownell.

## **SAMPSON TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Clinton, NC**

Established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College, Sampson Technical College moved from temporary offices in 1966 to an elementary school six miles from Clinton on Highway 421 West and offered its first curriculum program that year. During 1968 the institution became an independent unit with its first board of trustees.

The 1972 passage of a bond issue, matched by federal and state funds, allowed the purchase of a new campus on Highway 24 West. Two years later on this site, a vocational shop building was completed; additional buildings were constructed in 1976, 1977 and 1982. In 1983 the Continuing Education Division moved to the downtown campus site.

The main campus is conveniently located near the center of Sampson County on Highway 24, approximately one and a half miles west of Clinton. The Continuing Education Center is located downtown in the Sampson County Courthouse Annex on Main Street.

Sampson Technical College has a 55-acre main campus with four permanent buildings, including a 19,000-volume library and a greenhouse. STC also has several temporary buildings. The Continuing Education Center has 10,000 square feet and includes the Adult Learning Center.

**CLIFTON WALDO PADERICK**

President, Sampson Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, June 30, 1938, to Clarence Raymon Paderick (deceased) and Barbara (Rouse) Paderick.

**Education:** Grainger High School in Kinston, NC, 1956; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1960, B.S. in Business Administration and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1962, J.D.

**Professional Background:** General Practitioner of Law in Kinston, NC, 1962-64 and in Clinton, NC, 1960-62 and 1964-80; former president and senior partner in the law of Paderick, Warrick, Johnson, and Parsons, P.A. in Clinton, NC; President of Sampson Technical College, 1980-present.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents; NC Community College Adult Educators Association; and the NC State Bar. Sampson County Community Service Council (President 1985); Sampson County Bar Association (President 1976); Clinton Rotary Club. Past President of the Clinton Jaycees.

**Boards and Commissions:** North Carolina State Jaycees (1961-64); Legal Services of the Lower Cape Fear (1979-81); Southern National Bank (1984-present); Sampson County Joint School Board Facility Committee (1981-present)

**Religious Activities:** Member, Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church, Clinton, NC

**Family:** Married Hilda Mills Sermons of Ft. Barnwell, NC, June 28, 1959; Children: Clifton Waldo Paderick, Jr., and Hilda Elizabeth Paderick. Grandchild: Clifton Waldo Paderick, III.

## **SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Carthage, NC**

Sandhills Community College was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered Dec. 9, of that year and began classes in 1965 at nine, scattered locations in downtown Southern Pines.

SCC is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equal distance from Southern Pines, Pinchurst, Aberdeen and Carthage.

This area is noted for peach production, golf courses and horse farms and as a quality retirement community.

Sandhills Community College has seven major buildings, forming a core campus surrounded by longleaf pines. A 52,000-volume library, newly occupied vocational education building and an overall environment conducive to academic excellence grace the 180-acre campus.





**RAYMOND A. STONE**

President, Sandhills Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Franklin County, on March 26, 1927 to C.F. and Sallie H. Stone

**Education:** Wake Forest University, 1950, B.S.; UNC Chapel Hill, 1953, M.Ed.; UNC Chapel Hill, 1962, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Sandhills Community College, 1964-; former education associate, Governor Terry Sanford; Director, NC College Foundation, Inc.

**Organizations:** Founder and first Chairman, NC Association of Public Community College Presidents, White House Conference on Education; NC Association of Colleges and Universities (President); Kiwanis Club (President); Southern Association of Community and Junior Colleges (President); American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (Director); Omicron Delta Kappa; Phi Delta Kappa.

**Boards and Commissions:** Southern Pines Housing Authority, Commissioner; Moore Memorial, Director; NC National Bank, Director; First Federal Savings and Loan, Director; NC Delegation, White House Conference on Children and Youth, Chairman.

**Military Service:** Served in US Navy, 1944-46.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Church of Wide Fellowship.

**Family:** Married Rachel Darden Hall, May 25, 1952. Children: David Allen and Sally Beth.

## **SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Whiteville, NC**

In 1964 Southeastern Community College set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September 1965, in a temporary location - Chadbourn High School. The move to the present campus took place in September 1967.

The campus is located in Columbus County on Highway 74-76 Business 130, between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North Carolina, and about 50 miles from the Carolina coastline.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 945 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, chemical manufacturing and yarn and textile manufacturing.

Southeastern Community College is located on 106-acre tract. The campus originally had three buildings; it now has nine, the last of which is a maintenance building completed in 1982. Other facilities such as a confidence course, firing range, lighted tennis courts and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 44,975-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty and staff.



**DAN W. MOORE**

President, Southeastern Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Wilson, on April 14, 1940 to Tee D. and Mae Jones Moore, both still living.

**Education:** Ed.D in Adult and Community College Education from North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 1970; M.S. in Psychology from Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 1968; A.B. Degree in Psychology from Guilford College, Greensboro, NC 1962; Charles L. Coon High School, 1958.

**Professional Background:** President, Southeastern Community College, 1982-; Dean for Student Development, Southeastern Community College, 1974-1982; Associate Professor, Department of Occupational and Adult Education, Marshall University, (Huntington, W.V.), 1972-1974; Associate Professor, Department of Administration and Higher Education, Appalachian State University, 1970-1972; Director, Occupational Research Unit, Department of Public Instruction, 1970; Assistant Director of Adult Education, Rockingham Community College, 1965- 1968; Counselor, Davidson County Community College, 1964-1965; Director of Student Personnel Services, Mount Olive Junior College, 1963-1964.

**Organizations:** North Carolina Association of Public Community College Presidents.

**Public Service:** Chadbourn Town Council 1981-83 (resigned to accept presidency at Southeastern Community College); Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Council of Governments 1983.

**Awards/Honors:** "Boss of the Year" Columbus County and District 13 Chapters of the North Carolina Association of Educational Office Personnel, 1979-80; President North Carolina Community College Student Personnel Association 1978-79; Editor's Award for Faculty Poetry, *Aries One*, Spring, 1976; Elected to Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Delta Kappa at North Carolina State University; Elected to Phi Chi at Virginia Commonwealth University; North Carolina Department of Community College Stipend for doctoral study at North Carolina State University; Howard Scholarship for four years at Guilford College.

**Publications:** "A Participatory Approach to the Development, Adoption, and Implementation of a Reduction-in-Force Policy," *Trustee Quarterly*, Summer 1985; "Planning for the Year 2000," *Community and Junior College Journal*, August - September 1984 (with Kathryn Baker Smith and Dale Campbell); *Educational Leadership for the Future, Recommendations for the North Carolina Community College System*. North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, April, 1984 (member of committee which produced this document); "Arts Inspire Community Support," *Community and Junior College Journal*, February 1983; "Student Development Begins with Staff Development," *Small College Power*, Proceedings of the Fourth Conference, Alma, Michigan, 1980.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Grace Episcopal Church, Whiteville, NC since 1974; Lay Reader.

**Family:** Married to Cheryl Angus Blake of Huntington, West Virginia on March 31, 1973; Children: Beth Moore, Kimberly Moore, Stephanie Blake, Shellie Blake; Larry Blake; and Nathan Moore.

## **SOUTHWESTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Sylva, NC**

Southwestern Technical College was founded in 1964 as an area vocational institute, operating within the North Carolina community college system. The primary service area established was Jackson, Macon and Swain counties, with the main campus being in Jackson County. The name has evolved from the area vocational school to technical institute, to technical college.

The institution is located on Highway 116 in Jackson County on a picturesque hillside between Webster and Sylva, 50 miles southwest of Asheville, NC and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, Tenn.

The campus is on a 55-acre tract of land and contains six buildings with a total of 104,565 square feet. STC's library has 21,875 volumes.



**DR. NORMAN K. MYERS**

President, Southwestern Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 26, 1938.

**Education:** Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, 1956-58, University of Missouri, 1961, B.S. (Social Sciences); 1962, M.Ed. (Education Administration); University of Missouri, 1970, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Southwestern Technical College, 1981-; President Pratt Community College, 1974-1981; Associate Dean of Continuing Education and Community Services, John A. Logan College, 1973-74 (foundation Director, Assistant to the President, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1970-73); Teaching Assistant and Supervisor of Student Teaching, College of Education, University of Missouri, 1969-70 (research assistant and Fellow, 1968-69).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents; American Association of University Administrators; American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Presidents Academy; Phi Delta Kappa, Rotary International; Pratt Chamber of Commerce, 1975-78; Western Kansas Community Services Consortium, 1974-1981; Hospital Association (executive committee, 1978-1981; Director, 1978-1981); Executive Association of Community Colleges, 1976-77; Kansas Community College State Planning Committee, 1977-1981.

**Military Service:** US Army Reserve, 1957-1961; US Army Commendation medal for Meritorious Service, US Army Command & College General Staff College, 1964.

**Honors:** Civil Engineering Alumni Scholarship, Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, 1956; Curator Award, University of Missouri, 1956; NDEA Fellowship, University of Missouri, 1968.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church of Sylva; Sunday School Teacher, Deacon, President of Baptist Men's Group, 1979-81; Executive Board and Executive Committee, Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptist, 1978-1981.

**Family:** Married to Pat Nobles Myers. Two children.

## **STANLY TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Albemarle, NC**

Stanly Technical College was established in July 1971, under the authority of the 1963 Community College Act. Before the end of the year the board of trustees had been appointed, an organizational meeting held and the first president of the institution elected.

The institution opened in temporary headquarters previously occupied by the South Albemarle High School, moving in October 1975, to the new campus.

Today, the institution offers general education, technical, vocational and general adult and extension courses. More than 95,000 students have taken courses at the institution since it opened its doors in December 1971, to 31 students.

Stanly Technical College, which draws most of its students from Stanly County, is situated on 70 acres of beautiful rolling hills in the southern piedmont of North Carolina. The campus contains an impressive collection of buildings.

With the addition of a third major building and lease of a 16,000 square foot Industrial Training Center in July 1981, the facilities at South Albemarle High School were closed and the consolidation of the campus was completed.

The Academic Administrative Building was completed in October 1975. The gross square footage is 34,566 with a net assignable space of 31,210 square feet; office space is 6,575 square feet and classroom/ laboratory space is 24,635 square feet.

The Vocational Shop was completed in October 1975. The gross square footage is 9,679 with a net assignable space of 9,501 square feet; office space is 274 square feet and shop/ classroom space is 9,227 square feet.

The Kelley Building was completed and occupied in October 1981. The gross square footage is 13,527 with a net assignable space of 12,427 square feet. It is a two-story structure and houses the Electronic Engineering Laboratory, General Purpose Auditorium, Office Machines Laboratory and faculty offices.

The Industrial Training Center was built in 1960 by Kinlaw International Harvester Inc. and was purchased by STC's Foundation in July 1981. The gross square footage is 14,131 with a net assignable space of 13,351 square feet. The facility has one story and houses the Machine Shop Laboratory, Welding Laboratory and multi-purpose space for new industry training programs.





**DR. CHARLES H. BYRD**

President, Stanly Technical College

**Early Years:** Born in Duplin County, July 31, 1939.

**Education:** North Duplin High School, 1957; East Carolina University, 1961, B.A. (English and History); East Carolina University, 1962, M.A. (Education and History); Duke University, 1971, Ed.D. (Education and Political Science).

**Professional Background:** President, Stanly Technical College, 1972-; President, Beaufort County Technical Institute, 1966-72; Director, Manpower Programs (Martin, Halifax, and Pitt counties), Pitt Technical Institute, 1965; teacher, Warsaw elementary schools, 1962.

**Organizations:** Stanly County Chamber of Commerce (Director; Chairman, Accreditation Committee, 1974; Chairman, Congressional Action Committee, 1976; President, 1982); American Association for Higher Education; NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (Legal Affairs Committee); American Vocational Association; NC Education Association; NC Vocational Association; Community College Association (advisory council); NC Community College Adult Educational Association; NC Literary and Historical Association (former member); Albemarle Rotary Club; Stanly County Community Concert Association; Eastside Fire Department (Finance Chairman); Mid Lung Association (Chairman), 1977.

**Boards and Commissions:** Stanly County Economic Development Commission, 1977-78; NC Community College Study Commission, 1976; NC State University Screening Committee.

**Honors:** Citizenship Award, Albemarle Civitans, 1975; Distinguished Service Award, Stanly County, 1974; Distinguished Service Award, Beaufort County, 1968.

**Religious Activities:** Baptist.

**Family:** Married, Linda Woolard Byrd. Children: Charles Jr.

## **SURRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Dobson, NC**

Receiving its charter in January 1964, Surry Community College was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina community college system. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities.

Funds to purchase the present campus site and to construct the first buildings came from a March 1964, \$500,000 bond issue and 4 cent-tax authorization by Surry County voters. SCC moved to the new campus in spring 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967.

The campus is located in Surry County (population: 60,000) in the upper piedmont foothills of northwest North Carolina.

The area is noted for the largest open-face, granite quarry in the world and is the home of the Mount Airy Autumn Leaves Festival.

Surry Community College's 100-acre campus has seven buildings valued at \$8 million. All campus buildings are modern and up-to-date and provide adequate facilities for SCC's programs.



**SWANSON RICHARDS**

President, Surry Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Beulah, Surry County, North Carolina, September 19, 1930.

**Education:** Graduated, Beulah, North Carolina, High School, 1948; Graduated, Appalachian State University, 1952, BS (Science and Physical Education) and 1957, MA (Educational Administration); Graduated, Florida State University, 1964, EdD (Educational Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Surry Community College, 1972-Present; Superintendent, Watauga County, North Carolina, School System, 1969-1972; Associate Superintendent, Surry County, North Carolina, School System, 1963-1969; Director of Guidance, Surry County School System, 1959-1962; Teacher, Surry County School System, 1952-1959.

**Organizations:** American Association of School Administrators; National Education Association; North Carolina Association of Educators; North Carolina Association of Community College Presidents (Chairman, 1980); American Association of Community and Junior Colleges; Kiwanis Club (past President); Red Cross, Local Board of Directors; Mental Health Association (past President); Dobson Community Council; Surry County Historical Society; Old Hickory Council, Boy Scouts of America, past District Chairman; American Cancer Society, Local Chapter Board of Directors and Chairman; Mount Airy Chamber of Commerce, past President, member Board of Directors, Special Ambassador, various committees; Surry County Economic Development Commission, charter member, Chairman, and Board of Directors; Mount Airy Restoration Foundation.

**Boards and Commissions:** Board of Directors, Northwestern Bank.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army 1953-55.

**Honors:** Phi Delta Kappa.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Central United Methodist Church, Mount Airy, NC.

**Family:** Married to Ruth Nichols of White Plains, NC; Child: Anne Marie Richards.

## **TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF ALAMANCE**

### **Haw River, NC**

One of the original industrial education centers, Technical College of Alamance, from its earliest beginning, was housed in a facility built especially for its operations. Its name was changed in 1979 to the one it now bears.

TCA now enrolls students in 33 curriculum programs.

The campus is located on banks of Haw River in the Piedmont with easy access from Interstate 85 at Exit 150.

The 48-acre campus has a 120,000 square foot building, including a 25,000-volume library and learning resource center. The Burlington Campus at 1519 N. Mebane St. has 25,730 square feet. That campus is primarily used for continuing education courses.



**WILLIAM RONALD MCCARTER**

President, Technical College of Albemarle

**Early Years:** Born June 30, 1937.

**Education:** NC-Chapel Hill, 1959, A.B. (English Education ); UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965, M.E. (Education); NC State University, 1970, Ed.D. (Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Technical College of Alamance, 1982-; President, Southeastern Community College, 1973-1982; Dean of Instruction, New River Community College, 1971-73; Dean of Instruction, and Director of Adult Education, Technical college of Alamance, 1966-71; Assistant Vice President, NCNB, 1960-66; teacher, Walter Williams High School, 1959-1960.

## **TRI—COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Murphy, NC**

Tri-County Community College has experienced a series of metamorphic changes since its beginning in November 1964 as a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1966, by action of the General Assembly, the unit became Tri-County Technical Institute. Then, in 1977 the General Assembly approved the institution's request for community college status; the name was changed July 1, 1978, to Tri-County Community College.

When the institution opened its doors in a vacant, long-term state prison facility, it had an enrollment of 21 students in two vocational programs: Masonry and Carpentry. The institution now offers 17 different programs: 10 vocational, six technical and College Transfer.

The campus is located in the Peachtree Community of Cherokee County. Tri-County Community College serves three counties: Cherokee, Clay and Graham. The total population of the three counties is 34,192.

The area is noted for its tourist attractions and for its many lakes and streams which yield an abundance of game fish.

The Tri-County Community College campus has 71 acres and five buildings, containing 63,411 square feet of assignable floor space and maintains 18,000 volumes in its library which is used by residents of the area.



**VINCENT WAYNE CRISP**

President, Tri-County Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Cherokee County, North Carolina, July 19, 1931. Parents: Wayne Crisp (deceased), Grace (Chastain) Crisp.

**Education:** Graduated, Murphy High School in Murphy, NC, 1950; Graduated, Young Harris Jr. College, 1952; Western Carolina University, 1954, B.S. 1959 M.S.; George Peabody College, 1960-1963.

**Professional Background:** President, Tri-County Community College, 1972-; Director of Student Services, Tri-County Community College, 1969-1972; Principal, Cherokee County Schools, 1961-1969; Teacher, Cherokee County Schools, 1957-1961; Teacher, Cobb County, Georgia Schools, 1956-1957.

**Organizations:** Cherokee Lodge 146 Murphy Rotary Club, Cherokee County Historical Museum Council, NC Association of Public Community College Presidents, NC Farm Bureau Federation.

**Boards and Commissions:** Member, Board of Directors Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, 1976-; Member, Board of Directors Natchala Regional Library, 1967-; Chairman Cherokee County Museum Council, 1984-; Member, Executive Committee NC Association of Public Community College Presidents, 1985-.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1954-1956 (Teletype & Cryptography Technician, Signal Corps).

**Religious Activities:** Member, Murphy First Baptist Church, Deacon, 1973-76, 1978-81, Chairman, 1983-84; Trustee, 1978-; Chairman of the Budget & Finance Committee, 1983-.

**Family:** Married Barbara Jean Swain of Murphy, NC, June 17, 1954; Children: Janet Elizabeth Crisp; Jeanne Victoria Crisp Brown.



## **VANCE—GRANVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Henderson, NC**

Vance-Granville Community College was established in 1969 as Vance County Technical Institute and offered technical and vocational courses to citizens of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson.

In 1976 the institution was approved for community college status and began offering classes at the new campus, located between Henderson and Oxford. A year later an additional building was constructed to provide classroom space for the institution's increased enrollment.

Curriculum programs increased from eight in 1970 to 36 by 1983.

The campus is located equidistant between the cities of Henderson and Oxford and serves students from Vance, Granville, Franklin and Warren counties which have a combined population of 117,078.

The region is primarily agrarian, but is changing as new industries open plants in the area.

Vance-Granville Community College is located on a beautifully landscaped 83-acre site. The institution's five buildings have a total of 128,000 square feet and house 30 classrooms, nine shops and four laboratories as well as administrative and faculty offices, a day care center, counseling center, auditorium, student lounge and a Learning Resources Center.



**BENJAMIN FLEMING CURRIN**

President, Vance-Granville Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Oxford, November 13, 1936 to Elam (deceased) and Sophia (Hunt) Currin.

**Education:** Oxford High School, 1955; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959, B.A. (English and Social Studies); UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961, Ed.M.; Graduate study, Professional Education, 1961-63; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970, Ed.D. Government Executive Institute, 1983; additional studies at East Carolina University, University of Richmond, and St. Augustine's College.

**Professional Background:** President, Vance-Granville Community College, 1981-; Superintendent, Rocky Mount Schools, 1970-1981; Associate Superintendent, Halifax County Schools, 1964-1970; Principal, Thomasville City School, 1963-64; Principal, Wayne County Schools, 1961-63; teacher, Durham County Schools, 1959-61; former Coordinator, Pitt Community College.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Community College Presidents; NC Association of Adult Education; NC Industrial Developers' Association; Phi Delta Kappa; Mason, Shriner, Henderson-Vance Chamber of Commerce (director); Vance County United Fund; Henderson Rotary Club (former member); Rocky Mount Kiwanis Club (Director); Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce (former Director); Wayne County Ruritan Club; Lions Club (Roanoke Rapids and Thomasville); Rocky Mount United Fund (Chairman).

**Boards and Commissions:** Henderson-Vance Planning Commission (Director); Regional K Rural Private Industry Council (Director); Choanoke Area Development Association, Halifax County (former Director).

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Henderson.

**Family:** Married, Betsy F. Bullock. Children: Ben, Jr., and George.

## **WAKE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

### **Raleigh, NC**

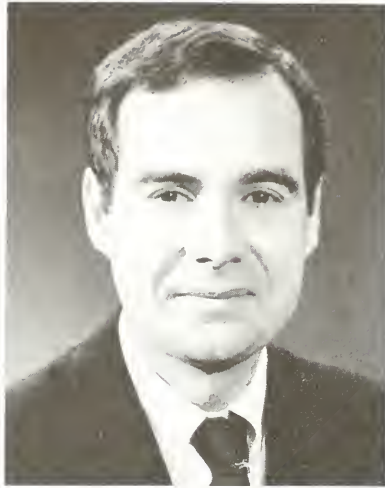
Wake Technical College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center. Growing from an IEC to a technical institute, it underwent several name changes. Finally, in 1980 the name was changed to Wake Technical College to better reflect the college-level instruction offered.

The institution began operation in 1963 at its present location with 34 full-time students, plus an additional 270 students who were enrolled in industrial training programs.

The institution is situated in Wake County 10 miles south of Raleigh, the capital city of North Carolina.

Government and education have made Raleigh one of the state's most economically stable metropolitan areas; research and new industry are making it one of the fastest growing. Nearby is the Research Triangle Park, a nationally recognized center for industrial and governmental research.

The institution has campuses with a total of 82 acres. the main campus has 12 permanent buildings, including a Technical Subjects Buildings, completed this year. The six-acre Allied Health campus, adjacent to Wake Medical Center, has two permanent facilities.



**BRUCE I. HOWELL**

President, Wake Technical College

**Early Years:** Born on March 12, 1942.

**Education:** Weldon High School, 1960; East Carolina University, 1964, B.S. (English and History); East Carolina University, 1965, M.A. (History and School Administration); Duke University, 1976, Ed.D. (Education and College Administration).

**Professional Background:** President, Wake Technical College, 1980-; President, Sampson Technical College, 1975-80; Dean of Continuing Education, Lenoir Community College, 1970-75; Chairman, Social Science Department, Lenoir Community College, 1965-68; instructor and graduate assistant, East Carolina University, 1964-65.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (secretary, 1981-82; treasurer, 1980-81; various committees); NC Association of Adult Education; NC Employes Association; Kappa Delta Phi; Phi Delta Kappa; Clinton and Cary Rotary Clubs; Clinton, Raleigh, and Fuquay Varina Chambers of Commerce; Kinston Kiwanis Club; Kinston Jaycees; NC Literary and Historical Association; NC Symphony Association, 1970; NC Association of Colleges and Universities, 1978; Lenoir County Heart Fund, Fair Association, and historical Association; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (evaluation committee); NC Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

**Boards and Commissions:** NC Joint Commission of Transfer Students, 1968; Special State Audit Committee, Piedmont Technical Institute; NC Community College Evaluation Committee, 1978-80; Wake County Private Industry Council, 1982-83; Wake-Johnston Private Industry Council 1983-; Raleigh Economic Development Roundtable, 1984.

**Honors:** Jaycee of the Year, 1966-67 and 1970-71; Outstanding Educator of America, 1971, 1973, and 1978; Kellogg Fellowship, 1971; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1975, 1977, and 1978; Personality of the South, 1975 and 1977; Who's Who in North Carolina, 1976; Notable Americans, 1977-79; Men of Achievement, 1977;

Award of Excellence, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1983; International Who's Who of contemporary Achievement, 1984; Tar heel of the Week, *The News and Observer*, November, 1983.

**Religious Activities:** Member, White Plains United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married. Two children.

## **WAYNE COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Goldsboro, NC**

Wayne Community College was established as Goldsboro Industrial Education Center on June 15, 1957. It became Wayne Technical Institute in 1964 and then, Wayne Community College in 1967.

The original on-campus building was completed in November 1960 and, until fall 1962, all courses were taught in the evening and all students attended part-time.

During 1962-63 the first full-time courses were offered in automotive mechanics, electronics, drafting and practical nursing; there were 47 students and eight faculty members. This year WCC served students in 42 programs, ranging from Dental Hygiene to Aviation Maintenance Tehnology.

Wayne Community College is located on the outskirts of Goldsboro on US Highway 70 East By-Pass, just west of Wayne Memorial Drive.

The area is noted for agriculture, tobacco being the main crop, and for developing industry. Goldsboro is the home of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.

The Wayne Community College campus currently occupies two sites; one site has 55 acres with 14 buildings and 24 temporary structures. The new campus site has 125 acres and one multi-purpose vocational technical building. WCC has a 35,000-volume library and a learning resources center which opened in 1969.



**CLYDE A. ERWIN, JR.**

President, Wayne Community College

**Early Years:** Born on June 4, 1929.

**Education:** Needham B. Broughton High School, 1947; NC State University, 1951, B.S. (Agricultural Education); 1960, M.Ed. (Agricultural Education); University of Virginia, 1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-66; NC State University, 1975, Ed.D (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Wayne Community College, 1966-; Executive Secretary, NC State School Boards Association, 1965-66; teaching fellow, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-65.

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (President, 1983-84; President-Elect, Vice-President, 1982-83; Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce, 1977-80; NC Community College Adult Educators Association 1980-; NC Learning Resources Association; NC Adult Educators Association; NC Association of Educational Office Personnel; Boy Scouts of America; United Fund, 1970-72; NC State University Alumni Association.

**Boards and Commissions:** Community Arts Council of Goldsboro (Director, 1966-72); NC Advisory Council on Community College, 1966-78 (chairman, 1970-78); Department of Adult and Community College Educational Advisory Committee, NC State University, 1970-75; Governor's Advisory Council on Vocational Education, 1971-74; Joint University and Community College Committee on Transfer Credit, 1967-68; State Dental Advisory Committee, 1966-72; NC Community College Accreditation Screening Committee, 1967-1980; NC Awards Commission for Fine Arts, 1972-76; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Visiting Committee; NC State State Board of Educational Evaluation Committee.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army, 1951-52, First Lieutenant; US Army Infantry.

**Religious Activities:** Member, Saint Paul United Methodist Church.

**Family:** Married, Emily C. Erwin, June 14, 1952. Children: Cindy, Clyde, III, Cheri and Stacy.



## **WESTERN PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE Morganton, NC**

Chartered on April 2, 1964, Western Piedmont Community College began its first classes in Central High School, churches, shops and other rented spaces in and around Morganton.

Demonstrating their support for WPCC, the citizens of Burke County approved a bond issue by an unprecedented margin of 17 to one thereby providing the necessary funds for a permanent campus.

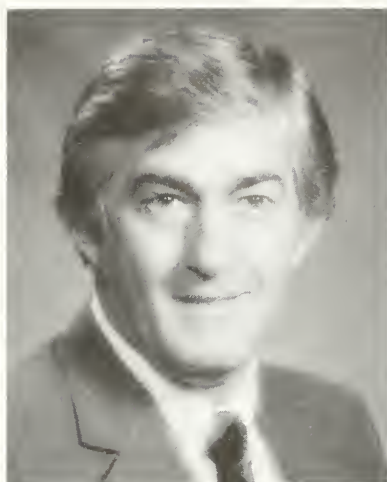
During two decades of service, the institution has granted more than 3,000 degrees and diplomas, 3,500 high school diplomas and 60,000 continuing education certificates.

The main campus is located at the intersection of I-40 and Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton (population: 16,000), the county seat, in Burke County (population: 72,500), which lies in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains in western North Carolina.

Manufacturing is diversified - furniture, textiles, electronics, graphite products, fabricated metals and shoes. The major employer is the state of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, Western Carolina Center, Western Correctional Center and the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

WPCC's eight buildings are located on a 132-acre site with extension programs offered at the Courthouse Square in downtown Morganton and The East Burke Center in Hildebran. The main campus also includes a nature trail, tennis courts, fit trek run, greenhouse, lake, outdoor theatre and firing range. The institution's library currently contains more than 30,000 books and 250 periodicals.

Two computer laboratories were recently completed, and a new vocational building will be constructed.



**DR. JIM A. RICHARDSON**

Western Piedmont Community College

**Early Years:** Born in North Wilkesboro, October 10, 1941 to Thomas B. Sr. and Beatrice (Wood) Richardson (both deceased).

**Education:** North Wilkes High School, 1960; Appalachian State University, 1964, B.S.; East Tennessee State University, 1968, M.A.; NC State University, 1973-75; Duke University, 1979, Ed.D.

**Professional Background:** President, Western Piedmont Community College, 1981- (Vice president for Academic Affairs, 1980-81); Director for Institutional Planning, NC Department of Community Colleges, 1975-79 (Director of Institutional Evaluation, 1972-75).

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (Executive Committee); Burke County Chamber of Commerce; Morganton Kiwanis Club; American Association of Community and Junior Colleges; NC State Employees Association; NC Community College Adult Education Association; former Athletes' Association (Director).

**Boards and Commissions:** National Council for Resource Development; Advisory Committee for Adult Education, NC State University and John E. Walker College of Business; Burke County Home Builders Association.

**Honors:** Phi Delta Kappa; Kappa Delta Pi; All-Conference Basketball Player, 1963; Most Valuable Player, 1962 and 1964, Appalachian State University.

**Religious Activities:** Member, First Baptist Church, Morganton.

**Family:** Married, Martha Jan Hendrix, May 11, 1985. Children: Melissa Leigh Richardson.

## **WILKES COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

### **Wilkesboro, NC**

Wilkes Community College has been a flagship institution in the North Carolina community college system since its inception in 1964, when it was approved by the State Board of Education. Earlier the people of Wilkes County has approved the institution through a bond vote of \$500,000 for construction of facilities.

The institution is nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Wilkesboro (population: 23,035)

Tourist visit Wilkes County annually to view the scenic mountains, to shop at the Brushy Mountain Apple Festival, or to attend the many dramas performed at WCC.

The 75-acre wooded campus has six buildings containing more than 150,000 square feet of classrooms, labs, shops and offices.

In March 1983, construction began on the 33,000 square foot John A. Walker Community Center. The center will contain a 1,132-seat, ultra-modern auditorium with up-to-date staging equipment and facilities as well as a spacious training complex.



**DR. DAVID E. DANIEL**

President, Wilkes Community College

**Early Years:** Born in Gaffney, SC, September 13, 1926.

**Education:** Furman University, 1958, B.A. (Sociology); Crozer Theological Seminary, 1961, M.D. (Christian Ethics); NC State University, 1975, Ed.D. (Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Wilkes Community College; adjunct Associate Professor, Department of Administration, Supervision and Higher Education, Appalachian State University; former Dean of Instruction, Isothermal Community College; former Director of College Relations and Administrative Vice President and former instructor of Sociology and New Testament, Louisburg College

**Organizations:** NC Association of Public Community College Presidents (former President); NC Association of Colleges and Universities (former President); Southern Association of Community and Junior Colleges (Director); Advisory Committee, NC State University Adult and Community College Education Department; Advisory Committee for Law Enforcement Education, Department of Community Colleges; North Wilkesboro Kiwanis Club; Boy Scouts of America.

**Boards and Commissions:** Council of Resource Development.

**Honors:** Phi Kappa Phi; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

**Literary Works:** "Going to College from a Positive Standpoint," *Journal of Developmental and Remedial Education*, spring, 1978; "Team Effort Results in Successful External Funding," Resource Development Action Center, March, 1980; "Full-time PR Specialists Key to System's Future Success," *ACCPIO Pioneering*, March, 1980; Putting Learning to Work: *A Profile of Students in NC Community Colleges, Technical Institutes, and Technical Colleges*, August, 1980; "Associate Degree Nursing: Present and Future," *Community College Review*, Fall, 1980.

**Family:** Married, Ivor Gayle Blanton (Dee Dee). Children: Jody Daniel.

## **WILSON COUNTY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE**

### **Wilson, NC**

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson County Technical Institute is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in the coon High School Annex. Later the present location was secured, and construction was begun on the first building in 1958.

In 1964 the State Board of Education granted authority to award the associate in applied science degree, and the institution's name was changed to Wilson County Technical Institute.

The main campus of Wilson County Technical Institute is located at 902 Herring Avenue, NC Highway 42 East in Wilson. It is just off US Highway 301 and is easily accessible from NC Highway 58 and US Highway 264.

WCTI has a 28-acre campus with eight buildings which house 23 classrooms and 26 shops and labs. The estimated value of the buildings is \$8,390,000. The library houses 27,457 volumes.



**FRANK L. EAGLES**

President, Wilson County Technical Institute

**Early Years:** Born in Wilson, Wilson County, January 7, 1938, to Benjamin F. Eagles and Elizabeth Butler Eagles (both deceased).

**Education:** Charles L. Coon High School in Wilson, NC, 1956; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1960, B.S. (Industrial Relations); East Carolina University, 1969, M.A. (Educational Administration); North Carolina State University, 1982, Ed.D. (Adult and Community College Education).

**Professional Background:** President, Wilson County Technical Institute, 1982-; Dean of Learning Resources, Wilson County Technical Institute, 1973-1982; Director of Occupational Education, Wilson County Technical Institute, 1969-1973; Evening Director, Wilson County Technical Institute, 1967-1969; High School Teacher, Wake County Schools, 1964-1967; Banking Management Trainee, Branch Banking and Trust Company, 1961-1963.

**Organizations:** Wilson County Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors), North Carolina State Employees Association, Phi Delta Kappa, The Association of Community College Public Information Officers, North Carolina Association of Public Community College Presidents, Wilson Country Club, Wilson Rotary Club, Wilson Elks Club, United Way of Wilson (Past President), Community College Learning Resources Association (Past President).

**Boards and Commissions:** Branch Banking and Trust Company Wilson Office Board of Directors, Wilson Historic Properties Commission.

**Military Service:** Served in US Army Reserves 1960-1966.

**Religious Activities:** Member First United Methodist Church, Wilson; Member of Administrative Board, Chairman of the Council on Ministries, and Building Finance Chairman.

**Family:** Married Dorothy Poole Norman of Raleigh, June 1, 1968. Children: Benjamin Logan Eagles and Bradley Burwell Eagles.





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**PART VII**  
**POLITICAL PARTIES**

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## Chapter One

# THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

#### PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, in order to make more effective the principles of our Party, to embrace and serve all peoples of our Party without regard to race, age or sex, to insure the blessings of liberty and equal opportunity, and to work together for the welfare and happiness of all citizens, do hereby adopt and establish this Plan of Organization.

#### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- (a) All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, economic status or philosophical persuasion.
- (b) Special efforts shall be made to encourage traditionally under-represented groups to participate in delegate selection processes and in Party organizations at all levels to the end that all elected or appointed Democrats to any positions reasonably reflect the Democratic electorate of the unit with regard to age, race, sex and ethnic origin.
- (c) No test for membership in, or any oath of loyalty to, the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be required or used which has the effect of requiring prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity or economic status.
- (d) The time and place for all public meetings of the Democratic Party on all levels shall be publicized fully and in such a manner as to assure timely notice to all interested persons. Such meetings must be held in places accessible to all Party members and large enough to accommodate all interested persons.
- (e) The Democratic Party, on all levels, shall actively support the broadest possible registration without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity or economic status.
- (f) The Democratic Party of North Carolina shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a full description of the legal and practical procedures for selection of Democratic Party officers and representatives on all levels. Publication of these procedures should be done in such fashion that all prospective and current members of the Democratic Party will be fully and adequately informed of the pertinent procedures in time to participate in each selection procedure at all levels of the Democratic Party organization.
- (g) The Democratic Party of North Carolina shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a complete description of the

legal and practical qualifications of all officers and representatives for the Democratic Party. Such publication should be done in timely fashion so that all prospective candidates or applicants for any elected or appointed position within the Democratic party will have full and adequate opportunity to compete for office.

## 1.00 PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

### 1.01 PRECINCT COMMITTEE

The unit of the Democratic Party organization in the state of North Carolina shall be the voting precinct.

**Composition.** In each precinct, there shall be a Precinct Committee consisting of ten active Democrats, who reside in the precinct, and who should, but need not necessarily, be present when elected by the active Democrats of said precinct present at the precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The composition of the Precinct Committee should bear a reasonable relationship to the make-up of the active Democrats of said precinct as to sex, age, ethnic background and, where practical, geography. No two officers of the Precinct Committee shall be from the same immediate family, living in the same household.

**Terms of Office.** The terms of office of the members and officers of the Precinct Committee shall expire on the date set for the next succeeding precinct meeting held in an odd-numbered year or when their successors shall be elected or appointed, whichever shall occur first. Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon their election.

### 1.02 PRECINCT MEETINGS

**When and Where Held.** Annual precinct meetings shall be held prior to June 1st at the polling place of each precinct or other facility, if the precinct polling place is unavailable for use, on the date and at the time announced by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.05. If a meeting facility other than the precinct polling place is used, it must be approved in advance by the County Chairman and publicly announced seven calendar days in advance of the meeting; and the County Chairman shall also post notice, if possible, at the regular polling place. In the event a quorum is not present, there shall be a second meeting of the precinct one week following the date set by the State Chairman for the first meeting.

**Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years.** The first order of business at the annual precinct meetings held in odd-numbered years shall be the election of six active Democrats as officers of the Precinct Committee, followed by the election of four other active Democrats to the Precinct Committee and the election of delegates to County Conventions. The officers of the Precinct Committee shall be a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The first Vice-Chairman shall be of the opposite sex from the elected Chairman.

**Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years.** The first order of business at the annual precinct meetings held in even-numbered years shall be the election of delegates to County Conventions. Active Democrats in attendance may nominate delegates to represent the county in the District and State Conventions. The second order of busi-

ness shall be the filling of vacancies that exist among the officers and other positions on the Precinct Committee. See Section 10.04.

**Called Meeting.** The Chairman, or any three members of the Precinct Committee, may call additional precinct committee meetings as needed to conduct business upon notice mailed to each committee member seven days prior to the called meeting.

**Presiding Officers.** The presiding meetings shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee; but, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee in order of succession shall preside, and in the absence of both the Chairman and the several Vice-Chairmen, any member of the Committee may preside. In the event that none of the above named are present, any active Democrat residing in the precinct may preside.

### **1.03 QUORUM**

A quorum for any precinct meeting shall consist of ten active Democrats residing in such precinct. In precincts having fewer than twenty registered and active Democrats, one-half of such registered active Democrats shall be sufficient to comprise the Precinct Committee and to constitute a quorum at the annual precinct meeting.

### **1.04 VOTING AT PRECINCT MEETINGS**

Each active Democrat, residing in the precinct and present at any precinct meeting, shall be entitled to cast one vote at said meeting.

### **1.05 BUSINESS PERMITTED**

At every precinct meeting, if by motion approved by twenty-five percent of the active Democrats present and voting, a vote shall be taken on the different questions, nominations and elections anticipated to come before the County Convention. In that event, the Chairman or presiding officer and the Secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the County Convention the vote so cast, and the relative vote as cast in the precinct meeting shall be reflected in the vote of the precinct delegates at the County Convention on said matters.

### **1.06 REPRESENTATION AT COUNTY CONVENTION AND ON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

No precinct shall be entitled to send delegates to any County Convention unless those delegates were elected at a precinct meeting at which a quorum was present. No precinct shall be entitled to representation on the County Executive Committee unless a Precinct Committee and Precinct Committee officers were elected at a precinct meeting at which a quorum was present.

### **1.07 VOTES AT COUNTY CONVENTION**

Each precinct shall be entitled to cast at any County Convention one vote for every one-hundred Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor at the last gubernatorial election; provided that every precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote in the County Convention.

### **1.08 DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION**

Each precinct shall elect at least one delegate for each vote to which said precinct is entitled at the County Convention, and the precinct may elect no more than five dele-

gates for each vote. If the precinct elects less than one delegate for each vote to which it is entitled, then the precinct vote at the County Convention shall be limited to the number of delegates elected.

The Chairman, or presiding officer, and the Secretary of the Precinct Committee shall certify to the County Chairman the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the delegates elected at the annual precinct meeting.

### **1.09 REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Any Precinct Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Precinct Committee member who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing political party or candidate or any other political party, or who refuses to fail to perform his or her duties in organizing the precinct, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint setting forth full details shall be filed with the County Chairman by three active Democrats registered in that county. The County Chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the County Executive Committee officers and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the County Executive Committee to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A two-thirds vote of those members present and voting, as provided in Section 2.02, shall be necessary to remove a precinct officer or committee member. The decision of the County Executive Committee shall be final. The County Chairman shall cause a detailed account of any removal and replacement to be filed with the State Chairman.

(2) If the complainant so desires, rather than the approach listed above, a complaint setting forth full details shall be filed by the County Chairman or three active Democrats with the State Chairman, who shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove an officer or committee member. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

(3) When a vacancy exists because of removal for cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee at a meeting called by the County Chairman within thirty days after such removal for cause. Notice of the filling of such vacancy shall be given to the County Chairman.

## **2.00 COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS**

### **2.01 COMPOSITION OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The officers of the County Executive Committee; the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman of the several Precinct Committees; and the Presidents of the duly organized Democratic Men's Clubs, Democratic Women's Clubs, Young Democrats Clubs, College Federation Clubs, Teen Dem Clubs, and Senior Democrats Clubs within the county shall compose the County Executive Committee.

The respective State Presidents of the Democratic Party auxiliary organizations shall determine those duly organized local auxiliary organizations within a county and certify the name of the local President to the County Chairman. Because Democratic Men's Clubs have no statewide organization, the County Chairman shall determine



those duly organized clubs within the county and certify the name of the President to represent said club. If any organization has more than one local club within a county, the Presidents certified shall equally divide their vote provided for in Section 2.02, or the County Executive Committee may provide a single vote for each club; however, the additional vote must be approved annually. In addition, the local Teen Dem Advisor shall be a member of the Executive Committee and equally share the vote of that organization, unless an additional vote is provided by the County Executive Committee.

Any elected member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from that county not a member of county executive committee by virtue of holding some other office shall be an ex-officio member.

All Democratic county and city officials elected by partisan election, and Democratic members of the North Carolina General Assembly residing in the county shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the County Executive Committee.

**Election to County or Auxiliary Group Office.** Should any precinct official be elected as an officer of the County Executive Committee, he or she automatically vacates the precinct office. Should a Precinct Chairman or First Vice-Chairman be elected as President of an auxiliary organization some other member of said organization shall be certified as the representative of that organization on the County Executive Committee.

## **2.02 VOTING ON THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

### **Committee Officers and Ex-Officio Members.**

Elected officers, Presidents of local auxiliary organizations, and other elected members not provided for below shall be entitled to one vote each.

**Precinct Officers.** The several Precinct Chairmen and First Vice-Chairmen shall be entitled as members of the County Executive Committee to cast for their precinct one vote for each one-hundred Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by their precinct for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each Precinct Chairman and First Vice-Chairman together shall be entitled to cast for their precinct a minimum of one vote. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their precinct's votes shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their precinct is entitled to cast. Under no circumstances shall one representative be able to cast more than one-half of the votes to which a precinct is entitled, even though the precinct's second representative is absent.

## **2.03 OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**County Officers.** The County Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The First Vice-Chairman must be of opposite sex to the Chairman. If the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of that race other than that of the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman, which constitutes at least twenty percent of the registered Democratic voters in the county. The Third Vice-Chairman shall be thirty-five years of age or under, if none of the other officers of the County Executive Committee are thirty-five years of age or under. Officers of a County Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the county.

**Municipal and County Precinct Vice-Chairmen.** In each county that contains two or more municipalities of a population or more than 60,000 persons each, officers in



addition to the ones specified above shall be elected as follows: (a) a vice-chairman for each such municipality, who must be a resident of that municipality and who shall be elected by the precinct chairmen and first vice-chairmen of that municipality; and (b) a vice-chairman for those precincts not contained in such municipalities — if those precincts have a total population of more than 60,000 persons — who must be a resident of one of those precincts and who shall be elected by the precinct chairmen and first vice-chairmen of those precincts not contained in the said municipalities.

**Limitation on an Officer's Length of Service.** A person who has served as an elected officer of a County Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for re-election to that particular office, provided that after such office has been held by another individual(s) for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to that office again.

**Vacancy in County Chairmanship.** If for any reason there should occur any vacancy in the Chairmanship of the County Executive Committee, by death, resignation, or removal, the Vice-Chairmen in order of succession, and thereafter the Secretary, shall in such order of succession, be vested with full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the County Executive Committee has met and elected a successor to such Chairman. If a County Chairman should be incapacitated, then upon written notice to such Chairman signed by the remaining officers of the County Executive Committee, the Vice-Chairmen in order of succession, and thereafter the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall in such order of succession, be vested with the full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the County Executive Committee has met and duly elected a successor to such Chairman. See Section 10.04.

**When County Committee Is Not in Session.** When the County Executive Committee is not in session, the officers of the County Executive Committee shall act in the place of the County Executive Committee on all matters; unless this Plan of Organization states that action is to be by the entire Executive Committee.

## 2.04 COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The County Chairman shall issue a call for a meeting of the County Executive Committee periodically, but not less than once annually.

**Meetings for New Precincts.** The County Executive Committee may conduct any business as is necessary to the county Democratic Party. In addition to the other business specified in the call, the said committee may adopt resolutions fixing a day, time, and place for the holding of additional Precinct Committee meetings, and may provide for precinct meetings for the election of a Precinct Committee and precinct officers in any precinct created by the Board of Elections, since the immediate preceding general election, or in any precinct in said county which is not properly organized. Such committee and officers shall serve until the subsequent precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The County Chairman shall fully publicize all meeting dates established. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than one month before any annual County Convention.

**Called Meetings.** Upon written receipt of petition from forty percent of the County Executive Committee, the County Chairman shall call a meeting of the full County Executive Committee within thirty days and shall specify in the call of such meeting those items of business set out in the petition as well as any other items of business specified by the County Chairman.

## 2.05 DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

The duties of the County Executive Committee officers shall be:

**Chairman:** The County Chairman shall be responsible for the general organization of the Party in the county and for carrying out duties and responsibilities assigned to him or her by the State Chairman and County Executive Committee. In addition to any other powers, the County Chairman shall have the authority to appoint committees to assist him or her in performing his or her duties. The County Chairman shall designate the exact place at which the County Convention is to be held thirty days prior to the convention.

The duties of the Chairman shall also include, but not be limited to, responsibility for the organization in the county of political instruction classes for Precinct Committees, obtaining all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties and doing all other things necessary for the proper carrying out of the best interests of the Party. The Chairman shall appoint a Publicity Chairman who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to registered Democrats of the county describing the qualifications and the procedures for selection of delegates and officers at all levels of the Democratic Party. Thirty days prior to the annual County Convention, the County Chairman shall designate the exact place at which such convention is to be held. In addition, the County Chairman shall perform such duties as are set forth in Section 5.01.

The County Chairman shall disseminate the date, time and place of county and district conventions to the news media in his or her county.

It shall be the duty of the County Chairman to notify the Precinct Chairman or person who is to preside at the annual precinct meeting of the date, time and place of the annual County Convention and the votes that each precinct is entitled to cast at the County Convention; to prepare and furnish all forms and blanks needed in making the returns from the precinct meetings and any reported challenges and appeals therefrom; and he or she shall have the power to raise the funds necessary to pay for the expense thereof.

**Vice-Chairmen.** The three Vice-Chairmen of the County Executive Committee shall have such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the Chairman.

**Secretary.** The Secretary shall have the duty and responsibility of keeping all records of the County Executive Committee, including attendance at all meetings, of issuing all notices, of preparing all correspondence, and of performing any other duties that may be assigned by the Chairman.

The County Secretary shall maintain lists of the names and addresses of all precinct officers and committee members and of elected delegates to any convention. The list shall be made available for inspection and copying, in the presence of the Secretary and at the expense of the individuals requesting the copies, to any active Democrat residing in the county. The information for each precinct in the county shall be available for inspection and copying within three days after it is received from the precinct chairman. The County Secretary shall forward a copy of each precinct organization and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers of the county organization to the State Chairman.

**Treasurer.** The Treasurer may have the duty of assisting in the raising of all money required for the operation and activities of the Democratic Party, of keeping records

of all money received and expended on behalf of the Party and of maintaining a list of the names, addresses and occupation of all donors. The Treasurer shall also prepare and file such reports of the finances of the County Executive Committee as are required by law.

## **2.06 COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS AND PRECINCT JUDGES, REGISTRARS AND SPECIAL REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS**

**Method of Selection.** The County Chairman shall submit his, her recommendations for Democratic members of the County Board of Elections in accordance with instructions provided by the State Chairman. The County Chairman shall call a meeting of the County Executive Committee and submit his or her recommendations for confirmation by said Executive Committee. The County Chairman shall not be required to take nominations from the floor. Only when such recommendations shall be confirmed by a majority of the committee members present and voting as provided in Section 2.02 shall the same be submitted to the State Chairman by the County Chairman. The time of such meeting of the respective County Executive Committees for the purpose of passing on such recommendations shall be fixed by the State Chairman.

**Qualifications of Members.** No member or officer of a County Executive Committee shall be eligible to serve as a member of a County Board of Elections or as a Precinct Registrar or Judge. No person, while acting as a member of a County Board of Elections shall serve as a state, district, or county campaign manager or treasurer of any candidate in a primary or election or as a chairman of any state, district or county political organization.

**Precinct Judges, Registrars, and Special Registration Commissioners.** The County Chairman shall recommend judges, registrars, and special registration commissioners to the County Board of Elections as required by law, G.S. 163-41.

## **2.07 RULES**

**For Precinct Meetings.** The County Executive Committee shall have power to make any rules with regard to the holding of precinct meetings which it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

## **2.08 REMOVAL OF COUNTY OFFICERS**

Any officer of the County Executive Committee who gives support to, aids, or helps any opposing political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties in organizing the county, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint, setting forth full details, shall be filed with the State Chairman by three active Democrats in the county. The State Chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

(2) If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, a County Chairman or other officer is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duty, the State Chairman shall, after the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges

and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the county officer named in the complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. A majority vote of these members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

### **3.00 DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **3.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

There shall be a Congressional District Executive Committee in each congressional district composed of the Congressional District officers elected at the District Convention, the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman of each County Party as ex-officio members, and the Democratic Congressman of the District as an ex-officio member.

#### **3.02 VOTING ON THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Committee Officers and Congressman.** The officers and Democratic Congressman serving on the District Executive Committee shall be entitled to one vote each.

**County Chairman and First Vice-Chairmen.** These members shall be entitled to cast for their county one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided for by North Carolina General Statute 163-13, (as amended). In the event that the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from that county on the committee has not designated an active Democrat as his or her alternate (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

#### **3.03 DUTIES**

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall perform the duties required by North Carolina General Statute 163-13, and such other duties as may be delegated to it by the State Chairman and State Executive Committee.

#### **3.04 OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Composition.** The District Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer. The First Vice-Chairman must be of the opposite sex of the Chairman. If the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of another race. One officer shall be thirty-five years of age or younger. Where there are sufficient counties in a district, no two officers shall live in the same county except for the Chairman and Secretary. Officers of a District Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the Congressional District.

**Vacancy in Congressional District Chairmanship.** If for any reason there should occur any vacancy in the Chairmanship of the District Executive Committee, by death, resignation, or removal, the Vice-Chairmen in order of succession, and thereafter the

Secretary, shall in such order of succession, be vested with full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the District Executive Committee has met and elected a successor to such Chairman. If a District Chairman should be incapacitated, then upon written notice to such Chairman signed by the remaining officers of the District Executive Committee, the Vice-Chairmen in order of succession, and thereafter the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall in such order of succession, be vested with the full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the District Executive Committee has met and duly elected a successor to such Chairman.

### 3.05 DUTIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS

The duties of the Congressional District Executive Committee officers shall be:

**Chairman.** The Chairman shall be responsible for the coordination of political activities among the counties in the District. The Chairman shall assist the State Chairman and Executive Director to disseminate and collect information, organize rallies, hold seminars and instructional sessions on Democratic Party issues and organization, and in general be the liaison between the State and County Organizations, when requested to do so. The Chairman shall appoint a Delegate Selection Chairman who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to the County Chairmen and other registered Democrats in the District describing the qualifications and procedures for selection of delegates to the National Convention. At least thirty days before the District Convention, the Chairman shall select and designate a place at which such Convention is to be held and notify the State Chairman and all County Chairmen in the District. In addition the District Chairman shall perform such duties as are set forth in Section 6.01.

**Vice-Chairmen.** The three Vice-Chairmen of the District Executive Committee shall have such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the Chairman.

**Secretary.** The Secretary shall have the duty and responsibility of keeping all records of the District Executive Committee, including attendance at all meetings, of issuing all notices, of preparing all correspondence, and of performing any other duties that may be assigned by the Chairman. The District Secretary shall forward a copy of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District Executive Committee officers to the State Chairman.

**Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall have the duty of keeping records of all money received and expended on behalf of the District and of maintaining a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors. The Treasurer shall also prepare and file such reports of the finances of the District Executive Committee as required by law.

### 3.06 SPLIT COUNTIES

Should a county be divided between two or more Congressional districts, the County Chairman and First Vice-Chairman shall serve on the District Executive Committee in the district in which they reside. The same convention at which county officers are elected will elect representatives to the District Executive Committee positions that remain vacant, ensuring equal division between men and women. Such representatives shall reside in the part of the county that is a part of the Congressional District.

### 3.07 REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Any officer or member of a District Executive Committee who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing political party or candidate of any other political party, or who



refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint, setting forth full details, shall be filed with the State Chairman by three active Democrats in the district. The State Chairman shall, upon the approval of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be deemed necessary to remove an officer or member of a District Executive Committee. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

(2) If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, an officer or member of a District Executive Committee is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duties, he or she shall, after the approval of a majority of the other officers of the State Executive Committee, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges, and, after giving five days notice thereof, shall call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the District Executive Committee officer named in his or her complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by counsel if he or she desires. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a district officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

### **3.08 JUDICIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

There shall be a Judicial District Executive Committee for each Judicial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in the district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each three hundred persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 163-9 as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from that county has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast. This committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statute 163-114, as amended.

### **3.09 STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

There shall be a State Senatorial District Executive Committee for each State Senatorial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of a county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee member, and only these delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have no vote.

The two county representatives on a district executive committee shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each three hundred persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in the county based upon the last decennial census, or in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each three hundred persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 163-11, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

### **3.10 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

There shall be a State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for each State House of Representatives District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of a county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee member, and only these delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have no vote.

The two county representatives on a district executive committee shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each three hundred persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county, based upon the last decennial census, or in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each three hundred persons or major fraction thereof residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 613-11, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from the county on this committee has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

### **3.11 ONE COUNTY DISTRICT**

**Whole County.** Should any Judicial, Solicitorial, State Senatorial, or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, and includes all of that county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district. (See Sections 3.08, 3.09, and 3.10.)

**Partial County.** Should any State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, but includes less than all of that county, then



the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district, but only those county executive committee members who reside in the district shall be eligible to vote, and for the purpose of determining a quorum, those persons eligible to vote shall be considered as the members of the committee. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may still preside but shall have no vote.

**Municipal Executive Committee.** There shall be a Municipal Executive Committee when required by law to fill any vacancies in nomination to partisan municipal offices to be voted for in any town or city election. The Municipal Executive Committee shall be composed of the precinct chairman and first vice-chairman of the precincts that comprise the city or town. Each member shall be entitled to vote as prescribed in 2.02 and 10.03. The County Chairman shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the committee and preside at all meetings.

## 4.00 STATE ORGANIZATIONS

### 4.01 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a State Executive Committee which shall be the governing body of the North Carolina Democratic Party as follows:

**Composition:** The State Executive Committee shall consist of its elected officers, appointed officers, ex-officio officers, ex-officio members, the district chairmen, and a person or persons from each county in the state who shall be elected at the County Conventions held in odd-numbered years. Each county is entitled to one member of the State Executive Committee for each three thousand Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by that county for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided, however, that each county shall have at least one member. The County Chairman shall be the member or one of the members elected from the county; provided that in counties which are entitled to only one member of the State Executive Committee, the County Chairman may be the member elected from that county.

**Method of Election.** In electing members to the State Executive Committee, delegates to the county convention shall be instructed to cast one half of their votes for men and one half for women; if the number to be elected is an odd number, they shall be instructed to divided their votes equally with a difference of not more than one. This provision shall be inapplicable when only one member is to be elected.

**Length of Terms.** The term of office of the members of the State Executive Committee shall be for two years and shall expire on the date set for the County Convention two years following their election, or when their successors shall be elected, whichever shall occur first.

**Vacancies.** Vacancies occurring among the officers and members of the State Executive Committee shall be filled in accord with Section 10.04.

### 4.02 ELECTED OFFICERS

**Date of Election.** In each odd-numbered year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1 for the purpose of electing its officers.

**Elected Officers.** The State Executive Committee shall have as its elected officers a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary. The First Vice-Chairman must be of opposite sex to the Chairman. If the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of that race other than the race of the

Chairman and First Vice-Chairman, which constitutes at least twenty percent of the registered Democratic voters in the state. The Third Vice-Chairman shall be thirty-five years of age or younger.

**Succession.** If for any reason there should occur a vacancy in the chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, the Vice-Chairmen in the order of succession shall be vested with full authority and powers of the Chairman until such time as the State Executive Committee has met and duly elected a successor to the Chairman.

#### **4.03 APPOINTED OFFICERS, EX-OFFICIO OFFICERS, AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS**

The State Chairman shall appoint a State Treasurer, a State Chairman for Minority Affairs and a State Advisor for the Teen Dems, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman as appointed officers and all of whom shall be voting members of the State Executive Committee.

The Presidents of all statewide auxiliary organizations with bylaws approved by the State Executive Committee shall be ex-officio members of the State Executive Committee.

The members of the Democratic National Committee from North Carolina and the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina shall be ex-officio members of the State Executive Committee.

All Democratic members of the Council of State, United States Senate and United States House of Representatives shall be ex-officio members of the State Executive Committee.

#### **4.04 VOTING ON THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

All members and officers of the State Executive Committee, whether elected, appointed or ex-officio, shall be entitled to one vote.

#### **4.05 DUTIES OF THE STATE CHAIRMAN AND CERTAIN OFFICERS**

**Chairman.** The Chairman shall be responsible for State party organization and for doing all things necessary to the best interests of the Party. He or she shall convene the State Executive Committee at least once a year, set dates of statewide annual meetings, conventions, and precinct meetings, appoint appropriate committees for carrying out necessary activities of the Party, and obtain all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties.

**Vice-Chairmen.** The three Vice-Chairmen shall have such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the Chairman.

**Secretary.** The Secretary shall have the duty and responsibility of overseeing the keeping of all records of the State Executive Committee including attendance at all meetings, of issuing all notices, of preparing correspondence and of carrying out any other duties that may be assigned by the State Chairman.

**Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall have the duty of overseeing the raising and disbursing of funds for the operation and activities of the State party, of keeping records of all money received and expended on behalf of the Party, of preparing lists of all donors and of preparing and filing such reports of the finances of the State Executive Committee as are required by law.

**State Chairman for Minority Affairs.** The State Chairman for Minority Affairs shall serve as a liaison between the state party and the minority community and shall encourage full participation and representation in all party affairs.

**Teen Dem Advisor.** The State Advisor of the Teen Dems shall have the duty of propagating Teen Dem Clubs throughout North Carolina and of providing guidance and coordination for Teen Dem operations and activities.

#### **4.06 STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

**Powers.** When the State Executive Committee is not in session, the State Executive Council shall act in its place in all matters, except those requiring action by the State Executive Committee.

**Meetings.** The State Executive Council shall meet at least once every three months upon call of the State Chairman or upon request of forty percent of its members.

**Composition and Voting.** The members of the State Executive Council are: the State Chairman, each of the three state Vice-Chairmen, the State Secretary, the State Treasurer, the Chairman for Minority Affairs, State Advisor of the Teen Dems, the State Presidents of all Auxiliary organizations, the Congressional District Chairmen, the members of the Democratic National Committee, the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, and three at-large members of the State Executive Committee, nominated by the State Chairman and elected by the State Executive Committee. These three nominees shall reasonably reflect the geographic, racial and sexual makeup of the Democratic Party in North Carolina. The State Chairman shall serve as chairman of the Executive Council. Each member of the Executive Council shall be entitled to cast one vote except the Teen Dem President and Advisor who shall equally share one vote.

#### **4.07 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

**Notice of All Meetings.** At least fifteen days prior to any meeting of the State Executive Committee, notices shall be mailed stating the date, time, place and proposed agenda of such meeting.

**Called Meetings.** Upon written receipt of petition from forty percent of the State Executive Committee, the State Chairman shall call a meeting of the full State Executive Committee within thirty days.

#### **4.08 ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE STATE**

##### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING**

Each year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1. At such meeting, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publicly announce and enter into the proceedings of that meeting the following as the first order of business:

(1) The exact date and time at which annual Precinct Meetings are to be held in accordance with Section 1.02.

(2) The exact date and time at which annual County Conventions are to be held in accordance with Section 5.01.

(3) The exact date and time at which Congressional District Conventions are to be held each even-numbered year in accordance with Section 6.01. In addition, the State Chairman shall designate the city in which such Conventions are to be held.

(4) The exact date, time and place at which the State Convention is to be held each even-numbered year in accord with Section 6.02.

(5) In promulgating the dates for County, District, and State Conventions, the State Chairman shall set the dates for such conventions so as to provide a reasonable time between all such meetings for the resolutions adopted by the various conventions to be

presented to and considered by the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the State Convention.

(6) In each even-numbered year, the State Chairman shall announce the number of votes to which each county is entitled at the biennial Congressional District Conventions and at the biennial State Convention; in each odd-numbered year, the State Chairman shall announce the number of votes which the representatives of a county are entitled to cast as members of the several District Executive Committees.

(7) The State Chairman, in odd-numbered years, will submit the constitutions or bylaws of each statewide auxiliary organization for approval of the State Executive Committee.

(8) In each even-numbered year, the financial statement and the proposed budget shall be presented for approval.

(9) The State Executive Committee shall, as the need arises and as North Carolina law directs, create any sectional committee to nominate, replace, or recommend nomination or recommend to a higher authority, any partisan candidate or official.

#### **4.09 STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

A full-time Executive Director shall be selected by the State Party Chairman with the approval of the State Executive Council to serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The performance of the Executive Director shall be subject to annual review by the State Chairman and the Executive Council. The administrative staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall be employed by and under the supervision of the Executive Director.

#### **4.10 NOTICE OF PARTY MEETINGS**

**To County Chairmen.** Each year immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the State Executive Committee, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publish the proceedings of the same and it shall be the duty of the State Secretary to notify, in writing, the several County Chairmen of the date and places so fixed for the holding of precinct meetings, the date, time and places for holding of conventions, and the information provided for in Section 4.08(6) above.

**To News Media.** Two weeks prior to the date set for the Precinct Meetings, the County Conventions, the Congressional District Conventions and the State Convention, the State Chairman shall disseminate by means of press release to all news media in the state, the time, location (except for county conventions) and function of each meeting or convention and urge all active Democrats to participate. Four weeks prior to the date set for the Congressional District Conventions, the State Chairman shall disseminate by means of all news media in the state the exact location (within the town or city previously designated) at which such convention shall be held. In addition to the procedures outlined above, the State Chairman and the County Chairman shall use other means and methods as will insure full and timely knowledge of the functions and times of all Party meetings.

#### **4.11 AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The State Executive Council shall appoint a committee of three persons whose duty it shall be to audit annually the financial accounts and balances of the State Executive Committee.

#### **4.12 REMOVAL OF ELECTED OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Any elected officer or member of the State Executive Committee who gives support to, aids, or helps any opposing political party or candidate of any other political party or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

**State Chairman.** Upon receipt of a petition of complaint setting forth full details from a majority of the State Executive Committee, the First Vice-Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove the State Chairman. The State Chairman can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. The decision of the Council of Review may be appealed to the State Convention.

**Other Elected Officers and Members.** If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, a State Vice-Chairman, Secretary or members of the State Executive Committee is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duty, the State Chairman shall, after the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges, and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the elected officer or member of the State Executive Committee named in the complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

If three active Democrats in the county submit a written complaint concerning a member of the State Executive Committee from their county setting forth full details, the State Chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members present and voting shall be necessary to remove a member of the State Executive Committee. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

### **5.00 COUNTY CONVENTIONS**

#### **5.01 MEETING AND FUNCTION**

**Annual Meeting.** Each county shall hold a County Convention annually in accordance with the date and time designated by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.08(2).

**Place of Convention.** The County Chairman shall, thirty days prior to the date such convention is to be held, designate the exact place where such convention is to be held and the same shall be announced prior to the adjournment of the precinct meetings.

All County Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman, and in his or her absence, by any member of the County Executive Committee who may be present at the Convention, and in case none of the foregoing persons shall be present, then by



any delegate to the Convention who shall preside until a permanent Chairman is elected by the Convention.

**Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years.** The County Convention, held in odd-numbered years shall, from among the active Democrats of the county, elect:

1. The officers of the County Executive Committee.
2. The members of the State Executive Committee to which the county is entitled.
3. And conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county.

**Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years.** The County Convention, held in even-numbered years, shall, from among the active Democrats of the county, elect:

1. Delegates to the biennial Congressional District Convention and to the biennial State Convention in accord with Sections 6.01 & 6.02. The County Chairman shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates.

2. Two members of each of the following: the Judicial District Executive Committee, the State Senatorial District Executive Committee and the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee; provided that a county shall not elect members to that particular District Executive Committee, if it is not a part of a multi-county Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District.

3. And conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county.

**Report to State Chairman.** Within ten days following the County Convention, the County Chairman shall certify to the State Chairman the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all persons elected as officers, delegates or members of any Executive Committee.

## 5.02 VOTING

**Allocation of Votes.** Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the County Convention one vote for every one hundred Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided that each precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

**Votes Divided Among Delegates Present.** The precinct delegates who attend the County Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their precinct upon all matters of business which come before the convention, provided that the precinct originally elected at least one delegate for each vote to which it was entitled, as provided in Section 1.08. Each such delegate present from a particular precinct shall cast an equal number of the votes to which the precinct is entitled. All votes which the precinct is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates representing that precinct who are in attendance.

**Tabulation of Votes.** The County Chairman shall appoint a sufficient number of secretaries or accountants, who shall reduce the votes to decimals, rounding off to the nearest hundredth and tabulate the votes.

**Voice Votes.** Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Convention from making nominations, holding elections and conducting business viva voce or by acclamation where a vote by precincts is not demanded by twenty-five percent of the certified voters present.

**Vote May Not Be Changed.** After a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of the Convention.

**Reporting and Challenging the Vote.** It shall be the duty of the delegates from the several precincts to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be

reported to the Chairman of the Convention; and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of the precinct as directed, and the vote as announced by such person shall be recorded unless some delegate from that precinct shall challenge its accuracy, in which case it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that precinct to be called, upon which the vote of such precinct shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of the delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one precinct be challenged by a delegate from another precinct.

### 5.03 RULES

The County Executive Committee shall have the power to make such other rules and regulations for the holding of County Conventions not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization, as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

## 6.00 DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

### 6.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

**When and Where Held.** A biennial Congressional District Convention shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each even-numbered year. The State Chairman shall designate the date, the time, and the city in which such Convention shall be held. The exact location of the Convention in such city shall be determined by the District Chairman.

**Allocation of Votes.** Each county in a Congressional District shall be entitled to cast at a Congressional District Convention one vote for every three hundred votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided, that each county shall be entitled to cast at least one vote.

**Election of Delegates.** The Congressional District Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the Congressional District Convention.

**Order of Business.** This convention shall, from among the active Democrats, of the district:

- (1) As the first order of business, elect officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee.

- (2) Elect one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business.

- (3) Elect one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee on Credentials and Appeals.

- (4) Elect one member of the Council of Review.

- (5) Elect one member of the State Legislative Policy Committee.

- (6) In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the district, the number of delegates first and then alternates to the National Convention allotted to each Congressional District.

- (7) In each presidential election year, nominate one Presidential elector from that Congressional District.

- (8) In each presidential election year, elect one member of the Delegate Nominating Committee.

- (9) And conduct any other business related to the affair of the Congressional District.



## 6.02 STATE CONVENTIONS

**When and Where Held.** A State Convention shall be held each even-numbered year. The State Chairman shall designate the date, time and location of such convention.

**Allocation of Votes.** Each county in the state shall be entitled to cast at a State Convention one vote for every three hundred Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each county shall have at least one vote.

**Election of Delegates.** The State Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the State Convention.

## 6.03 VOTING

**Division of Votes Among Delegates Present.** The delegates who attend a District or State Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their county upon all matters of business which come before the respective District or State Conventions, and each such delegate present from a particular county shall cast an equal number of the votes which the county is entitled to cast. All votes which the county is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates in attendance representing that county.

**Vote May Not Be Changed.** In both District and State Conventions, after a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of said Convention.

**Roll of Delegates.** The State Chairman shall direct the make-up of a roll of all delegates from the several counties to the District and State Conventions and transmit the same to the Chairman of the District and State Conventions.

**Majority Vote.** In District and State Conventions, elections or nominations shall be made only by majority vote.

**Reporting and Challenging a Vote.** In all District and State Conventions, it shall be the duty of the delegates from the several counties to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be reported to the Chairman of such Convention, and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of his or her county as directed, and the vote as announced by that person shall be recorded unless some delegate from that county shall challenge its accuracy, in which event it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that county to be called, upon which the vote of such county shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of its delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one county be challenged by a delegate from another county.

**Voice Votes.** Nothing herein shall prevent the District and State Conventions from adopting temporary rules, making nominations, holding elections and conducting business vice voce or acclamation where a vote of counties is not demanded by twenty-five percent of the delegates present.

## 7.00 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

### 7.01 PROCEDURES

In accordance with the mandate and call for each national convention or meeting of the National Democratic party, the State Executive Committee shall adopt a plan for

the selection of delegates and alternates thereto and shall as a part of said plan provide for the election of members of the Democratic National Committee allotted to North Carolina; provided that such members of the Democratic National Committee shall be elected during each presidential election year by the State Executive Committee to serve four-year terms.

## **8.00 POLICY COMMITTEE**

### **8.01 RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM COMMITTEE**

At the regular meeting of the State Executive Committee referred to in Section 4.11, the committee shall elect one person from each Congressional District to the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention. In addition, the State Chairman shall appoint four members to said committee and shall designate from among the elected members of the committee a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

The committee shall meet at the call of its Chairman. It shall prepare the proposed platform of the Party for submission to the State Convention and shall consider all resolutions addressed to the biennial State Convention. The committee is encouraged to hold one or more public hearings and to invite testimony from all citizens.

### **8.02 STATE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE**

**Composition.** The State Legislative Policy Committee shall be composed of the following persons or a duly appointed representative of each of them: the Democratic Governor or the nominee, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor or the nominee, the Democratic Speaker of the State House of Representatives and the State Chairman. The following persons shall also be members of the committee: the three State Vice-Chairmen, the members of the Democratic National Committee elected by the State Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State Senate, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State House of Representatives, a member from each Congressional District elected at the biennial Congressional District Convention and five persons appointed by the State Chairman, with the approval of the Executive Council. The State Chairman or designee shall serve as chairman.

**Meetings.** This committee shall meet at least once monthly while the General Assembly is in session and at other times upon the call of the Chairman.

**Duties.** This Committee shall formulate recommendations for state and national Democratic legislative policy. It shall communicate to state and national legislators grassroots sentiment on legislative issues. It shall assist in sponsoring public forums throughout the state on state and national issues.

### **8.03 COUNTY ISSUES COMMITTEES**

**Composition.** Each County Commissioner may appoint Issues Committees of between five and fifteen members and a Chairman of each to serve until the succeeding County Convention.

**Duties.** The substantive concerns of these committees shall be determined and announced by the County Chairman who shall endeavor to make such committees relevant to the concerns of citizens of his or her county. Such committees shall solicit the views of citizens of the county and shall formulate and adopt, by simple majority vote, resolutions and/or proposed legislation for submission to the County Executive Committee.

**Reports.** The County Executive Committee shall meet at the call of its Chairman to vote to endorse or not endorse such resolutions or proposals, but shall in any event pass a record of such proposals and their action to the State Democratic Headquarters for submission to the appropriate State Party Committees and to the appropriate local elected officers.

## **9.00 COUNCIL OF REVIEW**

### **9.01 PURPOSE**

There is hereby established a Council of Review for the purpose of hearing and rendering fair and impartial decisions on such disputes and controversies which have arisen or which may hereafter arise within the Party when the same are filed with said Council by the State Chairman, or by the State Executive Committee, or when they are brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review by an aggrieved active Democrat. Auxiliary organizations of the Democratic Party shall provide for the internal resolution of disputes within their respective organizations and shall not be subject to this section.

### **9.02 COMPOSITION**

The Council of Review shall consist of one member from each Congressional District who shall be elected at the biennial Congressional District Conventions, and two members at-large to be appointed by the State Chairman.

Members of the Council of Review shall serve for a term of two years beginning January 1st following their election. The Council of Review shall elect from among its membership a Chairman. The Chairman of the Council of Review shall be entitled to a vote.

### **9.03 RULES AND DECISIONS**

Forty percent of the entire membership of the Council of Review shall constitute a quorum. All decisions concurred in by a majority of the Council of Review present and voting shall be final and binding upon all North Carolina Democratic Party meetings and officials, except that any decision of the Council of Review may be appealed to the State Executive Committee. The State Chairman is hereby directed to issue such further and supplementary directives as may be necessary and proper to implement the decisions of this Council. The Council of Review is further empowered and directed to adopt necessary and appropriate rules to assure that each dispute and grievance is settled impartially, equitably and according to the rules of justice and fairness.

### **9.04 REMOVAL OF MEMBERS**

The State Executive Committee shall have the right to remove from any office any member of the Council of Review upon two-thirds of said Committee present and voting being satisfied that the Council member has been disloyal to the Party or guilty of any misconduct which is not in keeping with his or her high position of honor in the Democratic Party.

### **9.05 VACANCIES**

A vacancy in the membership of the Council of Review shall be filled by the Congressional District Executive Committee of the Congressional District in which such vacancy exists, provided that vacancies in members at-large shall be filled by the State Chairman.

## **9.06 NOTIFICATION**

The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes arising from any Party meeting or convention provided for in this Plan of Organization; provided such dispute or grievance is brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within seventy-two hours, excluding weekends or holidays, after such meeting or convention was convened or was to have been convened. Any grievances arising from such Party meeting or convention not brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within the seventy-two hour period, excluding weekends or holidays, shall be deemed to have been waived. An aggrieved Democrat shall be deemed to have been waived. An aggrieved Democrat shall be deemed to have brought such to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review if written notice was filed with, or deposited in the mail to, the Chairman of the Council of Review, the State Chairman, Executive Director or State Democratic Headquarters within the seventy-two hour period, excluding weekends or holidays. The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes referred to it by the State Chairman.

## **9.07 CALLS**

Upon receipt of the grievance by the Council of Review, it shall immediately notify the County Chairman of the county in which the aggrieved party resides of the nature of the grievance filed and the time and the place that the Council of Review will hear the matter.

## **9.08 EXCEPTIONS**

Nothing herein shall prevent preliminary adjudication of grievances by appropriate Credentials or Grievance Committee at the county or district level; provided that the seventy-two hour notice period shall begin at the time of the decision by the said county or district Credentials or Grievance Committee. Nothing herein shall prevent the State Executive Director from mediating disputes and rendering decisions related thereto subject to appeal to the Council of Review.

# **10.00 MISCELLANEOUS**

## **10.01 COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

All committees shall meet at such times and places as the chairman of the respective committee may from time to time appoint and designate in the call.

## **10.02 QUORUM**

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Plan of Organization, forty percent of the persons constituting the entire membership of any committee shall constitute a quorum.

## **10.03 PROXY VOTING**

**State Executive Committee.** A member of the State Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her county to serve as his or her alternate for a particular State Executive Committee meeting by notifying the State Chairman, State Secretary, or Executive Director of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no one person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member or alternate may be entitled to more than one vote.

**District Executive Committee.** A member of a District Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her county to serve as his or her alternate for a particular District Executive Committee meeting by notifying the District Chairman or District Secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

**County Executive Committee.** A member of the County Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat who is a member of his or her precinct to serve as his or her alternate for a particular County Executive Committee meeting by notifying the County Chairman or County Secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no one person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

#### **10.04 VACANCIES**

**Among District and State Executive Committee Members.** Vacancies among members of District or State Executive Committees who represent their county on such an Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Executive Committee of the county in which such vacancies occur at a meeting of the County Executive Committee held within thirty days following the creation of the vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than ten days following normal notice of such meeting.

**Among County and State Executive Committee Officers.** Vacancies occurring in the elected officer positions of County and State Executive Committees shall be filled by the Executive Committee in which such vacancies occur. Within sixty days following notice of the creation of a vacancy in the office of Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the person serving as State Chairman shall call a meeting of the State Executive Committee to fill the vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy.

**Among Precinct Officers and Committee Members.** Vacancies occurring among the membership or in any officer positions of any Precinct Committee shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee until the next annual precinct meeting.

**Vacancies Filled by County Executive Committee.** Within thirty days following notice of the creation of a vacancy which is to be filled by a County Executive Committee, the County Chairman shall call a meeting of such committee to fill that vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy.

#### **10.05 CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGN MANAGERS IN PRIMARIES**

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, (1) who announces his or her candidacy for an elective office and who is opposed to the Democratic Primary; or (2) who manages a campaign for a candidate who is opposed in the Democratic Primary, shall be deemed to have vacated that office as of the date of the filing deadline for such elective office of either his or her own candidacy or the candidate whose campaign he or she is managing is opposed in the Democratic Primary. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this Plan of Organization.

#### **10.06 SUBCOMMITTEES**

All Executive Committees shall have the power to appoint subcommittees or special



committees for such purposes and with such powers in their respective jurisdictions as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

### **10.07 FILLING VACANCIES AMONG CANDIDATES**

Vacancies shall be filled among candidates, and the selection of candidates shall be, as prescribed by law.

### **10.09 APPEALS**

Unless a grievance has been filed with the Council of Review, the right of appeal shall lie from any subordinate committee or convention to the committee or convention next superior thereto, and in all county, district, or state conventions, appeals shall first be referred to the Committee on Credentials and Appeals, or a special committee provided by the convention, and the findings and reports of such committee had before action thereon by the convention.

### **10.10 REPORTS**

It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committees and their Chairmen to make such reports and furnish such information to the State Chairman and Chairmen of the several District Committees as the said State and District Chairmen may desire.

### **10.11 ACTIVE DEMOCRAT DEFINED**

An active Democrat is defined to mean a person who has been registered to vote as a Democrat for at least ninety days, except in the case of an initial registrant, and who gives of his or her time and/or means to further the interests of the Democratic Party.

### **10.12 PLAN VS. LAW**

In the several counties of the state where primaries are provided for by law, whether optional or mandatory, the Plan of Organization shall nevertheless be followed in all matters not inconsistent with such laws.

### **10.13 GENERAL RULES**

Procedural or parliamentary questions not specifically covered by this Plan of Organization or rules adopted pursuant to authority granted herein shall be governed by the Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, or latest edition.

### **10.14 DEFINITION OF RESIDENCE**

Residence shall be defined as voting residence in accordance with North Carolina law.

### **10.15 UNIT RULE ABOLISHED**

The use of the unit rule is prohibited in all activities and at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

### **10.16 ELECTION OF ALTERNATE DELEGATES PROHIBITED**

No alternate delegates or replacement delegates shall be elected to County, District or State Conventions.

## **11.00 AMENDMENTS**

### **11.01 POWER TO AMEND**

The State Executive Committee shall at any regularly called meeting duly held, have power to amend this Plan of Organization. Any amendment adopted by the State

Executive Committee including those herein contained shall be effective immediately and remain in effect until and unless the same is repealed or amended by action of the next State Convention. All amendments of this Plan of Organization must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members or delegates present and voting at the State Executive Committee meeting or State Convention considering same.

### **11.02 DATE OF AMENDMENTS**

The foregoing is the Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina as adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee at a meeting held in the City of Raleigh on January 10, 1970; and as amended on April 3, 1970; January 11, 1972; May 11, 1974; October 25, 1975; February 10, 1979; August 29, 1980; August 7, 1982; February 12, 1983; and July 9, 1983.

David E. Price  
Chairman

September 1, 1983



**NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Office	Office Holder	Address
Chairman .....	Jim Van Hecke, Jr. ....	Greensboro
Executive Director .....	Ken Eudy .....	Raleigh
First Vice-Chairman .....	Linda Ashendorf .....	Charlotte
Second Vice-Chairman .....	Clarence Lightner .....	Raleigh
Third Vice-Chairman .....	Brad Wilson .....	Lenoir
Secretary .....	Betty Ann Knudsen .....	Raleigh
Treasurer .....	Senator Russell G. Walker .....	Asheboro
At-Large Member .....	Willie Riddick .....	Windsor
At-Large Member .....	Johnsie Setzer .....	Claremont
At-Large Member .....	Brenda Ray Moore .....	Raleigh
Minority Affairs Chairman .....	Almetta Armstrong .....	Candor
President of Teen Dems .....	Jerry Meek .....	Fayetteville
State Advisor of Teen Dems .....	Juanita Dixon .....	Canton
First District Chair .....	William M. (Bill) Hodges .....	Washington
Second District Chair .....	Dr. James P. Green .....	Henderson
Third District Chair .....	Loretta Woodard .....	Princeton
Fourth District Chair .....	Charlie Poole .....	Garner
Fifth District Chair .....	Carroll Gardner .....	Mount Airy
Sixth District Chair .....	Doug Copeland .....	Greensboro
Seventh District Chair .....	Willis Brown .....	Fayetteville
Eighth District Chair .....	Wanda Edwards .....	Mocksville
Ninth District Chair .....	Sydnor Thompson .....	Charlotte
Tenth District Chair .....	Bobby Rogers .....	Shelby
Eleventh District Chair .....	Senator R. P. (Bo) Thomas .....	Hendersonville
National Committeewoman .....	Betty Speir .....	Bethel
National Committeewoman .....	Karen Gottovi .....	Wilmington
National Committeeman .....	David E. Price .....	Chapel Hill
National Committeeman .....	Harvey Gantt .....	Charlotte
At-Large National .....	Angie Elkins .....	Durham
President of Democratic Women .....	Kay Daughtry .....	Garner
President of Senior Democrats .....	Frank Jeter .....	Raleigh
President of Young Democrats .....	Ward Simmons .....	Charlotte
YDC National Committeeman .....	David Perry .....	Rockingham
YDC National Committeewoman .....	Libby Lefler .....	Raleigh
President of College Federation .....	Lane Bailey .....	Boone

**NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY COUNTY CHAIRMEN**

County	Chairman	Address
Alamance .....	James C. (Jack) Spencer .....	Burlington
Alexander .....	Ray Warren .....	Hiddenite
Alleghany .....	Virginia Hampton .....	Sparta
Anson .....	Pryor Gibson .....	Wadesboro
Ashe .....	Ann Goss .....	Fleetwood
Avery .....	Gerald McKinney .....	Newland
Beaufort .....	Helen Boyd .....	Belhaven
Bertie .....	Ted (Buddy) Shaw .....	Windsor
Bladen .....	W. L. (Leslie) Johnson, Jr. ....	Elizabethtown
Brunswick .....	Rex Gore .....	Shallotte
Buncombe .....	Herbert Hyde .....	Asheville
Burke .....	Bob Ledford .....	Morganton
Cabarrus .....	Walter Kiefer .....	Concord

Caldwell	Hughleta Edmiston	Lenoir
Camden	Brian Forehand	Shiloh
Carteret	George Thomas, Jr.	Beaufort
Caswell	Martha Woods	Yanceyville
Catawba	Mike Abernethy	Newton
Chatham	Doris Huneycutt	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Elsie Lail	Topton
Chowan	Charlie Shaw	Edenton
Clay	Claude Kitchens	Hayesville
Cleveland	Robinson Deaton, Jr.	Shelby
Columbus	David McPherson	Chadbourn
Craven	Marguerite Vinson	New Bern
Cumberland	Randy Gregory	Fayetteville
Currituck	Gwen Gallop	Powells Point
Dare	Polly Bernd	Kitty Hawk
Davidson	Linwood Bunce	Lexington
Davie	Randy Gardner	Mocksville
Duplin	Linda Beck Rowe	Warsaw
Durham	Jeannie Lucas	Durham
Edgecombe	Cary Livesay	Tarboro
Forsyth	Michael Wells	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Felecia Hardy	Louisburg
Gaston	Elizabeth Bolin	Stanly
Gates	Margaret Ward	Corapeake
Graham	Howard Rogers	Robbinsville
Granville	John Biggers	Butner
Greene	Clyde Benner	Hookerton
Guilford	Tom Gilmore	Julian
Halifax	Dr. Phillip Taylor	Littleton
Harnett	L. Holt Felmet	Lillington
Haywood	Harold Long	Waynesville
Henderson	Mae Alexander	Hendersonville
Hertford	Harry Whitley, Jr.	Murfreesboro
Hoke	Norma Campbell	Raeford
Hyde	Janet S. Russ	Fairfield
Iredell	James A. Miller	Mooresville
Jackson	Dr. Clifford Lovin	Cullowhee
Johnston	Loretta Woodard	Princeton
Jones	Surena Henderson	Trenton
Lee	Kenneth (Dick) Hoyle	Sanford
Lenoir	Robert W. (Bob) Griffin	Kinston
Lincoln	George Vessell	Vale
Macon	Jack Cabe	Franklin
Madison	Swan Hull	Hot Springs
Martin	Vivian Morris	Williamston
McDowell	Jane Greenlee	Marion
Mecklenburg	Parks Helms	Charlotte
Mitchell	Jewell Westall	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	Eben Wallace, Jr.	Troy
Moore	Doris Blue	Southern Pines
Nash	Beverley V. Smith	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Louise McColl	Wilmington
Northampton	Melvin Broadnax	Seaboard
Onslow	Thomasine Moore	Jacksonville
Orange	Roscoe Reeve	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Ned Delemar, Jr.	Oriental
Pasquotank	Mel Daniels	Elizabeth City

Pender .....	Gary Trawick .....	Burgaw
Perquimans .....	Rev. John London, Jr. ....	Hertford
Person .....	Henry Eily .....	Roxboro
Pitt .....	J. B. Spilman, Jr. ....	Greenville
Polk .....	Sally Jo Carter .....	Tryon
Randolph .....	Royce Farlow .....	Asheboro
Richmond .....	Gene McLaurin .....	Rockingham
Robeson .....	Kenneth Ransom .....	Lumberton
Rockingham .....	Clark Holt .....	Reidsville
Rowan .....	Carlyle Sherrill .....	Mt. Ulla
Rutherford .....	Bobby Wall .....	Rutherfordton
Sampson .....	Joseph A. Wilson .....	Newton Grove
Scotland .....	Sam Snowden .....	Laurinburg
Stanly .....	Dr. Carl Bowen .....	Albemarle
Stokes .....	Valmalene Leake .....	Danbury
Surry .....	Lewis Alexander, Jr. ....	Elkin
Swain .....	O'Neal Muse .....	Bryson City
Transylvania .....	Paul Seagle .....	Brevard
Tyrrell .....	T. J. Spencer .....	Columbia
Union .....	Glennie McGuirt .....	Monroe
Vance .....	Desiree Crawford .....	Henderson
Wake .....	Brad Miller .....	Raleigh
Warren .....	T. T. Clayton .....	Littleton
Washington .....	Douglas (Doug) Davenport .....	Creswell
Watauga .....	W. R. Winkler .....	Boone
Wayne .....	William W. Smith .....	Goldsboro
Wilkes .....	Dwight Barker .....	Roaring River
Wilson .....	David Orcutt .....	Wilson
Yadkin .....	Benny Neill .....	East Bend
Yancey .....	Woodrow M. Anglin .....	Burnsville



## Chapter Two

# THE REPUBLICAN PARTY<sup>1</sup>

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## NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY

### STATE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

We, the members of the North Carolina Republican Party of North Carolina dedicated to the sound principles fostered by that Party, conscious of our civic responsibilities and rights, firm in our determination to give our strength to preserving the American principle that government ought and must be of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people do, for the purpose of uniting and coordinating our efforts for maximum power and efficiency, herewith establish this instrument, The Plan of Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

### ARTICLE I — MEMBERSHIP

#### Members

All citizens of North Carolina who are registered Republicans are members of the Republican Party of North Carolina and shall have the right to participate in the official affairs of the Republican Party in accordance with these rules. All reference herein to delegates, alternates, officers, and members shall, in all cases, mean persons identified and registered with the Republican Party in the precinct of their residence.

### ARTICLE II — PRECINCT MEETINGS

#### I. Biennial Precinct Meetings

- A. In every odd-numbered year, the County Chairman shall call precinct meetings during the month of February or the first ten days of March, after giving ten (10) days Written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with the provision above shall be cause for any registered Republican within the precinct to call said precinct meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Every Republican registered within the precinct, in attendance, shall be entitled to cast one vote.
- B. Biennial precinct meetings shall elect a Precinct Committee consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), Secretary and as many members-at-large as deemed necessary to conduct the business of the precinct. Members of the Precinct Committee shall hold their places for two years or until their successors are chosen. Precinct meetings shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the county convention. They shall also elect one additional delegate and alternate for every fifty (50) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election, or, in conformity with their county Plan of Organization, choose to elect one additional delegate and alternate for every one hundred (100) votes, or major frac-

tion thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election.

- C. The Chairman and Secretary of each Precinct shall certify election of officers, committee members, and delegates and alternates to the County Convention, on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman.

#### **II. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings**

- A. In each precinct in every Presidential Election year, the County Chairman shall call precinct meetings within the dates designed by the State Central Committee after giving ten (10) days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with this provision shall be cause for any registered Republican within the precinct to call said precinct meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Every Republican registered within the precinct in attendance, shall be entitled to cast one vote.
- B. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Presidential Election Year County Convention. They shall also elect one additional delegate and alternate for every fifty (50) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election, or, in conformity with their county Plan of Organization, choose to elect one additional delegate and alternate for every one hundred (100) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. The Chairman and Secretary of each precinct shall certify election of delegates and alternates to the Presidential Election Year County Convention on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman.

#### **III. Other Precinct Meetings**

- A. Other meetings of the Precinct general membership may be held at such time as shall be designated by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee after giving five (5) days notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee, or ten (10) members of the general precinct membership. There shall be no proxy voting.
- B. In the event a Precinct fails to properly organize or the Precinct Chairman fails to act, the County Chairman shall appoint a Temporary Precinct Chairman to serve until a general membership meeting can be called and a new Chairman elected.

### **ARTICLE III — PRECINCT COMMITTEE**

#### **I. Duties of Committee**

The Precinct Committee shall cooperate with the County Executive Committee in



all elections and Party Activities; provide the County Chairman with a list of Party members within the Precinct suitable for appointment as registrar, election judge, markers, counters, and watchers at the polls; and promote the objectives of the Party within the Precinct.

## **II. Duties of Officers**

The Chairman of the Precinct Committee, with the advice and consent of the Precinct Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within his precinct, shall preside at all meetings of the Precinct, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Precinct Committee or the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records, and shall maintain a list of registered Republican voters and workers within the Precinct.

## **III. Meetings**

Meetings of the Precinct Committee may be held at such times as shall be designated by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee or County Chairman after giving five (5) days notice of such meetings; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee. There shall be no proxy voting.

## **IV. Vacancies and Removals**

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency with the Precinct, removal of any officers or members of the Precinct Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee.
- B. Any member of the Precinct Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Precinct Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee and allowing him twenty (20) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty or failure to comply with the County or State Party Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed to the County Executive Committee within twenty (20) days and their decision shall be final. For the purpose of this Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" shall be defined as actively supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party.

# **ARTICLE IV — COUNTY CONVENTION**

## **I. Biennial Conventions**

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, at the County seat, within the month of March, after giving fifteen (15) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The delegates and alternates elected at the biennial precinct meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this article, it shall become the duty of the Vice Chairman to act in this capacity. The Vice Chairman shall give (5) days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairmen and County Executive Committee members and shall give (5) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. If



the County Chairman or Vice Chairman does not call such a meeting, the State Chairman shall call the said precinct meetings and county conventions. The State Chairman may delegate this responsibility to the District Chairman or a Republican in the County.

**B. Convention Action**

**1. Plan of Organization**

The County Convention shall adopt a County Plan of Organization not inconsistent with this State plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at County Headquarters and at State Headquarters.

**2. Elections**

- a. The County Convention shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
- b. Elect a County Executive Committee of five (5) or more votes, in addition to the County Officers, who shall hold their places for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The County Plan of Organization may provide for the County Executive Committee to elect additional members of the County Executive Committee in addition to those members of the County Executive Committee elected by the County convention.
- c. In accordance with the County Plan of Organization, elect one delegate and one alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one additional delegate and alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election in said County. Each County shall further elect one delegate and alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office on the state or national level **from** said County in the preceding election.
- d. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional districts, it shall prorate its delegate vote among these Congressional districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional districts. Delegates elected to a Congressional district convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must be resident in the Congressional district to whose convention they are elected. Affected counties, in their county plans of organization, may provide that these delegates to the county convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional districts shall elect the delegates to their own Congressional district convention.

**C. Credentials**

The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify the election of officers, committee members, delegates and alternates to the District and State Conventions, on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

## **II. Presidential Election Year County Convention**

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election year by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, after giving fifteen (15) days notice thereof to all Precinct chairmen and County Executive Committee members, and after giving fifteen (15) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The delegates and alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a county convention as required by this article, it shall become the duty of the Vice Chairman to act in this capacity. The Vice Chairman shall give five (5) days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairmen and County Executive Committee members and shall give five (5) days notice of such convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the county.
- B. The Presidential Election Year County Convention shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one additional delegate and alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each County shall further elect one delegate and one alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office in the state or national level **from** said County in the preceding election. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional districts, it shall prorate its delegate vote among these Congressional districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional districts. Delegates elected to a Presidential Year Congressional district convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must be resident in the Congressional district to whose convention they are elected. Affected counties, in their county plans of organization, may provide that these delegates shall be elected by the entire county convention, or that the delegates to the county convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional districts shall elect the delegates to their own Presidential Year Congressional district convention.
- D. The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify election of delegates and alternates to the Presidential Election Year District and State Conventions on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

## **ARTICLE V — COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

### **1. Membership**

The County Executive Committee shall consist of the County Officers and other persons elected by the County Convention in accordance with Article IV, and the County Finance Chairman).

## II. Powers and Duties

The County Executive Committee shall cooperate with the District and State Committees in all elections and Party activities; shall encourage qualified candidates for office within the County; adopt a budget; and shall have active management of Party affairs within the County. It shall approve a Finance Committee and an Auditing Committee of not less than three members each and may approve such other Committees as may be deemed necessary. The County Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be an *Ex Officio* member of all committees indicated in this paragraph.

Within 90 days after the State Convention, the County Executive Committee shall amend the County Plan of Organization so as to bring it into compliance with the State Plan of Organization.

## III. Meetings

The County Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year upon call of the County Chairman after giving ten (10) days notice to all members; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Committee. One-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

## IV. Duties of Officers

- A. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the County Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the County. He shall issue the call for Biennial Precinct Meetings and Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, the County Convention, the Presidential Election Year County Convention, and Executive Committee meetings, and shall preside at all the meetings of the County Executive Committee. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman, an Audit Chairman and any other chairmen deemed necessary to conduct the business of the County Executive Committee. He shall make quarterly reports on the status of the Party within his County to the District Chairman on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. He shall be responsible for the creation and maintenance of a Republican organization in every precinct within his County. He shall obtain and preserve a list of all registered Republicans within the County and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the County, District, or State Committees; the County Chairman shall be an "*Ex Officio*" member of all committees unless otherwise designated.
- B. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall be an "*Ex Officio*" member of all committees unless otherwise designated.
- C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all precinct officers and Executive Committee members. Such records shall be available, upon request, to any registered Republican within the County. The Secretary shall furnish to the Congressional District Chairman and to State Headquarters up-to-date lists of all Precinct Chairmen.
- D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the County Executive Committee, shall make a financial report at all County Executive Committee meetings and shall fulfill

all financial reports and obligations required under State and Federal election laws.

**V. Vacancies and Removals**

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the County, removal of any officer or member of the County Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the County Executive Committee.
- B. Any officer or member of the County Executive Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party Disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the County or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within twenty (20) days to the Congressional District Chairman and members of the State Executive Committee within the District, and their decision shall be final.

**ARTICLE VI — COUNTY FINANCE AND AUDITING COMMITTEES**

**I. Finance Committee**

The County Finance Committee shall be composed of the County Finance Chairman, the County Chairman, County Vice Chairman, the County Treasurer, and not less than three persons approved by the County Executive Committee. They shall cooperate with the Congressional District and State Finance Committees and shall have active management of fund-raising efforts within the County.

**II. Auditing Committee**

The Auditing Committee shall conduct a yearly audit of the financial records of the County and report such audit to the County Executive Committee for approval.

**ARTICLE VII — JUDICIAL, SENATORIAL LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES**

**I. Membership**

- A. In One-County District, the County Executive Committee shall serve as the District Committee.
- B. In those Districts encompassing more than one county, membership shall consist of the County Chairman and Vice Chairman of each County within the District.

**II. Election of Officers**

At some time preceding the State Convention, the District Committees shall meet at a time and place designated by a member of the Committee stipulated by the County Chairman from that County within the District having the largest population and shall elect, from among their membership, a Chairman and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. The Officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. The Chairman shall report to the State Chairman names of elected officers.

**III. Powers and Duties of Committees**

- A. The Judicial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for Dis-

- trict Attorney, District Judge and Superior Court Judge and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.
- B. The Senatorial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for State Senator and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.
  - C. The Legislative District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for the State House of Representatives and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committee in all Campaigns.
  - D. Committees herein elected shall serve as the appropriate District Executive Committee as they are referred to in North Carolina G.S. 163-114.

#### IV. Duties of Officers

- A. The Congressional District Chairman, with the advice and consent of the District Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within its District. He shall assist the State Chairman in carrying out State Programs, supervise the Congressional campaigns until such time as a Campaign Manager shall have been appointed, maintain contact with all Counties within his District, and shall be responsible for the proper organization and functioning of those Counties. He shall maintain constant liaison with all County Chairmen with regard to a Republican organization in every precinct within his District. In addition, he shall furnish, upon request, each County Chairman and each County Executive Committee officer an accurate and up-to-date list of all County Executive Committee officers within his District to include title, name, address, and zip code. These lists shall be updated periodically to insure that the latest information is provided to those to whom it is required to be provided. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman and Audit Chairman. He shall be an "*Ex Officio*" member of all District Committees. He shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee.
- B. The Vice Chairman shall be Chief Assistant to the District Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the Absence of the Chairman; shall maintain liaison with the County Vice Chairman throughout the District (where applicable) and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the District Committee. The Vice Chairman will be an "*Ex Officio*" member of all District Committees unless otherwise designated.
- C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all officers of the counties within the District.
- D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the District Committee and will make a financial report to all District Executive Committee meetings. The Treasurer shall fulfill all financial reports and obligations required under the state and federal election laws.

#### V. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, removal of any officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Committee at the next officially called District meeting.
- B. Any officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Congressional District Executive Com-



mittee after being notified of the charges against him signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee, and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party Disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the District or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within twenty (20) days, to the State Central Committee, and their decision shall be final.

## **ARTICLE VIII — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**

### **I. Biennial Convention**

#### **A. Call of Convention**

A Congressional District Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, within the month of April, upon twenty (20) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the District Committee and to the County Chairman within said District. The delegates and alternates elected in the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the Congressional District Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the District Convention shall be called within dates designated by the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee. These conventions are to be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting. The State Chairman, with the approval of the Central Committee, shall appoint temporary District Chairmen to call the 1981 Conventions upon twenty (20) days written notice to all County Chairmen and members of the Executive Committee within the District.

#### **B. Convention Action**

1. The Congressional District Convention shall adopt a District Plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at State Headquarters.
2. The Congressional District Convention shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
3. The Congressional District Convention shall further elect one member of the State Executive Committee, plus one additional member for every 6,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast within the District for the Republican candidate for Governor in the preceding general election.

#### **C. Credentials**

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of officers, and at large members of the State Executive Committee, elected according to the provisions of Article VIII, Section B3. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Chairman at a deadline set by the State Chairman.

### **II. Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention**

#### **A. Call of Convention**

A Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall be called

in every Presidential Election Year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, upon twenty (20) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the District Committee and to the County Chairmen within said District. The delegates and alternates elected in the Presidential Election Year County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention.

**B. Convention Action**

The Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall elect three delegates and three alternates to the Republican National Convention, and shall nominate one Presidential Elector. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.

**C. Credentials**

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of delegates and alternates, and nominee for Presidential Elector on forms furnished by the State Central Committee: Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Credentials Committee Chairman by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

## **ARTICLE IX — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**I. Membership**

Membership of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- A. The Officers elected at the District Convention.
- B. All duly elected County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen within the District.
- C. All members of the State Executive Committee who are elected by the District Convention under the provisions in ARTICLE VIII, Section B3.
- D. Such others as the District Plan of Organization may provide.

**II. Powers and Duties**

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for Congress; cooperate with the Judicial, Senatorial, and Legislative Executive Committees in encouraging qualified candidates for those offices, especially in multi-county districts; approve a finance chairman; and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

**III. Meetings**

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall meet at least each calendar quarter of the year, upon call of the Congressional District Chairman after giving ten (10) days notice to all members by mail. One-quarter of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

## **ARTICLE X — DISTRICT FINANCE COMMITTEE**

The District Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the Congressional District Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the Finance Chairmen of all the Counties within the District, the Congressional District Chairman, and the Congress-



sional District Treasurer, plus three additional members to be elected by the members of the Finance Committee. Other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by and from the members of the Committee. This Committee shall cooperate with the State Finance Committee and with County Finance Committees in all fund-raising efforts.

## **ARTICLE XI — STATE CONVENTIONS**

### **I. Biennial State Convention**

- A. A Biennial State Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year to be held in the month of May of said odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. Delegates and alternates elected at the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the Biennial State Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the Biennial State Convention shall be called on a date set by the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee upon sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place to all members of the State Executive Committee. This convention shall be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting.
- B. In every odd-numbered year, the Biennial State Convention shall elect a State Chairman and a Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex) who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.

### **II. Presidential Election Year State Convention**

- A. A Presidential Election Year State Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election Year between the date of the Presidential Preferential Primary Election and 35 days prior to the Republican National Convention of said Presidential Election year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the Presidential Election Year State Convention.
- B. In every Presidential Election Year the Presidential Election Year Convention shall elect delegates and alternates to the National Convention, in addition to those specified under Article VIII, in the number stipulated by the State Chairman as determined by the National Rules. Unless in conflict with rules of the National Republican Party, the bonus delegates seats awarded by the Republican National Convention for Governor or United States Senator shall be assigned to those individuals if they so desire. They shall further nominate a National Committeeman and National Committeewoman who shall serve for a term of four years or until their successors are elected; and nominate two Presidential Electors at large.

## **ARTICLE XII — STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

### **I. Membership**

- A. The State Executive Committee shall be composed of the following: The Congressional District Chairmen, the Congressional District Vice Chairmen, the

Congressional District Finance Chairmen, and those persons elected by the District Conventions under ARTICLE VIII, Section 1, Sub-Section B3, of this Plan.

- B. The State Chairman, immediate past State Chairman, Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Finance Chairman, General Counsel, Director of Minority Affairs and Assistant Director of Minority Affairs.
- C. The Chairman, National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Republican Federation. The President, President-Elect, and Past Presidents of the Republican Women's Federation. The Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans.
- D. All current Republican members of the United States Congress, Governor, Members of the Council of State, the State Legislature, and the State Board of Elections.
- E. All past Republican members of the United States Congress, Governors, and members of the Council of State.
- F. All County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen.

## **II. Powers and Duties of Committee**

The State Executive Committee shall elect a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, a Director of Minority Affairs, Assistant Director of Minority Affairs, and a General Counsel, who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The Committee shall formulate and provide for the execution of such plans and measures as it may deem conducive to the best interests of the Republican Party. It shall approve an Auditing Committee of at least three members to conduct a yearly audit; approve such audit; adopt a budget; and shall have active management of all affairs of the Party within the State. It may delegate such duties as it deems proper to the State Central Committee.

When monies are raised and expenditures authorized by other than the State Central Committee or the State Executive Committee on behalf of any candidate for state or National office, the Party shall not be held liable; except, however that the State Executive Committee, by a two-thirds vote of a quorum present, may assume any portion of such debts it deems advisable.

## **III. Committee Meetings**

The State Executive Committee shall meet at least twice per calendar year, upon call of the Chairman at such times as the State Chairman shall determine after giving fifteen (15) days written notice to all Committee members; or upon petition of one-third of the members of the Committee. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

## **IV. Duties of Officers**

- A. The State Chairman, with the advice and consent of the Central Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the State. He shall preside at all meetings of the State Executive Committee and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. He shall appoint with the approval of the State Central Committee a Finance

Chairman who shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The State Chairman shall appoint convention committees and temporary offices. He shall be responsible for the campaigns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor until such time as a permanent campaign manager may be appointed. The State Chairman may delegate authority to the District Chairmen to act in his behalf on any matter.

- B. The Vice Chairman shall be Chief Assistant to the Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall maintain close liaison with the District and County Vice Chairman, encourage and direct activities in the Party structure. The Vice Chairman shall work with the National Committeewoman and Committeeman and provide them with information and assistance on state matters. The Vice Chairman shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive and Central Committees.
- C. The National Committeeman and National Committeewoman shall maintain liaison with the National Republican Party, the State Executive and Central Committees.
- D. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings. The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary in the above duties and shall act as Secretary in the absence of the Secretary. The Secretary will distribute to all Executive Committee members minutes of the past Central and Executive Committee meetings.
- E. The State Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds collected or earned by the State Party and all disbursements shall be made by him. All funds shall be deposited in a central location at the Treasurer's direction. The Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount fixed by the State Central Committee — the premium to be paid from Party funds. The Treasurer shall submit such financial reports as are required by the state and federal campaign election laws. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer and have the power to make disbursements in the absence of the Treasurer.
- F. The General Counsel shall advise the Executive Committee on all legal matters and shall act as Parliamentarian at all meetings of the Committee.
- G. The Director of Minority Affairs shall develop the means to attain support for the State Executive Committee from minority groups as those groups are predetermined by age, sex, creed or color within the State.

#### V. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the State, or removal of any officer of the State Executive Committee, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the State Executive Committee. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, or removal of any member representing a Congressional District, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Congressional District in which such vacancy occurs.
- B. Each officer and each member of the State Executive Committee shall refrain from utilizing the powers and dignity of his or her office or position in any Republican primary for any level of office.
- C. Any officer or member may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Com-

mittee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with this Plan of Organization. The decision of the State Executive Committee shall be final.

### **ARTICLE XIII — STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

#### **I. Membership**

The State Central Committee shall be composed of the following:

- A. The Congressional District Chairmen; the Congressional District Vice Chairman shall act in the absence of the Chairman.
- B. The Chairman, Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel, Director of Minority Affairs, and State Finance Chairman.
- C. The Chairman of the Young Republican Federation and the President of the Republican Women's Federation. The Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be voting members. The advisor to the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be a non-voting member.
- D. The immediate past State Chairman and the Republican Joint Caucus Leader of the General Assembly and the Republican Leader of the North Carolina House of Representatives and the Republican Leader of the North Carolina Senate.

#### **II. Powers and Duties**

The State Central Committee shall have the power to appoint a Campaign Committee, a Publicity Committee, a Committee on Senior Citizens Affairs, a Budget Committee, and such other committees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the State Executive Committee; to formulate fiscal policy, establish quotas, prepare a budget, to set the date for the Biennial State Convention as provided for in Article VIII, Section 1A and Article XI, Section 1A above and the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, County, Congressional District and State Conventions between February 1 and thirty-five (35) days prior to the Republican National Convention in Presidential Election years, in accordance with National Rules; and to do all things pertaining to Party affairs which it may be authorized to do by the State Executive Committee. It shall be responsible for initiating all campaigns for the United States Senate and Council of State and coordinating them as determined feasible. The State Central Committee shall keep accurate accounts of its proceedings and shall make annual reports to the State Executive Committee.

The Committee shall contract with, as a full-time Executive Director, a person of highest character and professional political competence to execute on a day-by-day basis the mission of the Committee. The Committee shall provide on a full-time basis in the vicinity of the Capital City of North Carolina adequate offices for the Executive Director and such staff as the Committee shall provide for him, which offices shall be known as Headquarters, North Carolina Republican Party. The Central Committee is charged with, in addition to all other duties, the mis-

sion of creating an effective Republican organization in every political precinct in North Carolina.

**III. Meetings**

The State Central Committee shall meet at least every other month upon call of the Chairman upon ten (10) days notice to all members or upon petition of one-third of the members of the Committee. One-third of the members listed in Article XIII, Sections 1A through 1D shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

**IV. Duties of Officers**

The Officers of the State Executive Committee shall act as Officers of the State Central Committee, with corresponding duties.

## **ARTICLE XIV — STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

**I. Membership**

The Finance Committee shall consist of the State Finance Chairman, the Congressional Finance Chairmen, and the State Chairman, plus ten additional members to be elected by the members of the Finance Committee. The State Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the State Finance Committee. Other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by and from the members of the Committee.

**II. Powers and Duties**

It shall be the duty of the State Finance Committee to develop ways and means to properly finance the General Election Campaigns and other business and affairs of the Republican Party. The Committee shall manage a united fund-raising effort in cooperation with the State Central Committee only in those counties with the approval of the County Executive Committee; and cooperate with District and County organizations for effective fund-raising campaigns. Said Committee shall not, directly, or indirectly raise or collect funds for the benefit of any candidates for Primary Elections. All persons making contributions to the State Finance Committee of \$10.00 or more shall be furnished with a receipt thereof. Contributions going directly to the National Committee or to any candidate shall not be acknowledged by the State Treasurer or recorded as a regular contribution to the Republican Party of North Carolina.

Permanent record of all contributors shall be maintained by the State Chairman and State Treasurer, and such records shall be available, upon request, to the appropriate County and District Chairmen.

**III. Duties of Officers**

The Finance Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and shall be the chief liaison between the Finance Committee and the State Central Committee. Other officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the Committee.

## **ARTICLE XV — GENERAL CONVENTION PROCEDURE**

**I. Biennial Conventions and Presidential Election Year Conventions**

The County, Congressional District, and State Conventions shall be called to order by their respective Chairman, or, in the absence of the Chairman, by the Vice Chairman or Secretary, in order stated, who shall have the power to appoint the necessary Convention Committees and temporary officers at, or before, the convening of the Convention.



**11. Voting Procedure**

No delegate, alternate, or other member of a Convention shall cast any vote by proxy; provided, however, that any delegate or delegates present shall have the right to cast the entire vote of the County in District and State Conventions. No precinct shall cast more votes than it has duly elected delegates on the floor at the County Convention. No person shall be seated as a delegate or alternate in any County, District, or State Convention unless such person shall have been duly elected a delegate or alternate by the appropriate precinct meeting or County Convention; EXCEPT, the registered Republican or Republicans, present at a County Convention from an unorganized precinct, which has not had its credentials accepted, shall have the right to vote one vote per precinct, pro-rated among those present from that precinct.

**111. Special Convention**

The State Central Committee, at any time, in the interests of the Republican Party, may direct the State Chairman or the Congressional District Chairmen, to issue call for special Senatorial, Judicial, or Legislative organizational meetings, and special County and Congressional District Conventions, in any or all of the Counties and Districts of the State. The procedure for calling regular biennial meetings and conventions shall apply to the calling of special meetings and conventions so far as applicable and non inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

**IV. Newspaper of General Circulation.**

Notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county for purposes of this plan of organizations shall include either paid advertisement or a news item, provided it includes the time, date, location, and purpose of the meeting. This in no way relieves the Chairman of the responsibility of the notice.

**ARTICLE XVI — OFFICIAL RECORDS****1. Minutes of Official Actions**

Minutes shall be kept by all Committees and Conventions of official actions taken and a copy shall be filed with the Chairman of the appropriate Committee or Convention and with Republican State Headquarters.

**11. Financial Accounts**

The Chairman, Treasurer, and Finance Chairman of the County, District, and State Committees shall keep faithful and accurate records of any and all monies received by them for the use of said Committees and shall make faithful and accurate reports thereof when so requested.

**ARTICLE XVII — APPOINTMENTS****1. Notification**

It shall be the duty of the State Chairman to transmit notice of all known vacancies on a District or State level to those persons having jurisdiction in such appointments.

**11. County appointments**

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office in any properly organized County, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman and County Executive Committee.

**III. District appointments**

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on a District level, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman, only upon majority vote of the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman and members of the State Executive Committee from the counties embraced in the territory served by the office in question, at a meeting called for that purpose.

**IV. State appointments**

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on the state level, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman, only upon majority vote of the State Executive Committee at a meeting called for that purpose.

**ARTICLE XVIII — FORFEITURE OF OFFICIAL PRIVILEGES**

Any officer or member of Precinct Committee, County Executive Committee, District Committee, State Executive Committee, or State Central Committee who, for any reason is removed or resigns from said position shall forfeit all rights and privileges in any way connected with that position.

**ARTICLE XIX — NATIONAL CONVENTION RULES**

The first ballot vote of the North Carolina delegates to the Republican National Presidential Convention shall equal, rounded off to the nearest delegate, the percentage vote received in the North Carolina Presidential Preference Primary by each candidate, subject to limitation that no candidate who received less than 10% (ten percent) of the total vote in said primary shall be entitled to receive votes cast by the North Carolina delegation. The Delegate vote on the first (1st) ballot attributable to those candidates who received less than ten (10%) percent of the Primary vote shall be allocated among those candidates who received at least ten (10%) percent of the Primary vote on a pro rata basis. Any votes cast as "uncommitted" or "no preference" in the Presidential Election Primary will be considered as a candidate category when determining the number of delegates apportioned. The ten (10%) percent rule applies also to this category. "After the vote on the first ballot by a political party at its National Convention, as required by this Article, all responsibility under this Article shall terminate and further balloting shall be the prerogative of the political parties as might be prescribed by the rules of such political parties." (G. S. 163-213.8) In the event of the death or withdrawal of a candidate prior to the first ballot, any delegate votes which would otherwise be allocated to him, shall be considered uncommitted.

**ARTICLE XX — APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PLAN****I. Rules as to Towns and Cities**

This Plan of Organization is not intended to extend to, or establish organizations for the Republican Party of the various towns and cities of the State of North Carolina as separate units from the precinct and county organization. Qualified and registered Republican voters of the towns and cities of the state may organize and promulgate their own rules not inconsistent with these rules and the organizations herein established.



**II. Rules as to Counties and Districts**

The Precinct and County Committees and County Conventions, and the District Committees and Conventions are authorized to promulgate such additional rules and establish such additional Party officers or committees for their respective organizations, not inconsistent with these rules, as shall be deemed necessary. Counties may establish Executive Boards to transact the business of the Party between County Executive Committee meetings.

**III. Controversies**

Controversies in any County or District with respect to the organizations set up therein under this Plan, shall be referred to the State Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, and General Counsel for arbitration. Ruling shall be made within sixty (60) days and their decision shall be final.

**IV. Parliamentary Authority**

Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern all proceedings, except when inconsistent with this State Plan of Organization or Convention Rules properly adopted.

**V. Effective Date of this Plan**

This Plan of Organization shall become effective and repeal and supercede all other rules, except as specifically noted, immediately following adjournment of the State Convention in Wilmington, North Carolina, on July 25, 1981. This, however, shall not invalidate any action taken under the previous rules prior to the date above.

# STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY STATE ORGANIZATION

Office	Officer Holder	Address
Chairman .....	Robert W. Bradshaw, Jr. ....	Charlotte
Vice Chairman .....	Audrey McBane .....	Mebane
Secretary .....	Karol Goebel .....	Charlotte
Asst. Secretary .....	Jacki Manzi .....	Greensboro
Treasurer .....	Samuel Weathers .....	Raleigh
Asst. Treasurer .....	William T. Boyd .....	Asheboro
Asst. Treasurer .....	Pat Reske .....	Cary
Legal Counsel .....	Arthur C. Zeidman .....	Raleigh
Finance Chairman .....	Open	
National Committeeman .....	Open	
National Committeewoman .....	Mary Alice Warren .....	Winston-Salem
Joint Caucus Leader .....	Coy Privette .....	Kannapolis
Senate Minority Leader .....	Donald R. Kincaid .....	Lenoir
House Minority Leader .....	Betsy L. Cochrane .....	Advance
Immediate Past State Chairman	David T. Flaherty .....	Raleigh
Director of Minority Affairs	Felicia Pine .....	Charlotte
State Board of Elections		
Chairman .....	Robert N. Hunter, Jr. ....	Greensboro
	Margaret R. King .....	Charlotte
	Thomas A. Farr .....	Raleigh
Young Republican Federation	Betty Machado .....	Raleigh
National Committeeman .....	Bob Hurst .....	Fayetteville
National Committeewoman .....	Cindy Story .....	Greenville
Womens Federation President	Joyce Glass .....	Clemmons
Past President .....	Elinor Swaim .....	Salisbury
College Republican Federation	Gordon Walker .....	Greenville
Teenage Republican		
Federation .....	Lucy Griffin .....	Gastonia
First District Chairman .....	Steve Rader .....	Washington
Second District Chairman .....	Dr. Faye Eagles .....	Rocky Mount
Third District Chairman .....	Eugene Baker .....	Pikesville
Fourth District Chairman .....	Ernest Pearson .....	Raleigh
Fifth District Chairman .....	William S. Hiatt .....	Mt. Airy
Sixth District Chairman .....	Sim A. DeLapp, Jr. ....	Lexington
Seventh District Chairman .....	William Shell .....	Wilmington
Eighth District Chairman .....	J. Stephen Noble .....	Landis
Ninth District Chairman .....	Howard Bryan .....	Statesville
Tenth District Chairman .....	Bettie C. Hooks .....	Jonas Ridge
Eleventh District Chairman .....	Harold Corbin .....	Franklin

## NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN

County	Chairman	Address
Alamance .....	Audrey K. McBane .....	Mebane
Alexander .....	George Rader .....	Taylorsville
Alleghany .....	James Gillespie .....	Ennice
Anson .....	Shirley A. Briles .....	Polkton
Ashe .....	Morning Lopp .....	Jefferson
Avery .....	Dan Vance .....	Newland
Beaufort .....	Steve Rader .....	Washington
Bertie .....	R. Carl Freeman .....	Colerain
Bladen .....	Billy R. Pait .....	Bladenboro
Brunswick .....	John Dozier .....	Southport
Buncombe .....	Lewis Clay .....	Asheville
Burke .....	Donald E. Smith .....	Morganton
Cabarrus .....	Audie Dover .....	Concord
Caldwell .....	Brent B. Kincaid .....	Lenoir
Camden .....	Warren E. Riggs .....	Shiloh
Carteret .....	John H. Poag .....	Morehead City
Caswell .....	Doris H. Moore .....	Yanceyville
Catawba .....	Edgar Readling, Jr. ....	Hickory
Chatham .....	Bruce Pittman .....	Siler City
Cherokee .....	Todd Reece .....	Andrews
Chowan .....	Anne Ellis .....	Edenton
Clay .....	Billy J. Cook .....	Brasstown
Cleveland .....	Pat Hamner .....	Shelby
Columbus .....	James E. Lewis .....	Whiteville
Craven .....	Rev. Walter Leake .....	New Bern
Cumberland .....	Lee P. Hedgecoe .....	Fayetteville
Currituck .....	Poreius F. Crank, Jr. ....	Harbinger
Dare .....	Maxton Scarborough .....	Avon
Davidson .....	Douglas A. Lopp .....	Thomasville
Davie .....	William E. Hall .....	Mocksville
Duplin .....	Frances Whaley .....	Warsaw
Durham .....	Betsy Blalock .....	Durham
Edgecombe .....	C. W. Mayo, III .....	Tarboro
Forsyth .....	C. David Kepple .....	Winston-Salem
Franklin .....	Larry Norman .....	Louisburg
Gaston .....	Dr. William A. Current .....	Gastonia
Gates .....	William Cooper .....	Gatesville
Graham .....	Delmas Shuler .....	Robbinsville
Granville .....	Open	
Greene .....	Lucinda B. Kilpatrick .....	Snow Hill
Guilford .....	Jacki Manzi .....	Greensboro
Halifax .....	W. Robert Everett, II .....	Palmyra
Harnett .....	Danny Moody .....	Fuquay-Varina
Haywood .....	David Frady .....	Waynesville
Henderson .....	Vincent J. Colan .....	Hendersonville
Hertford .....	John R. Moore, Jr. ....	Ahoskie
Hoke .....	Evelyn Manning .....	Raeford
Hyde .....	Wayne Hodges .....	Swan Quarter
Iredell .....	Sue Hedrick .....	Statesville

Jackson .....	Bill Godfrey .....	Whittier
Johnston .....	John Morris .....	Smithfield
Jones .....	Jimmie C. Proctor .....	Pollocksville
Lee .....	Open	
Lenoir .....	Michael Sutton .....	Kinston
Lincoln .....	Paul Bynum .....	Lincolnton
Macon .....	Doug Huntley .....	Franklin
Madison .....	Roger Swann .....	Mars Hill
Martin .....	Freddie Griffin .....	Williamston
McDowell .....	Stephen R. Little .....	Marion
Mecklenburg .....	Barbara Boyce .....	Charlotte
Mitchell .....	Lloyd Hise, Jr. ....	Spruce Pine
Montgomery .....	Donna Currie .....	Candor
Moore .....	Noah H. Key .....	Robbins
Nash .....	Leon Henderson, Jr. ....	Rocky Mount
New Hanover .....	Patti Smithson .....	Wilmington
Northampton .....	W. T. Outland .....	Woodland
Onslow .....	Tommy Pollard .....	Jacksonville
Orange .....	Josephine Barbour .....	Hillsborough
Pamlico .....	William C. Paul .....	Bayboro
Pasquotank .....	Robert N. Powell .....	Elizabeth City
Pender .....	James G. Paterson .....	Hampstead
Perquimans .....	Charles Murray .....	Hertford
Person .....	W. Gordon Carver, Jr. ....	Roxboro
Pitt .....	Thomas Herndon .....	Greenville
Polk .....	Ralph H. Arledge .....	Mill Spring
Randolph .....	Chris Frazier .....	Asheboro
Richmond .....	Keith McLester .....	Rockingham
Robeson .....	Dr. Ernest H. Brown, Jr. ....	Lumberton
Rockingham .....	Thomas Witty .....	Summerfield
Rowan .....	Ernest D. Beck .....	Landis
Rutherford .....	Fred Williams .....	Rutherford
Sampson .....	James W. Jackson .....	Dunn
Scotland .....	Harvie C. Jordan, Jr. ....	Laurinburg
Stanly .....	Joshua J. Morton, Jr. ....	Albemarle
Stokes .....	Jack Bailey .....	Walnut Cove
Surry .....	Ruth Waring .....	Elkin
Swain .....	Ray T. Gregory .....	Bryson City
Transylvania .....	Marie R. Miller .....	Pisgah Forest
Tyrrell .....	Carl Jones .....	Columbia
Union .....	H. Clayton Loflin .....	Monroe
Vance .....	Scott Peace .....	Henderson
Wake .....	Anthony Maupin .....	Raleigh
Warren .....	Henry Hayes .....	Warrenton
Washington .....	Mrs. Daryle S. Hicks .....	Creswell
Wilkes .....	Claude E. Billings, Jr. ....	Wilkesboro
Watauga .....	Cecil Miller .....	Boone
Wayne .....	Thomas E. Strickland .....	Goldsboro
Wilkes .....	Claude E. Billings, Jr. ....	Wilkesboro
Wilson .....	Jean H. Fisher .....	Wilson
Yadkin .....	James L. Graham .....	Yadkinville
Yancey .....	Kenneth Robertson .....	Burnsville



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**PART VIII**  
**ELECTION RETURNS**  
**AND**  
**VOTER REGISTRATION**  
**STATISTICS**

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## Chapter One

# VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS,

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration in the 100 counties of North Carolina. The first tabulation was made in July of that year and showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters — 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. The first report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. The State Board has since issued voter registration statistics every two years after each closing of the registration books.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's there were steady increases in voter registration figures. This can be attributed in part to two causes — the increase in non-white voters and the passage of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving the right to vote to the 18 to 20 age group. Realization that political power was one way of achieving change resulted in a concentrated effort by minority leaders to encourage eligible non-white voters to register. This effort met with some degree of success as statistics issued on October 31, 1976 show a non-white registration of 417,128 — an increase of over 135,000 voters; however, non-white voter registration two years later in 1978 was 393,327, a decline of nearly 24,000 voters.

Initially, the new bloc of voters eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old was not as eager to exercise their new right as had been expected. The 1970 census indicated that in the 15-19 age bracket there were 521,564 people living in North Carolina. An estimated 400,000 of these would have been in the 18-20 bloc in 1973 and therefore eligible to register, but a report issued in October, 1973 by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 individuals had registered — less than one-third of those eligible. More recent indications are that registration in the 18-20 age group is growing.

After each presidential election year, voter registration books are reviewed and the name of any person who has not voted in at least one election during the previous four years is removed from the books. This procedure is mandated by law and is carried out in each of the 100 counties. In order to be qualified to vote in any future elections, anyone who has been dropped from the books must re-register. This process insures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books up to date.

Voter registration figures for the 1986 primary show a total registration of 3,020,698 voters. Figures show an increase for the Republicans Party of 103,000 registered voter, nearly a 15% increase over the 1984 totals. At the same time republican voting strength was rising, there was a decline of 49,185 democratic voters.

Statistics for the November general election show a rise of 26,716 registered democratic voters over the primary figures; however, this was more than offset by a rise of 29,163 voters registering as republicans. At least for now democratic strength is still better than two-to-one, but small changes are continuing to reduce the margin.

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 6, 1986

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Alamance .....	30	50,407	35,673	12,133	2,601
Alexander .....	16	15,376	7,533	6,890	953
Alleghany .....	7	6,404	4,816	1,423	165
Anson .....	12	10,985	10,194	720	71
Ashe .....	19	14,689	7,807	6,363	519
Avery .....	19	8,407	1,870	6,368	169
Beaufort .....	29	20,206	16,517	3,305	384
Bertie .....	12	11,128	10,515	500	113
Bladen .....	17	16,668	15,402	1,100	166
Brunswick .....	21	24,239	16,775	6,748	716
Buncombe .....	52	87,156	57,361	25,478	4,317
Burke .....	35	34,768	21,250	11,735	1,783
Cabarrus .....	31	42,671	27,514	13,589	1,568
Caldwell .....	24	31,904	16,711	12,958	2,235
Camden .....	3	3,154	2,967	162	25
Carteret .....	35	23,887	15,195	7,174	1,518
Caswell .....	10	11,343	10,429	811	103
Catawba .....	39	52,966	26,723	22,180	4,063
Chatham .....	21	19,962	15,069	4,132	761
Cherokee .....	16	12,641	7,380	4,685	576
Chowan .....	6	6,445	5,562	749	134
Clay .....	7	5,305	2,592	2,285	428
Cleveland .....	28	37,673	29,526	6,954	1,193
Columbus .....	26	29,269	26,502	2,516	251
Craven .....	25	28,365	21,149	6,241	975
Cumberland .....	53	77,161	58,587	15,119	3,455
Currituck .....	12	5,987	5,167	607	213
Dare .....	16	9,850	7,205	1,904	741
Davidson .....	44	56,082	30,934	22,766	2,382
Davie .....	12	13,595	5,708	7,433	454
Duplin .....	20	18,970	16,792	2,071	107
Durham .....	45	86,252	67,462	14,063	4,727
Edgecombe .....	21	28,658	25,220	3,024	414
Forsyth .....	83	132,145	84,072	40,244	7,829
Franklin .....	11	15,094	13,263	1,672	159
Gaston .....	45	72,273	46,912	22,140	3,221
Gates .....	7	5,463	5,287	141	35
Graham .....	5	5,366	2,857	2,361	148
Granville .....	19	16,234	14,794	1,217	223
Greene .....	13	7,794	7,282	457	55
Guilford .....	92	169,282	110,293	50,231	8,758
Halifax .....	30	27,694	25,331	1,885	478
Harnett .....	22	25,530	20,493	4,703	334
Haywood .....	31	25,275	19,206	5,414	655
Henderson .....	28	34,946	15,720	17,286	1,940
Hertford .....	12	12,906	12,010	780	116
Hoke .....	13	8,104	7,586	471	47
Hyde .....	7	3,058	2,788	227	43
Iredell .....	23	43,709	28,449	13,501	1,759
Jackson .....	18	14,257	9,502	4,055	700

# **VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 6, 1986 (Continued)**

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Johnston .....	29	33,722	26,646	6,419	657
Jones .....	7	5,389	5,068	286	35
Lee .....	12	18,543	14,905	3,215	423
Lenoir .....	22	28,116	23,386	4,453	277
Lincoln .....	22	24,300	15,505	7,814	981
Macon .....	15	13,397	7,760	4,891	746
Madison .....	12	10,021	7,031	2,700	290
Martin .....	13	12,262	11,109	1,006	147
McDowell .....	17	17,466	11,998	4,684	784
Mecklenburg .....	115	240,088	147,131	79,629	13,328
Mitchell .....	11	9,811	2,135	7,492	184
Montgomery .....	14	12,179	8,889	2,945	345
Moore .....	22	28,696	15,630	11,607	1,459
Nash .....	23	34,356	26,517	7,241	598
New Hanover .....	35	53,578	36,219	15,517	1,842
Northampton .....	18	12,429	12,154	254	21
Onslow .....	24	30,268	22,902	6,003	1,363
Orange .....	38	46,790	34,853	8,688	3,249
Pamlico .....	17	6,587	5,725	741	121
Pasquotank .....	14	12,577	10,461	1,670	446
Pender .....	17	12,571	10,441	1,855	275
Perquimans .....	7	4,755	4,275	398	82
Person .....	14	13,657	12,193	1,258	206
Pitt .....	25	41,892	32,844	7,729	1,319
Polk .....	10	9,048	4,974	3,473	601
Randolph .....	39	46,235	20,814	23,218	2,203
Richmond .....	16	20,143	17,902	2,020	221
Robeson .....	40	47,791	44,135	2,988	668
Rockingham .....	31	39,408	30,012	7,751	1,645
Rowan .....	40	46,931	27,588	17,168	2,175
Rutherford .....	34	26,286	19,256	6,263	767
Sampson .....	24	28,168	18,829	8,937	402
Scotland .....	8	12,863	10,786	1,488	589
Stanly .....	24	25,454	14,968	9,239	1,247
Stokes .....	22	20,027	11,593	7,838	596
Surry .....	28	28,213	17,922	9,424	867
Swain .....	5	7,083	4,916	1,846	321
Transylvania .....	17	13,697	7,451	5,088	1,158
Tyrrell .....	6	2,093	1,922	152	19
Union .....	26	32,279	22,667	8,364	1,248
Vance .....	16	19,003	17,575	1,261	167
Wake .....	93	181,777	122,800	47,984	10,993
Warren .....	14	10,230	9,851	331	48
Washington .....	6	7,493	6,933	453	107
Watauga .....	20	22,782	11,258	9,560	1,964
Wayne .....	20	37,969	30,049	7,231	689
Wilkes .....	30	34,437	14,062	19,031	1,344
Wilson .....	26	30,144	25,261	4,545	338
Yadkin .....	12	15,531	6,131	8,899	501
Yancey .....	11	10,460	6,436	3,545	479
Totals .....	2,383	3,020,698	2,087,820	807,563	125,315

# **VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1986**

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Alamance .....	30	51,476	36,201	12,638	2,637
Alexander .....	16	16,056	7,744	7,327	985
Alleghany .....	7	6,431	4,826	1,439	166
Anson .....	12	11,000	10,198	727	75
Ashe .....	19	15,023	7,943	6,524	556
Avery .....	19	8,486	1,895	6,408	183
Beaufort .....	29	20,511	16,552	3,539	420
Bertie .....	12	11,139	10,525	499	115
Bladen .....	17	16,722	15,418	1,133	171
Brunswick .....	21	24,572	16,584	7,247	741
Buncombe .....	52	89,722	58,442	26,769	4,511
Burke .....	35	35,462	21,497	12,119	1,846
Cabarrus .....	31	43,146	27,715	13,819	1,612
Caldwell .....	24	32,803	17,056	13,460	2,287
Camden .....	3	3,133	2,952	156	25
Carteret .....	35	24,312	15,351	7,409	1,552
Caswell .....	10	11,383	10,448	836	99
Catawba .....	39	54,110	27,030	22,972	4,108
Chatham .....	19	20,615	15,508	4,299	808
Cherokee .....	16	12,965	7,500	4,859	606
Chowan .....	6	6,495	5,569	787	139
Clay .....	7	5,532	2,673	2,392	467
Cleveland .....	28	38,054	29,747	7,082	1,225
Columbus .....	26	29,406	26,628	2,525	253
Craven .....	25	28,688	21,168	6,463	1,057
Cumberland .....	53	78,314	59,136	15,660	3,518
Currituck .....	11	6,038	5,226	602	210
Dare .....	16	10,124	7,313	2,056	755
Davidson .....	44	57,075	31,439	23,207	2,429
Davie .....	12	13,801	5,758	7,557	486
Duplin .....	19	19,070	16,896	2,071	103
Durham .....	45	89,244	69,093	15,064	5,087
Edgecombe .....	21	28,952	25,465	3,077	410
Forsyth .....	83	134,802	84,971	41,728	8,103
Franklin .....	12	15,973	13,841	1,936	196
Gaston .....	45	73,019	47,189	22,583	3,247
Gates .....	7	5,442	5,254	151	37
Graham .....	5	5,579	2,967	2,444	168
Granville .....	19	16,262	14,821	1,220	221
Greene .....	13	7,839	7,310	469	60
Guilford .....	92	175,078	113,917	51,963	9,198
Halifax .....	30	26,646	24,608	1,658	380
Harnett .....	22	25,650	20,552	4,766	332
Haywood .....	31	25,153	19,206	5,305	642
Henderson .....	28	36,219	16,014	18,157	2,048
Hertford .....	12	13,417	12,395	904	118
Hoke .....	13	8,525	7,983	487	55
Hyde .....	7	3,123	2,841	232	50
Iredell .....	23	44,513	28,838	13,897	1,778
Jackson .....	18	14,786	9,803	4,276	707

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1986 (Continued)

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Johnston .....	29	34,236	26,947	6,609	680
Jones .....	7	5,415	5,092	288	35
Lee .....	12	18,322	14,696	3,196	430
Lenoir .....	22	28,258	23,459	4,521	278
Lincoln .....	22	24,838	15,700	8,142	996
Macon .....	15	13,780	7,911	5,087	782
Madison .....	12	11,010	7,490	3,166	354
Martin .....	13	12,368	11,148	1,060	160
McDowell .....	17	17,637	12,056	4,781	800
Mecklenburg .....	115	248,276	150,642	83,614	14,020
Mitchell .....	11	9,640	2,137	7,318	185
Montgomery .....	15	12,255	8,955	2,965	335
Moore .....	22	29,647	15,843	12,226	1,578
Nash .....	23	34,589	26,706	7,276	607
New Hanover .....	35	54,321	36,385	16,052	1,884
Northampton .....	18	12,388	12,105	262	21
Onslow .....	24	30,720	23,106	6,223	1,391
Orange .....	38	48,197	35,724	9,108	3,365
Pamlico .....	17	6,229	5,357	745	127
Pasquotank .....	14	12,767	10,556	1,746	465
Pender .....	17	12,844	10,617	1,953	274
Perquimans .....	7	4,782	4,281	416	85
Person .....	14	13,768	12,283	1,276	209
Pitt .....	25	43,507	33,776	8,357	1,374
Polk .....	10	9,346	5,133	3,584	629
Randolph .....	39	47,281	21,002	24,018	2,261
Richmond .....	16	20,319	17,979	2,121	219
Robeson .....	40	47,614	43,909	3,039	666
Rockingham .....	31	39,444	29,898	7,904	1,642
Rowan .....	40	47,609	27,865	17,492	2,252
Rutherford .....	34	26,720	19,493	6,441	786
Sampson .....	24	28,684	18,938	9,334	412
Scotland .....	8	12,921	10,807	1,501	613
Stanly .....	24	25,652	15,016	9,385	1,251
Stokes .....	22	20,850	11,862	8,339	649
Surry .....	28	28,987	18,334	9,744	909
Swain .....	5	7,115	4,885	1,906	324
Transylvania .....	17	14,171	7,620	5,322	1,229
Tyrrell .....	6	2,152	1,981	152	19
Union .....	26	32,827	22,793	8,733	1,301
Vance .....	16	19,163	17,668	1,316	179
Wake .....	93	186,848	125,365	50,153	11,330
Warren .....	14	10,225	9,836	339	50
Washington .....	6	7,499	6,921	468	110
Watauga .....	20	23,169	11,397	9,757	2,015
Wayne .....	20	38,455	30,343	7,396	716
Wilkes .....	30	35,057	14,221	19,471	1,365
Wilson .....	26	30,497	25,443	4,695	359
Yadkin .....	12	15,908	6,226	9,167	515
Yancey .....	11	10,797	6,623	3,664	510
Totals .....	2,381	3,080,990	2,114,536	836,726	129,728

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 8, 1984

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Social Workers	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	51,115	37,455	10,750	12	-	2,898
Alexander	16	15,500	7,949	6,467	-	-	1,084
Alleghany	7	6,499	4,905	1,429	-	-	165
Anson	12	12,055	11,327	642	-	-	86
Ashe	19	15,176	8,400	6,231	-	-	545
Avery	19	8,061	2,023	5,853	5	-	180
Beaufort	29	19,112	16,274	2,495	3	-	340
Bertie	12	11,246	10,879	425	-	-	122
Bladen	17	16,163	15,193	833	-	-	137
Brunswick	21	22,827	16,676	5,540	5	-	606
Buncombe	52	81,151	55,710	21,720	19	-	3,702
Burke	39	35,362	22,338	11,241	4	-	1,779
Cabarrus	31	40,457	27,741	11,388	1	1	1,326
Caldwell	24	32,378	18,058	11,933	3	-	2,384
Camden	3	3,208	3,067	111	-	-	30
Carteret	34	23,523	15,767	6,228	3	-	1,525
Caswell	14	11,476	10,664	722	4	-	86
Catawba	39	51,680	28,201	19,338	9	-	4,132
Chatham	26	19,822	15,319	3,808	9	-	686
Cherokee	16	12,713	7,692	4,407	4	-	610
Chowan	6	6,387	5,685	602	-	-	100
Clay	7	5,184	2,519	2,221	-	-	444
Cleveland	28	37,238	30,352	5,586	10	2	1,288
Columbus	26	30,533	27,792	2,494	-	-	247
Craven	24	28,746	22,652	5,155	6	-	933
Cumberland	54	73,906	58,193	12,350	12	3	3,348
Currituck	11	6,213	5,451	554	-	-	208
Dare	16	9,102	6,978	1,392	2	-	730
Davidson	44	54,616	31,885	20,439	5	-	2,287
Davie	12	13,560	5,922	7,189	2	-	447
Duplin	20	18,856	16,898	1,869	-	-	89
Durham	45	82,560	66,222	11,943	49	4	4,342
Edgecombe*	20	27,304	24,186	2,701	-	2	415
Forsyth	79	134,039	90,066	36,063	23	4	7,883
Franklin	11	14,634	13,314	1,188	2	-	130
Gaston	42	67,028	46,881	17,324	16	1	2,806
Gates	7	5,661	5,531	106	-	-	24
Graham	5	5,392	2,940	2,275	-	-	177
Granville	18	16,721	15,508	990	3	-	220
Greene	13	8,189	7,719	401	-	-	69
Guilford	83	166,142	113,138	44,286	35	12	8,671
Hahlfax	30	28,365	26,036	1,831	-	-	498
Harnett	22	26,324	21,639	4,274	-	-	411
Haywood	31	24,848	19,472	4,817	-	-	559
Henderson	22	33,545	16,046	15,869	2	-	1,628
Hertford	12	13,455	12,669	659	-	-	127
Hoke	13	8,666	8,246	378	-	-	42
Hyde	7	3,245	2,978	228	-	-	39
Iredell	23	40,893	28,280	10,974	13	-	1,626
Jackson	18	13,759	9,484	3,679	-	-	596

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Social Workers	Unaffiliated
Johnston .....	29	33,409	27,420	5,344	—	—	645
Jones .....	7	5,823	5,538	248	—	—	37
Lee .....	12	18,329	15,290	2,722	—	—	317
Lenoir .....	22	28,713	24,208	4,164	5	1	335
Lincoln .....	24	24,511	16,589	7,033	2	1	886
Macon .....	15	13,207	8,002	4,507	2	—	696
Madison .....	11	10,415	7,469	2,664	1	—	281
Martin .....	13	12,740	11,695	866	1	2	176
McDowell .....	17	17,775	12,628	4,345	4	—	798
Mecklenburg .....	111	218,131	142,288	63,515	59	—	12,269
Mitchell .....	5	9,424	2,401	6,844	—	—	179
Montgomery .....	14	12,342	9,067	2,931	—	—	344
Moore .....	22	27,077	15,808	10,075	7	—	1,187
Nash .....	24	32,921	26,545	5,848	2	3	523
New Hanover .....	34	52,816	37,352	13,630	17	—	1,817
Northampton .....	18	14,517	14,304	213	—	—	—
Onslow .....	24	29,175	23,439	4,410	6	—	1,320
Orange .....	36	43,736	33,769	7,076	28	4	2,859
Pamlico .....	17	6,299	5,626	601	—	—	72
Pasquotank .....	14	12,547	10,867	1,269	3	—	408
Pender .....	17	12,085	10,274	1,529	3	—	279
Perquimans .....	7	4,667	4,257	325	—	—	85
Person .....	14	14,533	13,040	1,234	2	—	257
Pitt .....	24	40,254	32,687	6,309	6	—	1,252
Polk .....	10	9,230	5,317	3,313	—	—	600
Randolph .....	39	45,973	22,406	21,395	9	—	2,163
Richmond .....	16	20,103	18,456	1,425	5	—	217
Robeson .....	41	54,002	50,460	2,515	7	5	1,015
Rockingham .....	30	38,240	29,989	6,691	3	2	1,555
Rowan .....	41	44,978	27,539	15,343	6	—	2,090
Rutherford .....	34	26,699	19,988	5,941	1	—	769
Sampson .....	24	29,425	19,661	9,261	9	—	494
Scotland .....	8	13,972	11,657	2,260	—	—	55
Stanly .....	25	25,866	15,840	8,812	—	—	1,214
Stokes .....	22	21,128	12,432	8,055	—	—	641
Surry .....	28	29,572	19,418	9,329	1	—	824
Swain .....	5	7,030	4,853	1,862	—	—	315
Transylvania .....	17	13,879	7,996	4,772	3	—	1,108
Tyrell .....	6	2,091	1,952	132	—	—	7
Union .....	27	30,555	23,232	6,229	—	2	1,092
Vance .....	16	19,811	18,381	1,238	1	—	191
Wake .....	88	171,122	123,436	37,180	74	5	10,427
Warren .....	14	10,415	9,975	384	2	—	54
Washington .....	6	8,389	7,795	431	—	—	163
Watauga .....	19	20,170	10,821	7,642	12	—	1,695
Wayne .....	20	36,107	29,807	5,644	1	—	655
Wilkes .....	30	35,024	14,994	18,859	2	—	1,169
Wilson .....	23	30,324	26,053	3,909	14	—	348
Yadkin .....	12	16,514	6,895	8,974	1	2	642
Yancey .....	11	10,839	6,769	3,605	—	—	465
Totals .....	2,352	2,961,719	2,137,005	704,301	560	56	119,797



### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	No Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Social Workers	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	54,751	39,104	12,529	17		3,101
Alexander	16	16,813	8,403	7,239			1,171
Alleghany	7	6,738	5,039	1,509			190
Anson	12	12,674	11,780	789			105
Ashe	19	15,587	8,546	6,476			565
Avery	19	8,558	2,159	6,183	8		208
Beaufort	29	21,564	17,951	3,207	3		403
Bertie	12	11,820	11,229	465			126
Bladen	17	16,594	15,440	1,004	2		148
Brunswick	21	24,775	17,512	6,514	12		737
Buncombe	52	90,881	60,377	25,965	32		4,507
Burke	39	38,189	23,504	12,658	4		2,023
Cabarrus	31	45,355	29,648	14,035	1		1,671
Caldwell	24	35,177	18,911	13,648	4		2,614
Camden	3	3,277	3,085	160			32
Carteret	34	26,231	17,026	7,425	4		1,776
Caswell	14	11,841	10,936	812	4		89
Catawba	39	58,003	30,101	23,250	9	1	4,642
Chatham	26	21,713	16,464	4,390	10		849
Cherokee	16	13,433	7,945	4,782	4		702
Chowan	6	6,750	5,876	739			135
Clay	7	5,797	2,809	2,486			502
Cleveland	28	41,007	32,341	7,178	13	2	1,473
Columbus	26	32,039	28,988	2,772	1		278
Craven	24	31,419	23,805	6,441	6		1,167
Cumberland	54	82,024	62,745	15,460	13	2	3,804
Currituck	11	6,461	5,560	655			246
Dare	16	10,023	7,518	1,702	2		801
Davidson	44	60,299	33,951	23,637	6		2,705
Davie	12	14,597	6,202	7,877	2		516
Duplin	20	19,999	17,873	2,020			106
Durham	45	95,177	75,856	14,456	56	5	4,804
Edgecombe	20	30,116	26,670	2,975		3	468
Forsyth*	80	149,497	96,030	43,608	30	5	9,824
Franklin	11	15,695	13,946	1,585	2		162
Gaston	42	77,677	51,236	22,874	17	1	3,549
Gates	7	5,815	5,656	132			27
Graham	5	5,686	3,096	2,382			208
Granville	18	17,759	16,179	1,307	3		270
Greene	13	8,537	8,000	478			59
Guilford	83	187,273	123,153	53,822	49	17	10,232
Halifax	30	30,068	27,441	2,083			544
Harnett	22	28,111	22,668	4,993			450
Haywood	31	26,599	20,312	5,575			712
Henderson	22	37,524	17,342	18,248	6		1,928
Hertford	12	13,535	12,697	709	2		127
Hoke	13	9,050	8,502	487			61
Hyde	7	3,386	3,089	253			44
Iredell	23	46,261	30,549	13,761	16		1,935
Jackson	18	15,503	10,343	4,296			864

\*(Figures not certified)

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Social Social	Unaffiliated
Johnston .....	29	35,870	28,674	6,436	1	—	759
Jones .....	7	5,977	5,657	281	—	—	39
Lee .....	12	19,935	16,177	3,312	—	—	446
Lenoir .....	22	30,643	25,459	4,813	5	1	365
Lincoln .....	24	26,849	17,425	8,272	2	1	1,149
Macon .....	15	14,324	8,372	5,141	2	—	809
Madison .....	12	11,039	7,832	2,873	2	—	332
Martin .....	13	13,823	12,572	1,058	1	2	190
McDowell .....	17	19,392	13,475	5,020	2	—	895
Mecklenburg .....	111	253,815	158,195	80,774	78	—	14,768
Mitchell .....	5	9,770	2,460	7,113	—	—	197
Montgomery .....	14	13,118	9,486	3,253	—	—	379
Moore .....	22	29,738	16,747	11,549	7	—	1,435
Nash .....	24	36,112	28,156	7,304	3	6	643
New Hanover .....	34	58,472	39,962	16,299	16	—	2,195
Northampton .....	18	14,968	14,702	266	—	—	—
Onslow* .....	24	32,091	24,765	5,764	8	—	1,554
Orange .....	36	51,739	38,207	9,648	45	8	3,831
Pamlico .....	17	6,618	5,816	700	—	—	102
Pasquotank .....	14	13,489	11,421	1,599	4	—	465
Pender .....	17	13,072	10,877	1,861	3	—	331
Perquimans .....	7	4,988	4,493	407	—	—	88
Person .....	14	14,509	12,997	1,263	2	—	247
Pitt .....	24	45,506	35,983	7,961	10	2	1,550
Polk .....	10	9,935	5,684	3,545	—	—	706
Randolph .....	39	51,254	23,978	24,708	8	—	2,560
Richmond .....	16	21,905	19,660	1,986	8	—	251
Robeson .....	41	56,758	52,640	2,984	11	5	1,118
Rockingham .....	30	41,775	32,051	8,011	—	—	1,713
Rowan .....	41	50,696	29,956	18,248	6	—	2,486
Rutherford .....	34	28,314	20,816	6,621	—	—	877
Sampson .....	24	30,610	20,395	9,710	6	—	499
Scotland .....	8	14,753	12,514	1,591	5	—	643
Stanly .....	25	27,835	16,575	9,851	1	—	1,408
Stokes .....	22	22,305	12,840	8,781	—	—	684
Surry .....	28	31,515	20,103	10,427	1	—	984
Swain .....	5	7,531	5,156	2,001	1	—	373
Transylvania .....	17	14,929	8,298	5,344	5	—	1,282
Tyrell .....	6	2,188	2,027	152	—	—	9
Union .....	27	34,766	24,934	8,426	1	2	1,403
Vance .....	16	20,408	18,767	1,428	—	—	213
Wake* .....	88	197,905	136,752	48,276	109	3	12,765
Warren .....	14	10,660	10,211	390	2	—	57
Washington .....	6	8,703	7,995	542	—	3	163
Watauga .....	19	22,875	11,858	8,900	17	2	2,098
Wayne .....	20	40,738	32,755	7,201	3	—	779
Wilkes .....	30	37,637	15,767	20,405	3	—	1,462
Wilson .....	23	32,978	27,761	4,812	17	—	388
Yadkin .....	12	17,258	7,151	9,524	—	1	582
Yancey .....	11	11,187	6,914	3,769	—	—	504
Totals .....	2,354	3,270,933	2,289,061	838,631	733	72	142,436

\*(Figures not certified)

### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS — June 29, 1982

County	No Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	45,443	33,296	9,446	2	2,699
Alexander	16	13,581	7,015	5,629	—	937
Alleghany	7	6,132	4,641	1,365	—	126
Anson	13	10,171	9,490	602	—	79
Ashe	19	14,041	7,735	5,855	—	451
Avery	19	7,362	1,854	5,392	3	113
Beaufort	29	16,634	14,089	2,235	1	309
Bertie	12	9,556	9,098	352	—	106
Bladen	17	14,816	13,942	771	—	103
Brunswick	20	19,503	14,336	4,664	3	500
Buncombe	51	69,373	48,133	18,217	8	3,015
Burke	39	32,754	20,531	10,709	—	1,514
Cabarrus	31	36,043	24,424	10,512	2	1,105
Caldwell	26	30,313	17,054	11,134	—	2,125
Camden	3	2,919	2,812	100	—	7
Carteret	34	20,518	13,816	5,450	2	1,250
Caswell	14	11,391	10,644	642	3	102
Catawba	39	47,151	25,938	17,503	—	3,710
Chatham	26	17,174	13,261	3,341	4	568
Cherokee	16	11,881	7,214	4,081	2	584
Chowan	6	5,903	5,295	531	—	77
Clay	7	4,876	2,341	2,150	—	385
Cleveland	28	33,456	27,448	4,838	3	1,167
Columbus	26	27,111	24,503	2,376	—	232
Craven	24	25,492	20,524	4,209	2	757
Cumberland	54	61,494	49,132	9,744	6	2,612
Currituck	12	5,255	4,688	400	—	167
Dare	16	8,104	6,206	1,227	2	669
Davidson	44	50,676	29,599	18,938	0	2,139
Davie	12	12,642	5,434	6,824	1	383
Duplin	20	17,088	15,225	1,774	—	89
Durham	44	69,252	54,510	10,605	17	4,120
Edgecombe	20	21,716	19,140	2,270	—	306
Forsyth	79	118,401	79,214	32,195	9	6,983
Franklin	11	12,405	11,431	874	—	100
Gaston	42	61,850	43,409	15,884	10	2,547
Gates	7	5,207	5,098	84	—	25
Graham	5	5,198	2,852	2,166	—	180
Granville	18	14,854	13,841	819	—	194
Greene	13	7,496	7,043	402	—	51
Guilford	83	145,430	98,274	39,228	6	7,922
Halifax	30	23,117	21,177	1,509	—	431
Harnett	22	23,891	19,703	3,819	—	369
Haywood	31	22,837	17,802	4,542	—	493
Henderson	22	30,405	14,692	14,229	2	1,482
Hertford	12	10,027	9,417	524	—	86
Hoke	13	8,733	8,260	407	—	66
Hyde	7	3,100	2,836	233	—	31
Iredell	23	35,722	24,702	9,601	5	1,414
Jackson	18	12,737	8,675	3,506	—	556

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Unaffiliated
Johnston .....	29	30,160	24,714	4,838	—	608
Jones .....	7	5,289	5,074	177	—	38
Lee .....	12	16,580	13,993	2,323	1	263
Lenoir .....	22	24,347	20,436	3,609	4	298
Lincoln .....	24	22,909	15,490	6,612	—	807
Macon .....	15	11,625	7,036	4,013	3	573
Madison .....	11	9,573	6,785	2,532	—	256
Martin .....	13	11,507	10,579	769	1	158
McDowell .....	17	18,388	13,417	4,137	—	834
Mecklenburg .....	112	190,331	125,019	54,503	11	10,798
Mitchell .....	10	8,596	2,217	6,232	—	147
Montgomery .....	14	11,107	8,104	2,690	—	313
Moore .....	22	23,806	14,069	8,729	2	1,006
Nash .....	24	27,166	21,777	4,946	—	443
New Hanover .....	34	45,425	32,237	11,575	6	1,607
Northampton .....	18	12,589	12,403	180	—	6
Onslow .....	24	25,681	20,961	3,557	1	1,162
Orange .....	36	39,285	29,789	6,561	3	2,932
Pamlico .....	17	5,489	4,930	513	—	46
Pasquotank .....	14	10,546	9,360	963	—	223
Pender .....	17	10,326	8,764	1,349	—	213
Perquimans .....	7	4,148	3,840	248	—	60
Person .....	14	11,751	10,547	985	1	218
Pitt .....	24	34,308	27,819	5,338	3	1,148
Polk .....	10	8,481	4,955	2,992	—	534
Randolph .....	39	42,089	20,500	19,624	8	1,957
Richmond .....	16	17,907	16,507	1,212	3	185
Robeson .....	39	48,194	45,302	1,927	7	958
Rockingham .....	30	34,189	26,818	5,963	3	1,405
Rowan .....	41	41,179	25,180	14,081	2	1,916
Rutherford .....	34	24,422	18,254	5,474	—	694
Sampson .....	24	26,271	17,580	8,252	3	436
Scotland .....	8	11,849	10,420	976	124	329
Stanly .....	25	24,264	14,587	8,541	—	1,136
Stokes .....	22	19,912	11,521	7,806	—	585
Surry .....	28	27,508	18,052	8,693	2	761
Swain .....	5	6,525	4,495	1,750	1	279
Transylvania .....	17	12,909	7,416	4,465	1	1,027
Tyrrell .....	6	1,923	1,806	111	—	6
Union .....	26	26,574	20,473	5,212	—	889
Vance .....	16	15,521	14,282	1,073	1	165
Wake .....	88	146,849	106,801	30,815	21	9,212
Warren .....	14	9,266	8,869	336	1	60
Washington .....	6	7,153	6,584	410	3	156
Watauga .....	20	17,326	9,204	6,613	3	1,506
Wayne .....	20	31,805	26,131	5,070	—	604
Wilkes .....	30	31,310	13,326	17,134	—	850
Wilson .....	23	25,636	21,793	3,558	10	275
Yadkin .....	12	17,220	7,211	9,287	1	721
Yancey .....	11	9,895	6,099	3,351	—	445
Totals .....	2,357	2,618,340	1,885,320	626,013	323	106,684

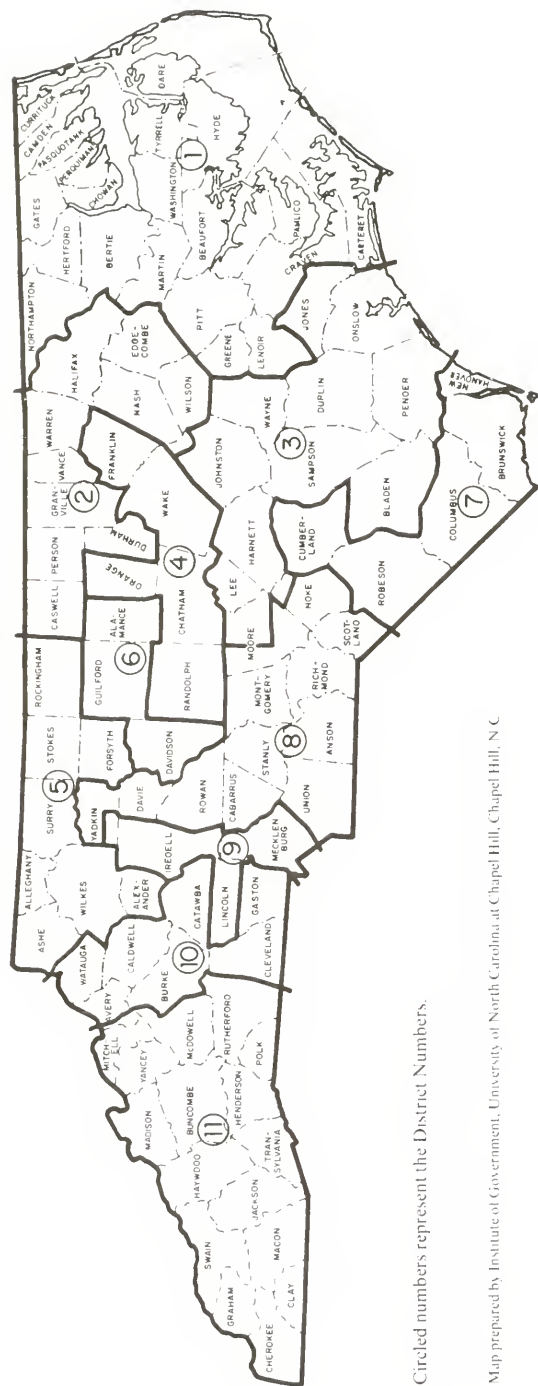
### VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS — November 2, 1982

County	No Pre cincts	Total Regis- tration	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Lib	Soc Wkrs	Un- affiliated
Alamance	30	46,709	34,330	9,661	7	—	2,711
Alexander	16	15,022	7,635	6,336	—	—	1,051
Alleghany	7	6,440	4,824	1,455	—	—	161
Anson	13	10,046	9,391	588	—	—	67
Ashe	19	14,972	8,089	6,364	—	—	519
Avery	19	7,488	1,903	5,452	4	—	129
Beaufort	29	17,262	14,717	2,238	3	—	304
Bertie	12	9,554	9,092	358	—	—	104
Bladen	17	14,816	13,935	771	—	—	110
Brunswick	20	20,249	14,846	4,861	3	—	539
Buncombe	51	71,809	49,900	18,767	13	—	3,129
Burke	39	33,427	20,982	10,840	4	—	1,601
Cabarrus	31	36,347	24,667	10,564	2	—	1,114
Caldwell	26	31,159	17,415	11,521	2	—	2,221
Camden	3	2,890	2,783	100	—	—	7
Carteret	34	20,602	13,886	5,464	2	—	1,250
Caswell	14	9,718	9,072	574	3	—	69
Catawba	39	48,574	26,686	18,035	5	—	3,848
Chatham	26	17,500	13,533	3,378	7	—	582
Cherokee	16	12,143	7,337	4,200	4	—	602
Chowan	6	5,923	5,308	535	—	—	80
Clay	7	5,196	2,519	2,256	—	—	421
Cleveland	28	33,449	27,461	4,826	4	—	1,158
Columbus	26	27,368	24,847	2,309	—	—	212
Craven	24	25,729	20,663	4,297	2	—	767
Cumberland	54	62,417	49,789	9,936	10	5	2,677
Currituck	12	5,290	4,722	407	—	—	161
Dare	16	8,304	6,413	1,225	2	—	664
Davidson	44	52,030	30,509	19,330	4	—	2,187
Davie	12	12,957	5,591	6,960	1	—	405
Duplin	20	17,270	15,445	1,745	—	—	80
Durham	44	70,209	55,456	10,713	27	—	4,013
Edgecombe	20	22,162	19,619	2,241	—	—	302
Forsyth	79	121,750	81,460	33,042	15	1	7,232
Franklin	11	12,417	11,428	886	1	—	102
Gaston	42	62,644	44,031	16,030	11	—	2,572
Gates	7	5,287	5,173	84	—	—	30
Graham	5	5,337	2,874	2,274	—	—	189
Granville	18	14,922	13,916	817	—	—	189
Greene	13	7,625	7,172	397	—	—	56
Guilford	83	151,294	103,199	40,033	11	—	8,051
Halifax	30	23,514	21,545	1,533	—	—	436
Harnett	22	24,095	19,876	3,853	—	—	366
Haywood	31	23,455	18,361	4,604	—	—	490
Henderson	22	31,014	14,974	14,532	2	—	1,506
Hertford	12	10,326	9,688	543	1	—	94
Hoke	13	8,804	8,324	414	—	—	66
Hyde	7	3,128	2,865	231	—	—	32
Iredell	23	36,430	25,199	9,765	9	—	1,457
Jackson	18	13,027	8,866	3,580	1	—	580

County	No. Pre- cincts	Total Regis- tration	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Lib.	Soc. Wkrs.	Un- alliated
Johnston .....	29	30,519	25,016	4,892	—	—	611
Jones .....	7	5,332	5,111	182	—	—	39
Lee .....	12	16,695	14,087	2,332	1	—	275
Lenoir .....	22	24,567	20,667	3,603	4	—	293
Lincoln .....	24	23,631	16,041	6,740	1	—	849
Macon .....	15	11,957	7,238	4,110	1	—	608
Madison .....	11	9,903	6,986	2,646	1	—	270
Martin .....	13	11,484	10,564	767	1	1	151
McDowell .....	17	18,590	13,528	4,202	—	—	860
Mecklenburg .....	112	194,955	127,790	55,941	40	—	11,184
Mitchell .....	10	8,688	2,260	6,278	—	—	150
Montgomery .....	14	11,188	8,157	2,714	—	—	317
Moore .....	22	24,934	14,792	9,101	4	—	1,037
Nash .....	24	27,323	21,811	5,072	2	—	438
New Hanover .....	34	47,101	33,485	11,939	11	—	1,666
Northampton .....	18	12,210	12,022	180	—	—	8
Onslow .....	24	25,987	21,210	3,609	1	—	1,167
Orange .....	36	40,338	30,486	6,791	15	2	3,044
Pamlico .....	17	5,532	4,965	521	—	—	46
Pasquotank .....	14	10,788	9,590	966	—	—	232
Pender .....	17	11,020	9,410	1,392	2	—	216
Perquimans .....	7	4,182	3,860	251	1	—	70
Person .....	14	11,895	10,702	974	2	—	217
Pitt .....	24	34,560	27,992	5,383	1	—	1,184
Polk .....	10	8,609	5,016	3,048	—	—	545
Randolph .....	39	44,173	21,513	20,631	9	—	2,020
Richmond .....	16	18,616	17,198	1,230	3	—	185
Robeson .....	39	48,592	45,672	1,938	7	—	975
Rockingham .....	30	34,791	27,302	6,049	—	—	1,440
Rowan .....	41	41,665	25,468	14,229	4	—	1,964
Rutherford .....	34	25,358	18,957	5,678	—	—	723
Sampson .....	24	28,345	18,610	9,239	4	—	492
Scotland .....	8	11,693	10,281	972	85	—	355
Stanly .....	25	24,668	14,906	8,629	—	—	1,133
Stokes .....	22	21,197	12,445	8,143	—	—	609
Surry .....	28	28,107	18,423	8,892	2	—	790
Swain .....	5	6,579	4,509	1,777	1	—	292
Transylvania .....	17	13,530	7,765	4,675	1	—	1,089
Tyrrell .....	6	1,932	1,814	112	—	—	6
Union .....	27	26,901	20,685	5,314	—	—	902
Vance .....	16	15,589	14,367	1,054	1	—	167
Wake .....	88	148,365	107,820	31,187	31	1	9,326
Warren .....	14	9,146	8,740	354	1	—	51
Washington .....	6	7,218	6,645	413	3	2	155
Watauga .....	20	18,254	9,714	6,945	6	—	1,589
Wayne .....	20	32,718	26,943	5,160	—	—	615
Wilkes .....	30	32,698	13,953	17,802	—	—	943
Wilson .....	23	26,218	22,473	3,458	7	—	280
Yadkin .....	12	15,895	6,684	8,657	—	—	554
Yancey .....	11	10,451	6,405	3,578	—	—	468
Totals .....	2,358	2,674,787	1,924,394	640,675	413	12	109,293

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, 1982-

Session Laws, 1st Extra Session 1982, Ch. 7



Circled numbers represent the District Numbers.

Map prepared by Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N.C.



## Chapter Two

# NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION DISTRICTS

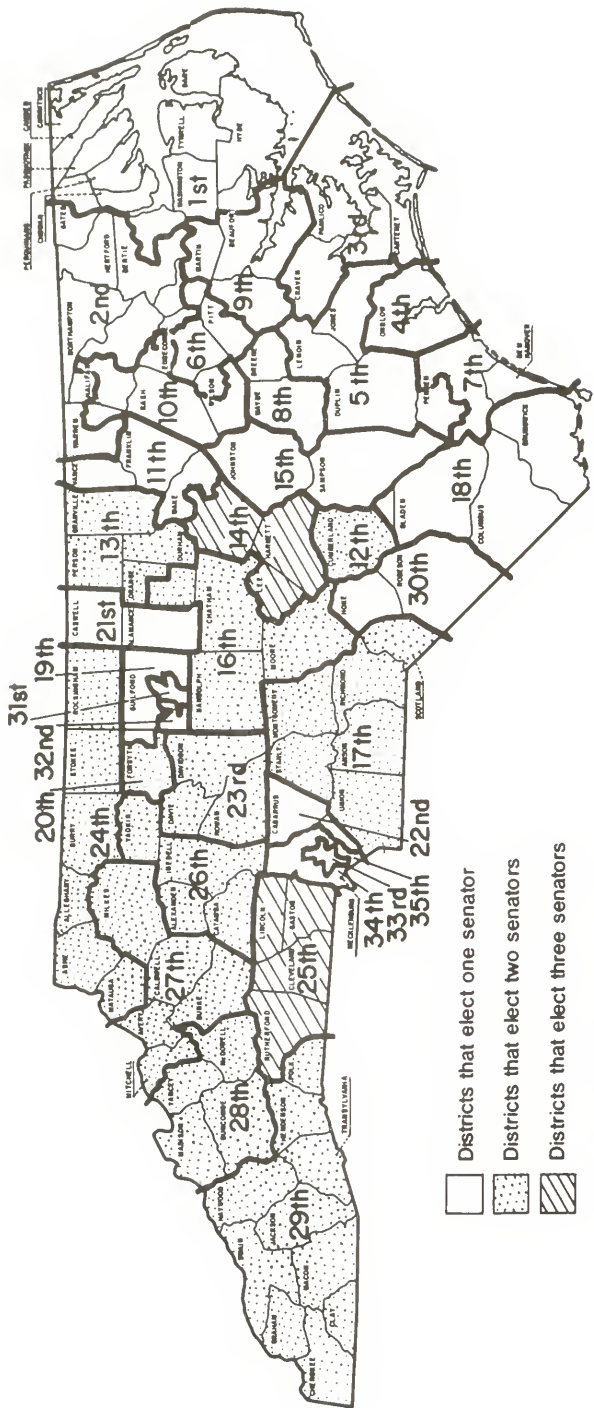
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## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### (Ch. 7, 1st Extra Session, 1982)

- 1st District* — Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties.
- 2nd District* — Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Johnston (part), Nash, Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson Counties.
- 3rd District* — Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston (part), Jones, Lee, Moore (part), Onslow, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne County.
- 4th District* — Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, and Wake Counties.
- 5th District* — Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes Counties.
- 6th District* — Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford Counties.
- 7th District* — Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, and Robeson Counties.
- 8th District* — Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore (part), Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union, and Yadkin (part) Counties.
- 9th District* — Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Yadkin (part) Counties.
- 10th District* — Avery (part), Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, and Watauga Counties.
- 11th District* — Avery (part), Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATE DISTRICTS, 1984

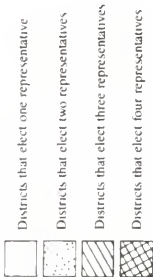


Prepared by the  
Institute of Government  
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORS BY DISTRICTS  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CENSUS OF 1980  
AND THE CONSTITUTION  
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS**

- 1st District* (1) — Beaufort (part), Bertie (part), Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates (part), Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.
- 2nd District* (1) — Bertie (part), Edgecombe (part), Gates (part), Halifax (part), Hertford, Martin (part), Northampton, and Warren (part).
- 3rd District* (1) — Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico.
- 4th District* (1) — Onslow.
- 5th District* (1) — Duplin, Jones, Lenoir, and Pender (part).
- 6th District* (1) — Edgecombe (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part), and Wilson (part).
- 7th District* (1) — New Hanover and Pender (part).
- 8th District* (1) — Greene and Wayne.
- 9th District* (1) — Beaufort (part), Martin (part), and Pitt (part).
- 10th District* (1) — Edgecombe (part), Halifax (part), Nash, Warren (part), and Wilson (part).
- 11th District* (1) — Franklin, Vance, and Wake (part).
- 12th District* (2) — Cumberland (part).
- 13th District* (2) — Durham, Granville, Orange (part), and Person.
- 14th District* (3) — Harnett, Lee, and Wake (part).
- 15th District* (1) — Johnston and Sampson.
- 16th District* (2) — Chatham, Moore, Orange (part), and Randolph.
- 17th District* (2) — Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, and Union.
- 18th District* (1) — Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Cumberland (part).
- 19th District* (1) — Forsyth (part) and Guilford (part).
- 20th District* (2) — Forsyth (part).
- 21st District* (1) — Alamance and Caswell.
- 22nd District* (1) — Cabarrus and Mecklenburg (part).
- 23rd District* (2) — Davidson, Davie, and Rowan.
- 24th District* (2) — Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Watauga.
- 25th District* (3) — Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford.
- 26th District* (2) — Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin.
- 27th District* (2) — Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes.
- 28th District* (2) — Buncombe, McDowell, Madison, and Yancey.
- 29th District* (2) — Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania.
- 30th District* (1) — Hoke and Robeson.
- 31st District* (1) — Guilford (part).
- 32nd District* (1) — Guilford (part).
- 33rd District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).
- 34th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).
- 35th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).

## NORTH CAROLINA



Prepared by the  
Institute of Government  
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES BY DISTRICTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
THE CENSUS OF 1980 AND THE CONSTITUTION**

**REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS**

- 1st District* (2) — Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates (part), Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.
- 2nd District* (1) — Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington (part).
- 3rd District* (3) — Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico.
- 4th District* (3) — Carteret and Onslow.
- 5th District* (1) — Bertie (part), Gates (part), Hertford (part), and Northampton.
- 6th District* (1) — Bertie (part), Hertford (part), Martin (part), and Pitt (part).
- 7th District* (1) — Halifax (part), Martin (part), and Warren (part).
- 8th District* (4) — Edgecombe (part) and Nash (part).
- 9th District* (2) — Greene and Pitt (part).
- 10th District* (1) — Duplin and Jones.
- 11th District* (2) — Wayne.
- 12th District* (2) — Bladen, Pender (part), and Sampson.
- 13th District* (2) — New Hanover (part).
- 14th District* (1) — Brunswick, New Hanover (part), and Pender (part).
- 15th District* (1) — Columbus.
- 16th District* (3) — Hoke, Robeson, and Scotland (part).
- 17th District* (2) — Cumberland (part).
- 18th District* (3) — Cumberland (part).
- 19th District* (2) — Harnett and Lee.
- 20th District* (2) — Franklin and Johnston.
- 21st District* (1) — Wake (part).
- 22nd District* (3) — Caswell, Granville, Halifax (part), Person, Vance and Warren.
- 23rd District* (1) — Durham (part).
- 24th District* (2) — Chatham (part) and Orange.
- 25th District* (4) — Alamance, Rockingham, and Stokes (part).
- 26th District* (1) — Guilford (part), and Randolph (part).
- 27th District* (3) — Guilford (part).
- 28th District* (2) — Guilford (part).
- 29th District* (1) — Forsyth (part), and Guilford (part).
- 30th District* (1) — Chatham (part) and Randolph (part).
- 31st District* (1) — Moore.
- 32nd District* (1) — Richmond and Scotland (part).
- 33rd District* (1) — Anson and Montgomery.
- 34th District* (4) — Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union.
- 35th District* (2) — Rowan.
- 36th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).
- 37th District* (1) — Davidson, Davie, and Iredell (part).
- 38th District* (1) — Randolph (part).
- 39th District* (3) — Forsyth (part).
- 40th District* (3) — Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes (part), Surry, and Watauga (part).

- 41st District* (2) — Alexander (part), Wilkes and Yadkin.  
*42nd District* (1) — Iredell (part).  
*43rd District* (1) — Alexander (part), Catawba (part), and Iredell (part).  
*44th District* (4) — Gaston and Lincoln Counties.  
*45th District* (2) — Burke (part) and Catawba (part).  
*46th District* (3) — Alexander (part), Avery, Burke (part), Caldwell, Mitchell, and Watauga (part).  
*47th District* (1) — Burke (part).  
*48th District* (3) — Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford.  
*49th District* (1) — McDowell and Yancey.  
*50th District* (1) — Henderson (part).  
*51st District* (4) — Buncombe, Henderson (part), and Transylvania.  
*52nd District* (2) — Graham (part), Haywood, Jackson, Madison, and Swain.  
*53rd District* (1) — Cherokee, Clay, Graham (part), and Macon.  
*54th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*55th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*56th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*57th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*58th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*59th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*60th District* (1) — Mecklenburg (part).  
*61st District* (1) — Wake (part).  
*62nd District* (1) — Wake (part).  
*63rd District* (1) — Wake (part).  
*64th District* (1) — Wake (part).  
*65th District* (1) — Wake (part).  
*66th District* (1) — Forsyth (part).  
*67th District* (1) — Forsyth (part).  
*68th District* (1) — Durham (part).  
*69th District* (1) — Durham (part).  
*70th District* (1) — Edgecombe (part), Nash (part), and Wilson (part).  
*71st District* (1) — Nash (part) and Wilson (part).  
*72nd District* (1) — Edgecombe (part) and Nash (part).

**JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICTS**

(Superior and District Courts)

**First Division***First District* — Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans.*Second District* — Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington.*Third-A District* — Pitt.*Third-B District* — Carteret, Craven, Pamlico.*Fourth District* — Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson.*Fifth District* — New Hanover, Pender.*Sixth District* — Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton.*Seventh District* — Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson.*Eighth District* — Greene, Lenoir, Wayne.**Second Division***Ninth District* — Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren.*Tenth District* — Wake.*Eleventh District* — Harnett, Johnston, Lee.*Twelfth District* — Cumberland, Hoke.*Thirteenth District* — Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus.*Fourteenth District* — Durham.*Fifteenth-A District* — Alamance.*Fifteenth-B District* — Chatham and Orange.*Sixteenth District* — Robeson, Scotland.**Third Division***Seventeenth-A District* — Caswell and Rockingham.*Seventeenth-B District* — Stokes and Surry.*Eighteenth District* — Guilford.*Nineteenth-A District* — Cabarrus and Rowan.*Nineteenth-B District* — Montgomery and Randolph.*Twentieth District* — Anson, Moore, Richmond, Stanly, Union.*Twenty-first District* — Forsyth.*Twenty-second District* — Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell.*Twenty-third District* — Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin.**Fourth Division***Twenty-fourth District* — Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey.*Twenty-fifth District* — Burke, Caldwell, Catawba.*Twenty-sixth District* — Mecklenburg.*Twenty-seventh-A District* — Gaston.*Twenty-seventh-B District* — Cleveland and Lincoln.*Twenty-eighth District* — Buncombe.*Twenty-ninth District* — Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania.*Thirtieth District* — Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain.





## Chapter Three

# PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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## INTRODUCTION

The procedure by which the American people elect their president is outlined in Article Two of the United States Constitution. The only major change to this procedure since its inception in 1789 occurred in 1804 with the passage of the Twelfth Amendment. Prior to this the person receiving the "greatest number of votes of the electors" after the president had been chosen became the vice president. The Twelfth Amendment altered this by requiring electors to cast separate votes for vice president. In more modern times it has been a practice for political parties to choose their candidate for president, and he in turn would chose his "running mate" subject to approval by the delegates at the national convention. On the ballot these two names would appear as a single entry and the voters would vote for only one set of electors.

As the complexity of selecting party nominees increased, more and more states have gone to method of choosing, at least partially, a nominee prior to the start of the respective national conventions. This method is known as the Presidential Preference Primary. In North Carolina this method was not initiated until the 1972 election year, having been acted upon by the 1971 General Assembly. However, the doubtful advantage of the primary in North Carolina has caused some criticism as to need for its continuance. One of the concerns is that most of the states now have primaries and the significance of the results are not as important as they once were.

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY MAY 8, 1984

County	(D) Askew	(D) Cranston	(D) Glen	(D) Hart	(D) Hollings	(D) Jackson	(D) McGovern	NO Mondale	(D) Preference
Alamance	63	30	307	5,233	87	3,591	186	5,280	876
Alexander	3	5	48	1,005	19	215	20	1,174	46
Alleghany	7	5	51	1,044	8	81	22	999	59
Anson	15	4	98	1,605	67	2,614	40	1,953	176
Ashe	5	2	24	1,259	14	99	40	2,015	98
Avery	3	1	19	291	17	66	10	465	54
Beaufort	12	9	204	2,577	52	1,620	49	2,875	773
Bertie	18	16	117	1,323	257	2,393	112	1,218	183
Bladen	15	16	120	1,840	107	2,046	98	2,299	297
Brunswick	29	7	120	2,568	47	2,181	81	2,721	333
Buncombe	143	29	325	7,691	319	2,880	221	10,581	903
Burke	15	12	134	4,211	68	1,072	87	4,471	276
Cabarrus	27	17	230	4,158	129	2,058	178	4,391	540
Caldwell	10	4	91	2,548	35	597	75	2,904	213
Camden	3	3	42	623	6	399	15	609	146
Carteret	20	10	138	2,630	49	681	90	3,267	351
Caswell	11	20	98	1,497	12	2,538	41	1,690	326
Catawba	28	8	183	4,137	98	1,362	90	4,734	340
Chatham	18	12	171	2,853	49	2,894	99	3,030	508
Cherokee	7	1	33	636	8	60	28	1,087	30
Chowan	15	1	23	607	7	750	27	655	54
Clay	2	2	7	264	3	17	9	406	10
Cleveland	36	9	211	4,665	180	1,859	131	5,536	847
Columbus	38	13	209	3,482	124	3,400	160	4,690	614
Craven	64	22	262	2,972	164	2,284	193	3,197	537
Cumberland	80	30	509	7,386	148	9,210	270	9,746	1,674
Currituck	14	3	61	974	13	566	30	824	231
Dare	13	4	87	1,180	21	268	45	1,047	334
Davidson	40	20	227	4,072	67	1,499	155	4,453	333
Davie	3	2	52	861	19	480	25	1,138	91
Duplin	21	12	169	2,351	47	2,187	76	3,062	419
Durham	95	31	368	7,741	135	16,311	270	8,516	1,220
Edgecombe	23	17	244	3,425	83	6,715	162	4,158	636
Forsyth	84	26	629	8,246	208	13,033	285	11,286	956
Franklin	30	9	137	1,974	42	2,293	61	2,468	355
Gaston	46	20	398	6,668	256	2,188	208	6,941	1,082
Gates	13	12	59	802	8	1,302	28	955	199
Graham	0	1	19	337	6	45	19	800	38
Granville	13	10	136	2,252	37	3,533	74	2,475	385
Greene	15	7	94	1,185	25	1,195	26	1,610	344
Guilford	122	47	810	12,104	354	15,141	431	13,156	1,671
Halifax	62	18	252	3,502	57	5,103	109	3,908	653
Harnett	54	17	244	2,712	62	1,796	112	4,916	570
Haywood	19	11	77	2,515	76	266	91	4,373	285
Henderson	19	4	77	2,305	102	416	43	2,532	208
Hertford	48	15	110	1,136	117	2,680	117	1,423	395
Hoke	13	6	52	898	26	1,556	27	1,318	198
Hyde	5	1	29	526	5	334	10	588	145
Iredell	41	16	284	4,848	135	2,178	125	4,475	603
Jackson	6	3	37	1,192	20	192	39	2,112	80

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)

County	(D) Askew	(D) Cranston	(D) Glen	(D) Hart	(D) Hollings	(D) Jackson	(D) McGovern	ND Mondale	(D) Preference
Johnston .....	55	18	336	4,273	81	1,869	165	4,782	767
Jones .....	10	1	47	743	13	1,136	25	799	184
Lee .....	12	5	112	2,692	51	1,386	72	2,736	352
Lenoir .....	31	18	341	3,477	75	3,848	98	3,768	995
Lincoln .....	18	7	93	2,428	74	508	83	3,112	244
Macon .....	23	1	56	1,353	60	120	34	1,883	157
Madison .....	4	4	26	862	22	93	37	1,733	42
Martin .....	16	4	65	1,409	26	1,528	51	1,832	148
McDowell .....	19	7	59	1,547	62	309	68	1,966	156
Mecklenburg .....	195	58	848	17,582	800	17,027	636	20,247	2,283
Mitchell .....	4	2	10	326	8	34	12	533	26
Montgomery .....	7	9	67	1,282	31	988	44	1,719	188
Moore .....	35	10	160	2,268	65	1,459	82	2,831	344
Nash .....	56	23	435	4,610	116	4,307	136	5,004	970
New Hanover .....	47	22	288	5,840	202	3,627	205	4,595	739
Northampton .....	60	14	98	1,490	163	2,802	99	1,888	187
Onslow .....	53	20	301	3,162	85	1,875	114	3,205	867
Orange .....	36	28	299	5,794	106	5,311	178	5,374	643
Pamlico .....	6	13	186	877	10	942	29	1,028	184
Pasquotank .....	22	12	121	1,343	102	1,773	110	1,311	283
Pender .....	14	2	103	1,625	32	1,510	40	1,703	233
Perquimans .....	8	1	45	721	7	593	24	719	162
Person .....	16	5	71	1,862	15	2,195	61	1,803	294
Pitt .....	36	29	433	5,047	132	4,398	174	5,721	1,078
Polk .....	23	2	23	835	26	283	35	1,019	67
Randolph .....	19	3	136	2,561	31	717	87	3,184	230
Richmond .....	19	24	128	2,421	155	2,278	94	3,675	521
Robeson .....	60	21	307	4,894	137	5,928	170	7,367	1,106
Rockingham .....	35	19	364	3,865	61	2,952	97	4,888	877
Rowan .....	32	13	198	3,936	73	1,788	144	4,440	389
Rutherford .....	23	9	107	2,590	137	914	98	3,312	307
Sampson .....	16	13	121	1,996	53	2,797	81	3,818	271
Scotland .....	26	7	63	1,635	49	1,370	65	1,826	282
Stanly .....	22	9	115	2,210	68	901	80	2,934	167
Stokes .....	5	6	79	1,386	14	592	35	2,330	137
Surry .....	13	11	113	2,636	24	581	44	3,359	144
Swain .....	4	0	11	511	7	42	25	843	23
Transylvania .....	10	1	50	985	43	255	38	1,391	94
Tyrell .....	11	2	18	314	4	362	14	391	102
Union .....	37	7	179	3,529	111	1,515	133	3,887	533
Vance .....	43	12	138	2,585	53	3,835	100	2,742	479
Wake .....	301	74	1,469	20,218	561	14,930	706	21,002	2,827
Warren .....	22	4	165	1,137	13	2,877	42	1,238	161
Washington .....	9	1	65	934	13	1,902	22	1,080	158
Watauga .....	9	4	57	1,675	26	347	73	1,864	118
Wayne .....	71	23	312	3,990	87	4,337	160	4,584	1,180
Wilkes .....	20	4	93	1,865	27	357	56	2,717	126
Wilson .....	38	22	258	3,589	194	3,844	178	4,184	545
Yadkin .....	1	2	33	963	6	167	19	1,278	83
Yancey .....	6	3	31	1,093	12	152	36	2,152	84
Totals .....	3,144	1,209	17,659	289,877	8,318	243,945	10,149	342,324	44,232

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

## May 6, 1980

County	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Jimmy Carter	Edward M. Kennedy	No Preference
Alamance .....	545	10,030	1,950	1,131
Alexander .....	25	1,841	202	111
Alleghany .....	53	1,505	312	116
Anson .....	120	3,685	1,054	456
Ashe .....	34	2,171	353	125
Avery .....	14	678	95	54
Beaufort .....	226	4,627	905	713
Bertie .....	75	2,448	879	220
Bladen .....	145	3,797	1,013	249
Brunswick .....	171	4,067	1,466	476
Buncombe .....	537	13,820	2,601	1,627
Burke .....	260	6,431	1,435	804
Cabarrus .....	366	6,002	1,206	1,125
Caldwell .....	161	3,790	850	568
Camden .....	59	954	389	192
Carteret .....	198	4,668	897	377
Caswell .....	73	1,695	673	339
Catawba .....	307	6,469	1,240	955
Chatham .....	177	4,175	1,328	413
Cherokee .....	35	1,369	158	34
Chowan .....	51	1,546	341	176
Clay .....	14	659	154	31
Cleveland .....	215	7,675	1,105	1,167
Columbus .....	219	7,663	1,640	688
Craven .....	355	6,169	1,393	948
Cumberland .....	902	14,606	5,681	2,667
Currituck .....	88	1,521	433	396
Dare .....	91	1,985	345	398
Davidson .....	447	8,592	2,180	822
Davie .....	64	1,652	335	170
Duplin .....	208	5,403	1,188	617
Durham .....	536	12,540	7,220	2,387
Edgecombe .....	269	5,296	1,313	649
Forsyth .....	453	11,099	3,959	1,467
Franklin .....	179	3,987	1,420	467
Gaston .....	414	11,310	1,773	1,828
Gates .....	75	1,398	681	283
Graham .....	13	860	170	58
Granville .....	183	3,801	1,553	469
Greene .....	92	2,022	379	335
Guilford .....	1,203	23,717	5,884	3,332
Halifax .....	282	5,864	2,378	1,115
Harnett .....	269	6,934	1,507	628
Haywood .....	146	5,307	833	468
Henderson .....	128	3,443	526	335
Hertford .....	98	2,252	732	242
Hoke .....	64	2,081	739	183
Hyde .....	28	962	190	129
Iredell .....	244	7,436	953	769
Jackson .....	52	3,019	431	249

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY May 6, 1980 (Continued)

County	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Jimmy Carter	Edward M. Kennedy	No Preference
Johnston .....	316	8,438	1,434	938
Jones .....	81	1,726	496	241
Lee .....	142	4,637	926	500
Lenoir .....	301	6,333	1,286	977
Lincoln .....	119	4,484	758	492
Macon .....	49	2,020	218	157
Madison .....	52	1,711	319	77
Martin .....	78	3,092	518	207
McDowell .....	113	2,666	544	279
Mecklenburg .....	725	29,312	8,646	6,354
Mitchell .....	12	762	106	53
Montgomery .....	71	2,767	853	240
Moore .....	148	4,996	827	566
Nash .....	312	6,165	1,076	884
New Hanover .....	501	8,872	2,150	1,284
Northampton .....	249	2,378	1,152	253
Onslow .....	390	6,705	1,640	965
Orange .....	501	8,614	3,295	1,598
Pamlico .....	67	1,907	510	196
Pasquotank .....	201	2,606	920	455
Pender .....	81	2,631	859	288
Perquimans .....	70	1,024	333	276
Person .....	99	3,027	977	359
Pitt .....	457	9,196	1,678	1,654
Polk .....	38	1,433	261	125
Randolph .....	167	4,975	754	370
Richmond .....	162	4,696	1,426	733
Robeson .....	431	11,419	4,178	1,330
Rockingham .....	293	6,368	1,789	870
Rowan .....	414	6,105	1,508	939
Rutherford .....	151	5,172	794	571
Sampson .....	146	4,678	1,430	309
Scotland .....	37	2,654	643	364
Stanly .....	158	4,694	710	465
Stokes .....	92	2,678	555	202
Surry .....	120	4,102	739	261
Swain .....	24	1,261	213	56
Transylvania .....	76	2,152	367	201
Tyrrell .....	28	593	153	78
Union .....	196	6,453	974	1,117
Vance .....	233	4,036	1,497	560
Wake .....	1,460	34,328	7,932	4,101
Warren .....	121	2,519	1,704	312
Washington .....	85	2,171	418	256
Watauga .....	70	2,330	391	224
Wayne .....	364	7,069	1,878	1,036
Wilkes .....	72	3,600	599	240
Wilson .....	289	6,611	1,190	583
Yadkin .....	54	1,701	269	129
Yancey .....	41	1,890	349	98
Totals .....	21,420	516,778	130,684	68,380

## THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY May 6, 1980

County	John B. Anderson	Howard Baker	George Bush	John B. Connally	Philip Crane	Robert Dole	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Alamance .....	129	47	494	16	8	8	1,727	60
Alexander .....	33	7	141	7	3	1	831	27
Alleghany .....	3	2	32	2	0	1	204	2
Anson .....	3	2	38	4	0	3	145	6
Ashe .....	22	19	168	8	2	3	1,129	12
Avery .....	88	81	406	20	4	10	1,943	142
Beaufort .....	20	6	92	1	1	4	530	12
Bertie .....	6	2	16	0	0	0	78	3
Bladen .....	6	3	25	2	0	2	106	5
Brunswick .....	38	17	158	3	0	4	840	27
Buncombe .....	266	108	1,906	25	34	7	3,212	83
Burke .....	93	49	877	31	10	9	2,395	71
Cabarrus .....	113	35	413	13	5	7	1,826	81
Caldwell .....	79	41	628	19	9	9	2,349	92
Camden .....	3	0	3	1	0	0	19	84
Carteret .....	66	21	265	14	2	4	1,244	30
Caswell .....	6	2	15	3	1	4	86	1
Catawba .....	231	70	1,326	45	30	19	3,627	143
Chatham .....	68	7	155	3	2	3	603	20
Cherokee .....	11	5	55	4	1	13	503	3
Chowan .....	10	3	26	0	1	1	89	2
Clay .....	4	0	56	3	4	1	645	2
Cleveland .....	40	27	291	10	4	2	744	49
Columbus .....	31	14	73	2	2	2	509	11
Craven .....	60	16	165	8	2	8	844	33
Cumberland .....	197	71	695	16	5	11	2,262	102
Currituck .....	4	1	8	1	0	0	75	1
Dare .....	21	7	83	3	2	1	178	10
Davidson .....	235	114	933	34	9	21	3,858	166
Davie .....	82	34	469	30	8	16	1,847	81
Duplin .....	10	8	48	1	1	3	440	2
Durham .....	331	51	825	15	17	9	1,656	90
Edgecombe .....	23	3	71	4	4	2	488	9
Forsyth .....	235	60	953	29	15	11	2,008	66
Franklin .....	8	5	38	3	3	0	240	5
Gaston .....	121	34	615	27	25	20	2,512	101
Gates .....	2	0	3	1	1	0	15	0
Graham .....	11	7	39	2	0	1	466	6
Granville .....	12	4	53	3	1	2	153	27
Greene .....	4	1	5	2	0	2	119	3
Guilford .....	761	172	2,281	72	50	24	5,711	257
Halifax .....	17	9	74	2	1	1	293	11
Harnett .....	28	12	151	4	1	5	756	24
Haywood .....	27	18	249	10	4	5	735	25
Henderson .....	255	54	1,023	31	12	6	3,268	66
Hertford .....	13	4	27	0	1	1	96	8
Hoke .....	6	3	19	0	0	3	72	3
Hyde .....	3	2	8	0	0	0	67	2
Iredell .....	103	29	448	15	3	12	1,615	69
Jackson .....	29	12	154	1	4	1	538	10



# THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY May 6, 1980 (Continued)

County	John B. Anderson	Howard Baker	George Bush	John B. Connally	Philip Crane	Robert Dole	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Johnston .....	40	10	145	7	2	3	856	22
Jones .....	0	0	2	2	0	1	54	4
Lee .....	29	5	185	6	2	2	366	19
Lenoir .....	24	3	94	4	4	1	922	39
Lincoln .....	35	16	290	11	0	8	1,123	30
Macon .....	30	19	179	12	7	5	709	6
Madison .....	8	3	89	6	0	4	275	5
Martin .....	7	2	24	2	0	0	168	5
McDowell .....	20	3	134	8	0	4	437	7
Mecklenburg .....	1,225	243	4,832	83	47	37	7,422	724
Mitchell .....	74	44	586	37	5	20	2,414	108
Montgomery .....	14	3	111	5	3	1	513	7
Moore .....	186	52	1,230	37	13	13	2,286	132
Nash .....	36	21	177	3	11	1	1,095	19
New Hanover .....	187	62	539	24	9	20	2,494	71
Northampton .....	4	0	10	0	2	1	26	0
Onslow .....	57	16	149	5	4	3	670	22
Orange .....	440	32	810	2	7	3	798	46
Pamlico .....	3	1	35	6	1	0	136	3
Pasquotank .....	16	3	48	3	0	0	187	5
Pender .....	19	11	61	5	2	5	346	16
Perquimans .....	2	0	8	1	0	0	41	2
Person .....	13	8	54	3	0	2	176	7
Pitt .....	103	35	354	13	5	7	1,327	49
Polk .....	43	10	271	4	3	1	776	15
Randolph .....	142	72	772	35	9	19	3,397	70
Richmond .....	16	2	53	1	2	2	178	12
Robeson .....	14	8	88	2	1	0	255	28
Rockingham .....	61	23	212	4	6	5	666	22
Rowan .....	138	35	664	19	16	41	3,066	98
Rutherford .....	27	12	213	4	2	2	887	15
Sampson .....	54	41	421	23	8	10	2,156	87
Scotland .....	14	9	84	2	2	1	149	17
Stanly .....	52	25	495	16	6	17	1,585	76
Stokes .....	37	31	331	11	4	11	1,567	29
Surry .....	58	17	274	6	0	4	1,073	14
Swain .....	6	2	44	2	0	2	259	6
Transylvania .....	89	15	348	12	1	1	957	24
Tyrrell .....	0	2	6	0	0	0	34	2
Union .....	75	18	272	8	2	4	748	46
Vance .....	4	3	45	2	1	1	217	4
Wake .....	777	172	2,461	46	41	30	5,274	196
Warren .....	16	2	39	3	3	2	63	19
Washington .....	3	1	10	1	0	1	81	2
Watauga .....	102	29	485	5	4	11	1,457	50
Wayne .....	43	20	168	9	2	2	887	18
Wilkes .....	112	57	801	22	7	24	4,216	113
Wilson .....	43	14	123	6	4	7	658	18
Yadkin .....	63	23	584	25	3	6	2,030	56
Yancey .....	14	9	125	4	4	2	681	8
Totals .....	8,542	2,543	36,631	1,107	547	629	113,854	4,538

## VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS			
	Mondale [D]	Reagan [R]	Bergland [L]	Mason [SW]
Alamance .....	11,230	26,063	68	9
Alexander .....	3,581	8,502	20	4
Alleghany .....	2,013	2,589	13	2
Anson .....	5,015	3,719	11	15
Ashe .....	4,009	6,611	22	3
Avery .....	1,159	4,702	17	8
Beaufort .....	5,987	9,284	27	6
Bertie .....	3,953	2,879	29	9
Bladen .....	5,064	4,701	12	2
Brunswick .....	6,774	9,673	35	6
Buncombe .....	23,337	37,698	122	26
Burke .....	10,353	18,766	51	8
Cabarrus .....	8,477	22,528	43	10
Caldwell .....	7,311	17,024	50	9
Camden .....	1,075	1,282	5	1
Carteret .....	5,882	11,637	35	3
Caswell .....	4,157	3,992	19	6
Catawba .....	11,700	31,476	61	13
Chatham .....	7,458	8,595	39	7
Cherokee .....	2,776	4,894	8	1
Chowan .....	1,736	2,171	9	2
Clay .....	1,340	2,259	19	1
Cleveland .....	10,288	17,095	82	7
Columbus .....	8,728	9,150	20	6
Craven .....	7,186	12,893	41	14
Cumberland .....	22,614	31,602	89	14
Currituck .....	1,668	2,885	8	1
Dare .....	1,839	4,738	16	3
Davidson .....	11,469	30,471	54	7
Davie .....	2,911	8,201	12	1
Duplin .....	6,830	7,708	13	4
Durham .....	32,244	29,185	134	21
Edgecombe .....	10,545	9,635	24	12
Forsyth .....	36,814	59,208	174	15
Franklin .....	4,766	5,984	10	8
Gaston .....	14,142	39,167	70	13
Gates .....	2,225	1,694	7	4
Graham .....	1,494	2,514	4	2
Granville .....	5,217	6,302	58	3
Greene .....	2,772	3,195	8	0
Guilford .....	46,027	73,096	186	27
Halifax .....	9,278	8,832	30	13
Harnett .....	7,106	11,198	15	4
Haywood .....	7,958	10,146	24	3
Henderson .....	7,222	19,369	80	26
Hertford .....	4,498	3,176	16	5
Hoke .....	3,214	2,449	11	3
Hyde .....	1,004	1,195	3	0
Iredell .....	9,999	23,641	55	9
Jackson .....	4,367	5,582	22	3

# VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)

County	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS			
	Mondale (D)	Reagan (R)	Bergland (L)	Mason (SW)
Johnston .....	7,833	16,210	24	13
Jones .....	2,025	2,062	8	4
Lee .....	3,925	8,198	25	3
Lenoir .....	8,556	13,321	27	10
Lincoln .....	5,996	12,621	38	4
Macon .....	3,570	6,661	21	4
Madison .....	2,988	3,666	10	25
Martin .....	3,870	4,266	12	5
McDowell .....	4,076	7,639	17	4
Mecklenburg .....	63,190	106,754	337	56
Mitchell .....	1,286	4,737	10	1
Montgomery .....	3,831	5,109	6	6
Moore .....	7,063	14,681	30	8
Nash .....	8,588	17,295	23	11
New Hanover .....	12,591	23,771	75	15
Northampton .....	5,094	3,198	24	14
Onslow .....	5,713	13,928	34	12
Orange .....	20,564	15,585	108	20
Pamlico .....	2,152	2,554	8	3
Pasquotank .....	3,854	4,646	6	7
Pender .....	4,354	5,079	16	4
Perquimans .....	1,441	1,939	4	1
Person .....	3,528	5,854	11	4
Pitt .....	13,481	18,983	48	14
Polk .....	2,169	4,046	34	2
Randolph .....	7,511	25,759	23	6
Richmond .....	7,494	6,807	26	3
Robeson .....	15,257	12,947	56	31
Rockingham .....	10,605	17,895	32	7
Rowan .....	10,643	25,207	52	5
Rutherford .....	6,862	11,369	33	4
Sampson .....	9,115	10,665	13	3
Scotland .....	4,028	4,077	11	1
Stanly .....	6,138	13,116	29	6
Stokes .....	4,950	9,515	28	5
Surry .....	7,188	13,340	26	8
Swain .....	2,000	2,012	9	1
Transylvania .....	3,733	6,956	25	3
Tyrell .....	807	774	1	1
Union .....	7,048	16,885	27	8
Vance .....	5,880	6,836	15	3
Wake .....	50,323	81,251	267	30
Warren .....	3,946	2,664	3	5
Washington .....	3,114	2,731	7	0
Watauga .....	5,163	9,370	41	5
Wayne .....	10,011	17,961	30	6
Wilkes .....	6,852	18,670	40	2
Wilson .....	8,343	12,243	40	17
Yadkin .....	3,075	8,976	14	5
Yancey .....	3,651	4,296	9	5
Totals .....	824,287	1,346,481	3,794	799

## VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION

### November 4, 1980

County	Presidential Electors					
	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Ronald Reagan (Republican)	Ed Clark (Libertarian)	Barry Commoner (Citizens)	John B. Anderson (Independent)	Clifton DeBerry (Socialist Workers)
Alamance	15,042	18,077	164	23	760	0
Alexander	4,546	6,376	44	2	137	4
Alleghany	2,198	1,995	24	2	91	0
Anson	4,973	1,968	23	10	111	2
Ashe	4,461	5,643	47	4	154	3
Avery	1,527	3,480	22	4	147	2
Beaufort	6,024	6,773	49	4	186	1
Bertie	3,863	1,695	16	7	45	6
Bladen	6,104	2,745	26	2	64	0
Brunswick	6,761	5,897	71	5	265	4
Buncombe	24,837	26,124	299	103	2,153	14
Burke	11,680	12,956	169	29	558	25
Cabarrus	9,768	15,143	96	15	562	1
Caldwell	8,738	12,965	135	23	440	9
Camden	1,212	813	12	6	45	0
Carteret	6,485	7,733	73	15	460	1
Caswell	3,529	2,156	21	5	66	0
Catawba	13,873	22,873	242	21	866	3
Chatham	7,144	5,414	99	66	481	1
Cherokee	3,114	3,849	33	2	80	1
Chowan	2,146	1,424	16	2	71	1
Clay	1,324	2,136	28	5	53	1
Cleveland	12,219	10,828	111	4	333	3
Columbus	10,212	5,522	55	2	148	1
Craven	7,781	8,554	81	9	356	2
Cumberland	22,073	21,540	293	40	1,261	21
Currituck	1,980	1,668	37	2	97	2
Dare	2,497	2,794	50	11	260	3
Davidson	14,579	22,794	202	10	679	5
Davie	3,289	6,302	63	2	223	1
Duplin	7,524	5,403	32	1	109	0
Durham	24,969	19,276	274	318	3,052	12
Edgecombe	7,945	5,916	36	8	148	3
Forsyth	38,870	42,389	527	89	2,897	26
Franklin	5,427	3,508	38	2	104	2
Gaston	19,016	25,139	201	19	823	6
Gates	2,435	957	11	2	61	1
Graham	1,608	1,961	6	3	36	1
Granville	5,556	3,513	29	15	133	0
Greene	2,835	2,221	20	2	34	1
Guilford	44,516	53,291	636	143	4,019	17
Halifax	8,364	6,033	56	11	180	4
Harnett	8,791	7,284	42	11	165	2
Haywood	9,814	7,217	66	12	349	4
Henderson	7,578	13,573	97	26	901	6
Hertford	4,102	1,854	20	2	80	2
Hoke	3,376	1,168	21	5	56	2
Hyde	1,221	807	5	1	37	1
Iredell	12,067	14,926	158	15	624	4
Jackson	4,857	4,140	50	15	246	2

# VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION November 4, 1980 (Continued)

County	Presidential Electors					
	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Ronald Reagan (Republican)	Ed Clark (Libertarian)	Barry Commoner (Citizens)	John B. Anderson (Independent)	Clifton DeBerry (Socialist Workers)
Johnston .....	9,601	10,444	54	4	271	2
Jones .....	2,198	1,401	11	0	18	2
Lee .....	5,426	4,847	40	7	251	3
Lenoir .....	7,546	9,832	57	11	263	5
Lincoln .....	7,796	9,009	85	6	299	1
Macon .....	4,105	4,727	39	5	153	2
Madison .....	3,202	2,629	21	11	108	1
Martin .....	4,750	2,564	16	1	81	0
McDowell .....	4,703	5,680	44	4	175	0
Mecklenburg .....	66,995	68,384	956	135	6,560	28
Mitchell .....	1,765	4,322	32	5	146	0
Montgomery .....	4,129	3,587	25	2	99	0
Moore .....	8,084	10,158	91	12	563	3
Nash .....	8,184	11,043	74	5	293	2
New Hanover .....	13,670	17,243	182	30	1,114	5
Northampton .....	4,933	1,847	16	1	62	2
Onslow .....	7,371	8,861	90	12	400	2
Orange .....	15,226	9,261	300	421	3,364	17
Pamlico .....	2,224	1,504	20	5	48	2
Pasquotank .....	4,128	3,340	37	13	179	1
Pender .....	4,382	3,018	26	4	103	3
Perquimans .....	1,560	1,210	17	3	63	1
Person .....	4,111	3,281	34	2	104	2
Pitt .....	12,590	12,816	101	32	827	5
Polk .....	2,375	3,021	49	2	160	2
Randolph .....	10,107	19,881	145	19	563	2
Richmond .....	7,416	3,911	49	6	224	3
Robeson .....	17,618	6,982	72	14	331	13
Rockingham .....	11,708	11,205	130	9	463	7
Rowan .....	11,671	18,566	155	9	707	1
Rutherford .....	8,315	8,363	78	5	203	2
Sampson .....	9,090	8,097	58	15	308	10
Scotland .....	4,446	2,133	41	5	155	2
Stanly .....	7,784	9,734	69	8	248	3
Stokes .....	5,764	7,275	50	2	151	3
Surry .....	8,987	10,065	92	6	256	2
Swain .....	1,987	1,457	5	1	70	0
Transylvania .....	4,008	4,826	58	8	274	1
Tyrrell .....	887	466	3	0	14	0
Union .....	10,073	9,012	102	9	487	5
Vance .....	5,415	4,217	35	3	101	3
Wake .....	49,003	49,768	741	189	5,455	37
Warren .....	3,750	1,582	15	6	74	3
Washington .....	3,008	1,943	15	1	68	2
Watauga .....	5,022	6,149	105	34	645	3
Wayne .....	9,586	12,860	62	6	322	0
Wilkes .....	8,184	14,462	102	13	282	1
Wilson .....	8,042	8,329	71	14	243	5
Yadkin .....	3,850	7,530	50	3	136	1
Yancey .....	4,010	3,363	31	29	110	3
Totals .....	875,635	915,018	9,677	2,287	52,800	416

## VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION

### November 2, 1976

County	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Gerald R. Ford (Republican)	Thomas J. Anderson (American)	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Labor)	Roger MacBride (Libertarian)
Alamance .....	17,371	12,680	138	4	38
Alexander .....	5,287	4,661	20	1	6
Alleghany .....	2,550	1,532	10	1	3
Anson .....	4,796	1,608	9	5	4
Ashe .....	5,193	4,937	19	5	1
Avery .....	1,869	3,085	25	8	5
Beaufort .....	5,728	4,677	46	5	11
Bertie .....	4,117	1,332	13	4	4
Bladen .....	6,009	1,546	26	2	6
Brunswick .....	7,377	3,636	36	2	15
Buncombe .....	26,633	22,461	177	24	84
Burke .....	14,254	10,070	66	11	30
Cabarrus .....	12,049	12,455	85	10	31
Caldwell .....	11,894	9,872	52	15	33
Camden .....	1,231	562	16	0	0
Carteret .....	7,080	5,786	54	2	17
Caswell .....	3,707	1,761	19	0	2
Catawba .....	16,862	18,696	101	13	36
Chatham .....	6,397	4,279	23	3	23
Cherokee .....	3,571	3,210	60	3	4
Chowan .....	1,862	1,019	7	0	1
Clay .....	1,569	1,428	14	1	0
Cleveland .....	14,406	8,106	55	5	16
Columbus .....	11,148	3,184	51	9	9
Craven .....	7,553	5,881	70	11	28
Cumberland .....	24,297	14,226	87	19	54
Currituck .....	1,999	954	14	3	0
Dare .....	2,191	1,680	12	2	6
Davidson .....	17,859	18,813	132	8	43
Davie .....	3,635	4,772	44	4	7
Duplin .....	7,696	3,912	66	8	12
Durham .....	22,425	18,945	90	15	58
Edgecombe .....	8,001	4,850	101	7	9
Forsyth .....	39,561	38,886	211	29	121
Franklin .....	5,405	2,630	44	0	14
Gaston .....	22,878	19,727	90	18	51
Gates .....	2,291	722	4	4	7
Graham .....	1,791	1,621	8	3	1
Granville .....	5,244	2,955	34	4	9
Greene .....	2,740	1,356	14	5	9
Guilford .....	46,826	45,441	274	42	157
Halifax .....	7,892	5,257	82	11	12
Harnett .....	8,992	5,935	39	9	10
Haywood .....	10,692	5,885	47	5	19
Henderson .....	8,155	10,830	127	8	27
Hertford .....	3,986	1,517	2	3	2
Hoke .....	3,186	920	8	3	6
Hyde .....	1,084	623	7	1	2
Iredell .....	13,295	11,573	218	20	25
Jackson .....	5,223	3,536	14	2	10

# VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION

## November 2, 1976 (Continued)

County	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Gerald R. Ford (Republican)	Thomas J. Anderson (American)	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Labor)	Roger MacBride (Libertarian)
Johnston .....	10,301	8,511	44	6	17
Jones .....	2,016	948	41	3	3
Lee .....	5,104	3,691	19	4	13
Lenoir .....	7,650	7,715	87	3	19
Lincoln .....	9,462	6,682	48	3	15
Macon .....	4,406	3,673	25	4	10
Madison .....	3,433	2,446	6	8	2
Martin .....	4,518	1,931	21	3	4
McDowell .....	6,246	4,450	37	7	6
Mecklenburg .....	63,198	61,715	211	65	210
Mitchell .....	2,031	3,728	14	4	3
Montgomery .....	4,308	2,872	18	7	6
Moore .....	7,373	7,577	42	4	24
Nash .....	8,937	8,477	176	7	19
New Hanover .....	14,504	13,687	208	20	58
Northampton .....	5,118	1,238	18	3	2
Onslow .....	7,954	5,953	38	8	17
Orange .....	15,755	9,302	55	15	99
Pamlico .....	2,113	1,068	19	3	6
Pasquotank .....	4,302	2,651	35	2	6
Pender .....	4,422	2,063	39	7	6
Perquimans .....	1,666	909	3	0	2
Person .....	3,977	3,038	15	2	1
Pitt .....	11,636	9,532	66	15	39
Polk .....	3,155	2,605	48	0	4
Randolph .....	12,714	14,337	107	5	34
Richmond .....	8,793	2,848	17	0	6
Robeson .....	20,695	4,907	54	34	9
Rockingham .....	13,413	9,362	67	11	18
Rowan .....	15,363	14,644	183	14	25
Rutherford .....	10,361	6,718	29	3	10
Sampson .....	8,869	6,968	28	14	23
Scotland .....	4,430	1,932	16	3	3
Stanly .....	9,262	8,845	61	7	12
Stokes .....	6,647	6,029	29	5	1
Surry .....	10,024	7,403	46	2	15
Swain .....	2,151	1,608	7	2	3
Transylvania .....	4,636	4,089	47	4	15
Tyrrell .....	900	403	2	0	0
Union .....	10,578	6,184	50	10	18
Vance .....	5,620	3,813	19	2	7
Wake .....	44,005	44,291	182	17	280
Warren .....	3,185	1,427	15	4	4
Washington .....	2,840	1,486	29	3	3
Watauga .....	5,358	5,400	38	4	17
Wayne .....	9,265	9,607	103	9	9
Wilkes .....	10,176	11,768	55	11	14
Wilson .....	8,209	6,795	62	6	12
Yadkin .....	4,497	5,916	48	2	5
Yancey .....	3,932	2,688	19	3	7
Totals .....	927,365	741,960	5,607	755	2,219





## Chapter Four

# UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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## INTRODUCTION

Initially, Article I, Section 3 of the United States Constitution provided for the election of the United States Senators by the various state legislatures. This procedure continued until 1913 when the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted. This amendment provided for the popular election of senators with provisions for either a special election to be called, or a temporary appointment by the governor, if a vacancy occurred prior to a scheduled election. When the 1915 General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act, party nominees for United States were included in the provisions which called for primary elections to be held prior to the general elections in order to determine the candidates from "each and every party" whose names would appear on the November ballot. The first primary election for United States Senator was not held in North Carolina until 1926.

If a vacancy occurs in the North Carolina delegation to the United States Senate the governor is authorized to appoint a temporary replacement who holds office until the next regular general election. At the general election a successor is elected to complete the unexpired term. If the former senator was up for reelection at the time the election, a separate section of the ballot is allotted for those running for the full term.

# **VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6th, 1986**

County	Walt Atkins (D)	William Irwin Belk (D)	Milton M. Croom (D)	Katherine H. Harper (D)	John Ingram (D)	Theodore Kinney (D)	Clinton H. Moore (D)	Fountain Odom (D)	Terry Sanford (D)	Betty Wallace (D)
Alamance	935	626	61	184	1,451	96	73	731	5,372	208
Alexander	0	65	8	16	235	16	4	172	1,126	16
Alleghany	29	190	12	30	446	30	21	189	1,625	72
Anson	22	153	16	328	986	207	44	690	2,349	166
Ashe	14	96	3	19	217	21	11	94	1,554	59
Avery	4	17	1	15	47	5	7	75	464	9
Beaufort	48	247	57	131	1,557	77	31	78	3,882	190
Bertie	75	129	25	55	577	1,007	18	127	1,783	42
Bladen	66	221	56	130	1,132	769	40	187	2,877	223
Brunswick	62	397	27	108	1,278	80	22	117	2,798	86
Buncombe	337	671	53	329	1,861	98	132	909	11,664	549
Burke	22	181	15	79	844	50	17	901	3,293	103
Cabarrus	94	297	19	104	1,035	360	22	1,578	3,455	171
Caldwell	25	124	16	51	449	45	20	434	2,167	59
Camden	27	149	6	44	490	83	19	21	738	78
Carteret	63	192	35	109	1,131	42	48	64	4,424	158
Caswell	45	202	42	147	926	534	127	377	2,886	270
Catawba	39	279	26	89	762	42	37	777	3,685	128
Chatham	55	208	25	107	1,115	149	33	312	4,271	169
Cherokee	67	161	34	182	515	73	50	119	1,320	129
Chowan	55	116	25	38	342	64	28	62	1,795	73
Clay	27	72	17	61	216	67	50	14	600	89
Cleveland	40	649	74	144	1,660	63	27	1,147	4,433	219
Columbus	110	380	90	179	1,964	508	67	192	6,175	203
Craven	284	366	64	159	1,321	46	30	306	4,313	151
Cumberland	119	1,328	58	217	2,376	3,024	38	171	10,184	229
Currituck	62	316	41	148	567	85	105	93	1,308	202
Dare	81	149	17	73	370	29	20	49	2,109	97
Davidson	54	343	37	153	1,027	61	17	267	4,000	111
Davie	3	48	6	30	214	22	8	77	1,255	29
Duplin	91	406	48	152	1,746	225	75	105	4,596	219
Durham	374	948	79	230	2,780	3,636	57	641	12,063	255
Edgecombe	77	299	74	161	1,091	886	78	220	4,413	194
Forsyth	89	1,214	47	221	2,514	1,897	65	1,262	14,727	250
Franklin	101	267	137	274	1,599	341	88	290	4,019	321
Gaston	131	714	50	297	2,846	111	45	2,794	6,341	366
Gates	40	230	28	70	566	182	79	52	1,355	112
Graham	18	36	7	38	211	42	20	19	950	64
Granville	45	144	86	128	1,498	305	45	129	3,964	164
Greene	33	132	45	67	931	33	33	33	2,212	86
Guilford	202	1,261	70	368	3,207	276	109	2,076	18,931	431
Halifax	96	460	141	228	2,078	283	88	204	6,352	309
Harnett	52	372	70	107	1,834	291	22	248	4,472	183
Haywood	88	401	31	213	1,926	107	111	275	6,509	550
Henderson	34	183	18	101	453	29	7	167	2,617	97
Hertford	91	313	57	113	669	94	71	261	3,134	120
Hoke	16	107	26	50	543	354	21	190	1,470	92
Hyde	10	59	3	31	309	23	14	20	701	40
Iredell	52	562	27	150	1,297	78	38	1,473	5,728	255
Jackson	52	125	49	91	818	64	50	201	3,317	219

# **VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6th, 1986 (cont'd)**

County	Wall Atkins (D)	William Irwin Belk (D)	Milton M. Croom (D)	Katherine H. Harper (D)	John Ingram (D)	Theodore Kinney (D)	Clinton H. Moore (D)	Fountain Odom (D)	Terry Sanford (D)	Betty Wallace (D)
Johnston .....	69	420	76	170	2,151	351	54	490	5,240	283
Jones .....	17	120	50	77	805	67	34	35	1,537	71
Lee .....	64	281	50	102	1,396	255	28	319	4,045	206
Lenoir .....	48	930	308	325	2,463	249	71	154	5,607	257
Lincoln .....	39	164	23	95	967	39	18	974	3,013	115
Macon .....	19	63	41	100	431	28	47	28	2,084	842
Madison .....	67	64	17	53	462	21	28	100	2,055	129
Martin .....	72	101	26	40	528	29	38	58	2,219	88
McDowell .....	48	110	14	43	469	26	20	334	1,849	86
Mecklenburg .....	226	1,040	64	554	1,637	492	67	12,488	11,391	175
Mitchell .....	1	7	1	5	65	5	4	39	452	13
Montgomery .....	25	98	12	93	717	130	38	244	2,112	132
Moore .....	47	327	16	58	728	92	21	187	2,843	79
Nash .....	71	592	116	178	1,745	205	42	544	5,640	219
New Hanover .....	123	742	48	240	1,268	111	103	368	6,631	197
Northampton .....	138	205	69	109	1,213	233	65	178	2,649	106
Onslow .....	74	366	45	170	1,942	111	64	273	5,047	215
Orange .....	164	392	39	227	1,761	267	38	676	10,289	238
Pamlico .....	14	70	12	60	501	39	18	28	1,633	112
Pasquotank .....	116	545	35	116	730	98	47	146	2,297	89
Pender .....	37	373	66	160	1,040	94	361	73	3,085	185
Perquimans .....	38	174	27	49	423	35	46	31	1,130	86
Person .....	82	116	38	90	1,075	85	38	115	2,734	140
Pitt .....	115	724	88	207	2,412	286	81	232	8,034	330
Polk .....	71	66	11	42	326	29	22	66	1,274	51
Randolph .....	59	176	22	29	803	18	13	189	2,268	53
Richmond .....	139	284	31	163	1,534	177	15	588	3,473	190
Robeson .....	122	1,178	85	415	3,185	970	157	537	9,306	590
Rockingham .....	66	530	34	189	1,337	135	72	526	5,376	250
Rowan .....	59	384	35	172	1,490	151	54	1,425	5,852	217
Rutherford .....	89	494	56	170	1,751	106	51	691	4,647	258
Sampson .....	78	448	56	110	996	450	83	134	4,346	193
Scotland .....	75	136	15	82	837	114	27	251	3,473	102
Stanly .....	76	140	12	65	645	61	12	641	2,457	78
Stokes .....	39	147	13	65	998	125	35	274	2,931	81
Surry .....	67	229	4	51	644	30	22	290	3,253	42
Swain .....	18	39	4	38	268	40	35	105	1,245	81
Transylvania .....	11	64	7	41	390	27	16	29	1,466	72
Tyrrell .....	18	54	19	45	243	33	20	8	655	27
Union .....	37	208	21	128	1,042	97	21	1,409	4,168	149
Vance .....	64	305	175	164	1,776	337	28	151	4,700	162
Wake .....	558	1,767	527	491	3,923	1,148	126	1,917	26,025	668
Warren .....	25	136	33	82	854	1,725	24	132	2,108	87
Washington .....	14	64	14	31	405	19	23	15	1,747	38
Watauga .....	10	55	3	30	228	15	3	281	1,773	31
Wayne .....	186	1,397	225	278	3,069	856	90	351	7,487	372
Wilkes .....	13	198	6	26	328	19	6	158	2,263	33
Wilson .....	112	609	72	165	1,047	139	25	267	4,277	104
Yadkin .....	8	54	8	15	250	18	8	81	1,523	22
Yancey .....	22	30	6	41	232	31	18	69	1,909	42
Totals .....	8,306	33,821	4,834	12,998	111,557	27,228	4,659	49,689	409,394	17,001

# **VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6th, 1986**

County	James T. Broyhill (Rep.)	David B. Funderburk (Rep.)	Glenn Miller (Rep.)
Alamance	1,765	1,628	129
Alexander	2,226	156	18
Alleghany	411	73	22
Anson	138	47	7
Ashe	2,107	317	65
Avery	2,667	1,084	190
Beaufort	471	567	56
Bertie	53	35	6
Bladen	84	117	9
Brunswick	737	454	55
Buncombe	4,051	2,248	206
Burke	3,261	235	18
Cabarrus	1,914	636	66
Caldwell	4,356	253	19
Camden	26	6	5
Carteret	1,058	860	82
Caswell	93	77	27
Catawba	7,522	502	43
Chatham	688	437	33
Cherokee	953	619	167
Chowan	121	71	12
Clay	626	348	176
Cleveland	1,377	130	10
Columbus	301	216	25
Craven	687	765	56
Cumberland	1,223	1,518	124
Currituck	63	29	22
Dare	298	295	40
Davidson	2,975	2,400	195
Davie	2,022	546	133
Duplin	291	241	54
Durham	2,158	1,026	55
Edgecombe	245	240	32
Forsyth	6,437	4,082	221
Franklin	212	211	55
Gaston	4,865	845	55
Gates	34	10	6
Graham	814	405	150
Granville	140	130	12
Greene	60	62	7
Guilford	5,694	3,831	268
Halifax	162	160	19
Harnett	329	656	36
Haywood	880	622	99
Henderson	2,861	1,270	117
Hertford	137	69	14
Hoke	53	48	3
Hyde	35	25	5
Iredell	3,070	796	74
Jackson	837	284	46

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR  
IN THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6th, 1986 (Cont'd)**

County	James T. Broyhill (Rep.)	David B. Funderburk (Rep.)	Glenn Miller (Rep.)
Johnston .....	624	681	60
Jones .....	31	47	5
Lee .....	518	387	10
Lenoir .....	444	441	77
Lincoln .....	1,980	357	26
Macon .....	1,287	550	138
Madison .....	596	255	46
Martin .....	99	92	12
McDowell .....	710	231	13
Mecklenburg .....	11,498	4,032	168
Mitchell .....	2,320	954	296
Montgomery .....	376	230	32
Moore .....	2,207	1,390	60
Nash .....	604	1,014	40
New Hanover .....	1,965	1,276	117
Northampton .....	47	18	4
Onslow .....	541	628	77
Orange .....	1,674	609	51
Pamlico .....	158	117	17
Pasquotank .....	291	248	37
Pender .....	323	221	37
Perquimans .....	60	31	7
Person .....	176	88	10
Pitt .....	892	771	100
Polk .....	685	254	32
Randolph .....	2,704	2,076	213
Richmond .....	251	218	29
Robeson .....	379	237	43
Rockingham .....	784	699	51
Rowan .....	3,735	1,379	143
Rutherford .....	1,688	387	45
Sampson .....	1,290	698	84
Scotland .....	250	147	23
Stanly .....	1,675	343	27
Stokes .....	1,096	603	98
Surry .....	961	388	43
Swain .....	360	191	27
Transylvania .....	882	358	50
Tyrrell .....	27	8	4
Union .....	887	586	28
Vance .....	154	100	10
Wake .....	6,985	4,323	188
Warren .....	58	33	3
Washington .....	36	52	6
Watauga .....	1,999	142	16
Wayne .....	1,356	1,402	151
Wilkes .....	4,327	1,113	186
Wilson .....	537	478	46
Yadkin .....	2,860	874	293
Yancey .....	595	154	39
Totals .....	139,570	63,593	6,662

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,  
IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984**

County	DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN	
	Thomas L. Allred	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Harrill Jones	Jesse Helms	George Wimbish
Alamance	3,621	8,570	694	2,561	241
Alexander	284	1,928	175	779	43
Alleghany	295	1,513	101	160	10
Anson	697	4,526	698	157	13
Ashe	243	2,888	145	894	45
Avery	79	740	51	2,715	317
Beaufort	1,037	5,130	1,188	632	38
Bertie	573	3,004	290	92	9
Bladen	869	4,365	384	129	10
Brunswick	1,398	5,418	522	1,116	125
Buncombe	2,153	16,396	1,429	3,783	438
Burke	1,283	7,090	1,183	1,992	151
Cabarrus	2,232	7,893	807	1,640	167
Caldwell	881	4,671	454	2,101	132
Camden	145	1,355	136	23	0
Carteret	1,380	4,603	659	1,272	93
Caswell	1,242	3,919	242	167	19
Catawba	2,337	7,301	644	4,383	362
Chatham	1,461	6,666	520	1,579	148
Cherokee	167	1,448	77	385	12
Chowan	123	1,448	206	110	4
Clay	35	620	26	287	8
Cleveland	1,807	8,677	1,865	1,121	104
Columbus	2,142	8,547	639	369	25
Craven	1,698	5,545	850	823	87
Cumberland	3,846	20,026	1,702	2,436	320
Currituck	278	1,867	337	83	10
Dare	333	2,147	341	239	31
Davidson	1,954	7,427	582	3,093	235
Davie	308	1,925	191	2,342	220
Duplin	900	5,597	957	278	21
Durham	2,321	26,449	1,140	1,798	272
Edgecombe	2,487	9,612	1,070	619	31
Forsyth	3,807	27,740	1,121	4,424	641
Franklin	1,180	4,652	554	260	21
Gaston	3,187	10,906	2,354	2,353	213
Gates	187	2,628	226	32	4
Graham	71	995	46	310	14
Granville	1,118	6,029	473	175	19
Greene	442	2,909	725	97	3
Guilford	6,870	31,914	1,056	8,275	1,070
Halifax	2,192	8,927	1,071	327	31
Harnett	1,659	7,081	760	800	41
Haywood	1,041	5,681	458	442	31
Henderson	791	4,293	297	3,270	354
Hertford	486	4,163	251	117	17
Hoke	387	3,005	293	84	17
Hyde	186	997	255	56	6
Iredell	2,140	8,628	952	3,071	239
Jackson	248	2,923	257	333	37



**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,  
IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)**

County	DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN	
	Thomas L. Allred	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Harrill Jones	Jesse Helms	George Wimbish
Johnston .....	2,149	7,691	1,119	811	44
Jones .....	293	1,878	463	69	7
Lee .....	782	4,337	361	461	52
Lenoir .....	1,709	7,614	1,976	922	55
Lincoln .....	873	4,637	697	1,829	82
Macon .....	370	2,757	552	801	89
Madison .....	150	2,036	133	291	10
Martin .....	391	3,108	584	178	27
McDowell .....	636	2,697	358	293	24
Mecklenburg .....	4,753	44,371	2,200	16,809	2,364
Mitchell .....	77	743	19	2,855	235
Montgomery .....	519	3,141	244	467	15
Moore .....	1,120	5,208	345	2,108	247
Nash .....	3,021	8,909	1,163	1,366	57
New Hanover .....	2,625	10,300	552	2,519	377
Northampton .....	757	4,818	432	56	7
Onslow .....	1,640	5,716	1,288	860	79
Orange .....	1,644	13,927	713	1,007	346
Pamlico .....	392	2,048	382	206	15
Pasquotank .....	525	3,756	178	260	27
Pender .....	775	3,154	614	346	39
Perquimans .....	206	1,680	148	88	14
Person .....	524	3,843	405	251	21
Pitt .....	2,338	11,515	1,649	1,522	187
Polk .....	135	1,541	206	1,057	96
Randolph .....	889	4,813	347	2,162	181
Richmond .....	1,355	6,073	619	234	26
Robeson .....	2,859	12,370	1,425	377	30
Rockingham .....	2,400	8,102	767	843	85
Rowan .....	1,805	7,529	1,040	3,386	237
Rutherford .....	981	5,110	863	608	51
Sampson .....	647	6,741	536	2,188	88
Scotland .....	517	3,529	235	319	31
Stanly .....	916	4,826	307	1,245	65
Stokes .....	459	3,553	226	1,137	83
Surry .....	678	4,583	258	790	44
Swain .....	104	1,179	100	154	4
Transylvania .....	380	2,216	146	636	99
Tyrell .....	105	803	143	33	1
Union .....	1,529	6,773	766	1,113	94
Vance .....	1,880	5,105	362	256	14
Wake .....	7,903	42,626	3,146	5,479	903
Warren .....	1,062	3,596	414	77	36
Washington .....	375	2,975	422	68	5
Watauga .....	361	3,329	203	1,224	132
Wayne .....	1,762	8,509	1,840	755	54
Wilkes .....	586	4,061	273	4,958	306
Wilson .....	1,844	8,155	660	731	56
Yadkin .....	277	1,929	139	2,588	211
Yancey .....	162	2,737	204	1,298	48
Totals .....	126,841	655,429	63,676	134,675	13,899

# VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986

County	For Remainder of Unexpired Term (Expiring Noon, 3 January 1987)		For Regular Six Year Term	
	(D) Terry Sanford	(R) James T. Broyhill	(D) Terry Sanford	(R) James J. Broyhill
Alamance .....	12,519	14,802	13,254	15,224
Alexander .....	4,087	6,866	4,183	6,996
Alleghany .....	2,183	1,952	2,273	2,009
Anson .....	3,843	1,464	3,976	1,526
Ashe .....	4,306	4,838	4,418	4,900
Avery .....	1,273	3,506	1,348	3,567
Beaufort .....	5,620	5,081	5,850	5,322
Bertie .....	3,063	917	3,364	1,026
Bladen .....	3,874	1,650	4,323	1,877
Brunswick .....	7,746	6,307	7,973	6,301
Buncombe .....	23,997	23,685	24,971	24,165
Burke .....	8,210	13,213	8,471	13,381
Cabarrus .....	8,845	12,709	9,287	12,857
Caldwell .....	5,911	13,347	5,988	13,501
Camden .....	857	401	882	400
Carteret .....	7,120	6,597	7,399	6,728
Caswell .....	3,922	1,744	4,221	1,867
Catawba .....	10,402	23,006	10,669	23,088
Chatham .....	6,726	4,441	6,895	4,426
Cherokee .....	2,900	3,631	3,048	3,757
Chowan .....	1,936	1,017	2,191	1,102
Clay .....	1,766	2,177	1,797	2,219
Cleveland .....	7,670	11,340	7,824	11,594
Columbus .....	9,661	3,375	10,064	3,514
Craven .....	6,879	5,682	7,489	5,982
Cumberland .....	21,384	13,886	22,101	13,694
Currituck .....	1,654	957	1,665	973
Dare .....	2,710	2,736	2,795	2,788
Davidson .....	14,348	18,031	14,818	18,272
Davie .....	3,046	5,031	3,168	5,176
Duplin .....	5,561	2,820	5,731	2,864
Durham .....	25,227	15,443	26,494	15,697
Edgecombe .....	8,451	3,937	8,734	4,051
Forsyth .....	32,601	34,466	34,540	34,137
Franklin .....	5,869	3,636	6,199	3,772
Gaston .....	12,233	25,972	12,580	26,065
Gates .....	2,077	644	2,179	720
Graham .....	1,633	2,006	1,777	2,055
Granville .....	5,333	2,706	5,579	2,821
Greene .....	2,720	964	2,805	1,048
Guilford .....	42,513	39,239	44,425	38,636
Halifax .....	8,330	4,656	8,574	4,734
Harnett .....	7,105	5,424	7,256	5,425
Haywood .....	8,633	5,971	8,773	5,958
Henderson .....	8,120	11,549	8,357	11,503
Hertford .....	4,552	1,571	5,155	1,762
Hoke .....	2,861	997	3,013	1,055
Hyde .....	1,216	615	1,256	651
Iredell .....	10,266	14,658	10,566	14,718
Jackson .....	4,706	3,555	4,976	3,645

# VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986 (Continued)

County	For Remainder of Unexpired Term (Expiring Noon, 3 January 1987)		For Regular Six Year Term	
	(D) Terry Sanford	(R) James T. Broyhill	(D) Terry Sanford	(R) James J. Broyhill
Johnston .....	9,168	9,385	9,588	9,532
Jones .....	1,750	848	1,830	917
Lee .....	4,132	3,678	4,413	3,833
Lenoir .....	6,936	5,503	7,235	5,810
Lincoln .....	6,649	8,855	6,849	8,900
Macon .....	4,095	4,457	4,220	4,549
Madison .....	3,372	3,095	3,595	3,207
Martin .....	3,568	1,383	3,874	1,517
McDowell .....	4,637	4,810	4,860	5,010
Mecklenburg .....	48,855	55,453	56,014	57,697
Mitchell .....	1,370	3,242	1,445	3,291
Montgomery .....	3,463	2,587	3,602	2,652
Moore .....	7,410	10,310	7,697	10,278
Nash .....	8,491	7,980	8,761	8,036
New Hanover .....	12,913	12,248	14,536	12,585
Northampton .....	4,740	1,408	5,019	1,551
Onslow .....	7,079	6,182	7,540	6,354
Orange .....	17,193	8,140	17,790	8,043
Pamlico .....	2,082	1,335	2,140	1,381
Pasquotank .....	2,871	1,608	3,404	1,813
Pender .....	4,004	2,647	4,207	2,692
Perquimans .....	1,283	713	1,336	754
Person .....	2,835	2,125	3,181	2,236
Pitt .....	13,001	9,098	13,396	9,076
Polk .....	2,585	2,539	2,724	2,605
Randolph .....	8,486	14,558	8,846	14,893
Richmond .....	6,805	3,505	6,947	3,525
Robeson .....	13,387	4,820	13,711	5,001
Rockingham .....	10,335	8,130	10,531	8,112
Rowan .....	10,469	14,470	11,247	14,787
Rutherford .....	7,780	7,557	8,160	7,759
Sampson .....	8,247	7,106	8,733	7,002
Scotland .....	3,076	1,337	3,384	1,445
Stanly .....	6,263	8,241	6,577	8,371
Stokes .....	5,909	6,243	6,028	6,309
Surry .....	7,737	7,598	8,071	7,928
Swain .....	1,565	1,520	2,044	1,971
Transylvania .....	4,093	4,562	4,174	4,591
Tyrrell .....	660	325	682	358
Union .....	8,274	8,456	8,589	8,430
Vance .....	5,272	3,431	5,568	3,562
Wake .....	48,428	43,065	51,859	44,270
Warren .....	3,308	1,229	3,572	1,247
Washington .....	2,329	1,004	2,399	1,021
Watauga .....	4,870	6,773	5,059	6,847
Wayne .....	8,992	8,775	9,656	9,191
Wilkes .....	7,345	12,146	7,560	12,295
Wilson .....	6,737	5,281	7,472	5,745
Yadkin .....	3,554	5,649	3,703	5,850
Yancey .....	4,099	3,253	4,160	3,290
Totals .....	780,967	753,881	823,662	767,668

# VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	UNITED STATE SENATOR			
	James B. Hunt, Jr (D)	Jesse Helms (R)	Bobby Yates Emory (L)	Kate Daher (SW)
Alamance .....	15,501	22,657	302	44
Alexander .....	4,504	7,493	38	4
Alleghany .....	2,366	2,335	15	1
Anson .....	5,451	3,161	18	10
Ashe .....	4,802	6,069	28	5
Avery .....	1,630	4,239	18	4
Beaufort .....	7,203	7,907	44	12
Bertie .....	4,544	2,618	25	41
Bladen .....	5,738	4,220	32	29
Brunswick .....	8,264	8,403	94	34
Buncombe .....	32,611	31,338	366	112
Burke .....	12,061	16,642	113	26
Cabarrus .....	11,978	20,812	117	28
Caldwell .....	9,232	14,915	93	27
Camden .....	1,203	1,114	5	0
Carteret .....	7,565	10,745	94	22
Caswell .....	4,627	3,414	20	6
Catawba .....	15,363	27,914	196	30
Chatham .....	8,767	7,108	64	16
Cherokee .....	3,477	4,746	14	15
Chowan .....	2,289	1,950	36	7
Clay .....	1,515	2,079	4	2
Cleveland .....	12,461	15,202	93	18
Columbus .....	10,495	8,549	69	24
Craven .....	9,571	11,355	75	33
Cumberland .....	30,214	25,578	201	80
Currituck .....	2,158	2,275	6	3
Dare .....	3,040	3,708	18	4
Davidson .....	16,434	27,533	147	39
Davie .....	3,785	7,156	51	8
Duplin .....	7,718	6,607	25	7
Durham .....	40,102	22,981	341	55
Edgecombe .....	11,845	8,738	34	33
Forsyth .....	50,961	48,575	353	71
Franklin .....	5,583	5,208	25	16
Gaston .....	19,097	35,010	237	52
Gates .....	2,459	1,364	9	5
Graham .....	1,746	2,273	3	1
Granville .....	6,318	5,378	15	6
Greene .....	3,080	2,811	11	5
Guilford .....	62,021	61,371	454	104
Halifax .....	10,497	8,412	37	25
Harnett .....	9,064	10,033	54	17
Haywood .....	9,759	8,841	93	47
Henderson .....	10,202	16,281	132	29
Hertford .....	5,195	2,766	20	35
Hoke .....	3,655	1,913	18	5
Hyde .....	1,120	1,028	6	1
Iredell .....	13,526	20,480	168	25
Jackson .....	5,706	4,864	24	17

# VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	UNITED STATE SENATOR			
	James B. Hunt, Jr. (D)	Jesse Helms (R)	Bobby Yates Emory (L)	Kate Oaher (SW)
Johnston .....	10,089	14,130	85	11
Jones .....	2,147	1,887	7	1
Lee .....	5,933	7,030	84	12
Lenoir .....	9,576	11,759	44	16
Lincoln .....	7,554	11,186	84	20
Macon .....	4,524	5,664	30	15
Madison .....	3,401	3,011	11	11
Martin .....	4,863	3,718	57	16
McDowell .....	5,507	6,953	42	14
Mecklenburg .....	86,450	85,013	923	267
Mitchell .....	1,743	4,724	31	5
Montgomery .....	4,341	4,397	26	10
Moore .....	9,363	12,836	100	17
Nash .....	10,830	15,800	67	23
New Hanover .....	17,829	19,515	168	63
Northampton .....	5,759	3,034	19	31
Onslow .....	8,260	12,019	95	24
Orange .....	24,828	11,139	130	33
Pamlico .....	2,421	2,195	15	5
Pasquotank .....	4,908	3,975	13	39
Pender .....	4,918	4,373	19	3
Perquimans .....	1,729	1,581	2	3
Person .....	4,668	5,117	101	16
Pitt .....	16,946	15,699	128	28
Polk .....	3,031	3,657	132	6
Randolph .....	11,478	23,831	109	28
Richmond .....	8,521	5,994	58	20
Robeson .....	18,936	11,253	134	67
Rockingham .....	13,418	14,856	101	40
Rowan .....	13,722	23,162	132	32
Rutherford .....	8,618	10,472	110	24
Sampson .....	10,583	9,802	41	14
Scotland .....	5,059	3,195	22	10
Stanly .....	7,927	12,367	61	9
Stokes .....	6,197	8,350	38	8
Surry .....	9,442	12,205	145	15
Swain .....	2,464	1,967	16	4
Transylvania .....	4,926	5,802	68	13
Tyrell .....	883	667	0	1
Union .....	9,489	14,684	93	30
Vance .....	6,788	6,288	32	14
Wake .....	75,974	65,062	750	112
Warren .....	4,138	2,486	19	11
Washington .....	3,448	2,296	10	5
Watauga .....	7,093	7,413	108	15
Wayne .....	12,536	16,251	185	26
Wilkes .....	9,275	17,247	91	20
Wilson .....	11,497	10,595	67	30
Yadkin .....	3,873	8,048	37	13
Yancey .....	4,082	3,894	7	3
Totals .....	1,070,488	1,156,768	9,302	2,493

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,  
GENERAL ELECTION — November 4, 1980**

County	Robert Morgan (Democrat)	John P. East (Republican)	F. W. Pasotto (Libertarian)	Rebecca Finch (Socialist Workers)
Alamance .....	13,632	18,838	127	88
Alexander .....	4,324	6,399	12	4
Alleghany .....	2,251	1,915	4	2
Anson .....	5,021	1,779	6	11
Ashe .....	4,598	5,527	21	3
Avery .....	1,512	3,218	10	8
Beaufort .....	6,241	6,339	15	7
Bertie .....	3,406	1,458	6	18
Bladen .....	5,433	2,510	20	57
Brunswick .....	6,285	5,865	62	40
Buncombe .....	25,374	27,038	258	166
Burke .....	10,533	13,604	42	27
Cabarrus .....	9,963	15,495	102	54
Caldwell .....	8,156	12,902	41	20
Camden .....	1,467	505	2	3
Carteret .....	6,938	7,619	43	36
Caswell .....	3,452	1,969	8	13
Catawba .....	13,452	22,609	85	29
Chatham .....	7,188	5,426	60	25
Cherokee .....	3,431	3,661	18	36
Chowan .....	2,270	1,104	17	24
Clay .....	1,513	2,011	10	2
Cleveland .....	10,877	11,480	70	40
Columbus .....	10,281	6,083	59	40
Craven .....	7,974	8,158	43	48
Cumberland .....	22,810	20,601	212	188
Currituck .....	2,565	934	6	2
Dare .....	3,302	1,921	33	6
Davidson .....	15,362	23,731	134	99
Davie .....	3,425	6,115	19	7
Duplin .....	7,447	5,124	7	3
Durham .....	26,112	18,861	419	244
Edgecombe .....	7,867	5,470	21	22
Forsyth .....	40,309	43,156	476	198
Franklin .....	4,977	3,626	10	9
Gaston .....	17,998	26,017	164	97
Gates .....	2,742	381	3	3
Graham .....	1,701	1,816	5	1
Granville .....	5,393	3,282	10	14
Greene .....	2,928	2,014	1	3
Guilford .....	47,090	54,183	636	214
Halifax .....	8,231	5,695	16	12
Harnett .....	9,863	6,540	30	20
Haywood .....	9,276	7,557	29	11
Henderson .....	8,070	12,851	73	58
Hertford .....	3,951	1,252	8	23
Hoke .....	3,217	1,166	7	5
Hyde .....	1,295	711	5	2
Iredell .....	11,775	14,988	72	40
Jackson .....	5,154	4,119	35	32

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,  
GENERAL ELECTION — November 4, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Robert Morgan (Democrat)	John P. East (Republican)	F. W. Pasotto (Libertarian)	Rebecca Finch (Socialist Workers)
Johnston .....	9,434	10,109	49	30
Jones .....	2,134	1,327	0	1
Lee .....	4,905	4,950	28	45
Lenoir .....	7,912	8,938	25	14
Lincoln .....	7,924	8,855	35	12
Macon .....	4,247	4,457	17	11
Madison .....	3,302	2,399	18	21
Martin .....	4,694	2,443	19	10
McDowell .....	5,009	5,934	27	22
Mecklenburg .....	66,396	64,309	828	454
Mitchell .....	1,762	4,156	11	9
Montgomery .....	4,234	3,467	4	3
Moore .....	8,251	10,043	44	9
Nash .....	8,311	10,656	49	26
New Hanover .....	13,524	15,475	145	123
Northampton .....	4,739	1,453	8	14
Onslow .....	7,396	9,288	100	51
Orange .....	17,377	9,320	377	209
Pamlico .....	2,194	1,361	8	4
Pasquotank .....	4,319	2,206	17	27
Pender .....	4,242	2,784	7	6
Perquimans .....	1,980	705	15	2
Person .....	3,260	3,471	25	50
Pitt .....	12,604	11,657	63	17
Polk .....	2,884	3,086	30	12
Randolph .....	10,822	19,575	93	61
Richmond .....	6,815	4,106	29	23
Robeson .....	17,003	7,484	81	100
Rockingham .....	10,918	10,294	98	49
Rowan .....	12,015	19,302	137	77
Rutherford .....	8,272	8,564	74	41
Sampson .....	9,546	7,494	15	26
Scotland .....	4,079	2,151	26	9
Stanly .....	7,809	10,415	49	13
Stokes .....	5,807	7,114	33	8
Surry .....	9,398	10,055	56	30
Swain .....	2,110	1,673	7	7
Transylvania .....	4,076	4,646	37	52
Tyrrell .....	906	357	1	2
Union .....	9,726	8,984	43	14
Vance .....	5,708	4,332	28	26
Wake .....	54,343	48,663	861	281
Warren .....	3,296	1,590	6	11
Washington .....	3,033	1,858	4	0
Watauga .....	5,527	6,353	162	73
Wayne .....	10,120	11,758	85	46
Wilkes .....	8,724	14,604	80	23
Wilson .....	8,182	7,524	48	61
Yadkin .....	3,919	7,347	12	3
Yancey .....	4,033	3,349	16	14
Totals .....	887,653	898,064	7,602	4,346



# VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, GENERAL ELECTION — November 7, 1978

County	John Ingram (Democrat)	Jesse Helms (Republican)	County	John Ingram (Democrat)	Jesse Helms (Republican)
Alamance .....	7,907	10,596	Johnston .....	4,602	7,958
Alexander .....	3,957	5,163	Jones .....	1,472	1,500
Alleghany .....	1,912	1,950	Lee .....	2,271	3,276
Anson .....	3,205	1,526	Lenoir .....	3,811	6,534
Ashe .....	3,824	4,364	Lincoln .....	6,966	6,852
Avery .....	790	2,070	Macon .....	2,840	3,584
Beaufort .....	3,343	3,523	Madison .....	2,907	2,233
Bertie .....	1,707	1,171	Martin .....	2,040	1,977
Bladen .....	3,093	2,047	McDowell .....	4,398	4,192
Brunswick .....	4,898	4,762	Mecklenburg .....	31,603	41,628
Buncombe .....	17,279	18,326	Mitchell .....	1,132	2,583
Burke .....	7,742	8,792	Montgomery .....	2,798	2,746
Cabarrus .....	6,128	9,309	Moore .....	4,880	7,499
Caldwell .....	5,795	6,857	Nash .....	3,939	7,880
Camden .....	623	447	New Hanover .....	7,015	11,295
Carteret .....	4,373	5,381	Northampton .....	2,614	1,427
Caswell .....	1,571	1,546	Onslow .....	4,345	5,134
Catawba .....	9,324	15,197	Orange .....	9,523	6,409
Chatham .....	3,634	3,553	Pamlico .....	1,222	992
Cherokee .....	3,377	3,386	Pasquotank .....	1,950	1,809
Chowan .....	884	794	Pender .....	2,282	2,441
Clay .....	1,421	1,894	Perquimans .....	765	643
Cleveland .....	5,600	5,243	Person .....	1,191	2,622
Columbus .....	5,610	4,020	Pitt .....	6,668	7,786
Craven .....	4,407	5,117	Polk .....	1,928	2,479
Cumberland .....	12,358	12,987	Randolph .....	7,796	12,583
Currituck .....	1,165	912	Richmond .....	5,536	2,555
Dare .....	1,899	2,077	Robeson .....	7,296	4,860
Davidson .....	10,915	13,109	Rockingham .....	7,557	7,884
Davie .....	2,509	4,491	Rowan .....	8,015	10,624
Duplin .....	3,659	3,805	Rutherford .....	6,178	5,943
Durham .....	12,220	12,931	Sampson .....	6,423	8,186
Edgecombe .....	3,728	4,270	Scotland .....	1,819	1,466
Forsyth .....	19,748	25,867	Stanly .....	7,007	8,648
Franklin .....	2,403	3,089	Stokes .....	5,002	5,820
Gaston .....	10,292	13,074	Surry .....	6,440	7,009
Gates .....	991	516	Swain .....	1,947	1,491
Graham .....	1,736	1,965	Transylvania .....	3,046	3,234
Granville .....	2,715	3,655	Tyrrell .....	398	272
Greene .....	1,402	1,762	Union .....	4,800	5,832
Guilford .....	23,786	28,687	Vance .....	2,598	3,653
Halifax .....	3,645	5,215	Wake .....	28,723	41,388
Harnett .....	4,126	5,930	Warren .....	2,167	1,823
Haywood .....	5,853	4,739	Washington .....	1,733	1,069
Henderson .....	5,778	9,389	Watauga .....	3,667	4,454
Hertford .....	1,875	1,373	Wayne .....	5,134	7,991
Hoke .....	1,650	1,122	Wilkes .....	9,045	11,795
Hyde .....	639	623	Wilson .....	3,585	5,754
Iredell .....	7,210	10,183	Yadkin .....	3,102	5,677
Jackson .....	4,228	3,602	Yancey .....	3,553	3,254
			Totals .....	516,663	619,151

## TABULATION OF VOTES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN PRIMARY ELECTION

### 1960

B. Everett Jordan .....	324,188
Addison Hewlett .....	217,899
Robert W. Gregory .....	31,463
Robert M. McIntosh .....	23,988

### 1962

Claude L. Greene, Jr. (R) .....	31,756
Charles H. Babcock (R) .....	20,246

### 1966

B. Everett Jordan .....	445,454
Hubert E. Seymour, Jr. ....	116,548

### 1968

#### First Primary

Sam J. Ervin, Jr. ....	499,392
John T. Gathings, Sr. ....	48,357
Charles A. Pratt .....	60,362
Fred G. Brummitt .....	30,126
Robert V. Somers (R) .....	48,351
Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. (R) .....	40,023
J. L. Zimmerman (R) .....	43,644

#### Second Primary

Robert V. Somers (R) .....	8,816
D. L. Zimmerman (R) .....	5,734

### 1972

#### First Primary

B. Everett Jordan .....	340,391
Nick Galifianakis .....	377,993
J. R. Brown .....	27,009
Eugene Grace .....	22,156
James C. Johnson (R) .....	45,303
William H. Booe (R) .....	16,032
Jesse Helms (R) .....	92,496

#### Second Primary

B. Everett Jordan .....	267,997
Nick Galifianakis .....	333,558

# **TABULATION OF VOTES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR (Continued)**

## **1974**

Fred D. Chandley .....	4,534
John M. Ferrell .....	3,466
Nick Galifianakis .....	189,815
Robert B. Morgan .....	294,986
William H. Hare .....	5,401
James T. Johnson .....	6,138
Mildred T. Keene .....	5,178
Robert Morgan .....	294,986
Charles B. Riddle .....	3,575
Henry H. Wilson .....	67,247
William S. Stevens (R) .....	62,419
B. E. Sweatt (R) .....	6,520
Wood Hall Young (R) .....	26,918

## **1978**

### **First Primary**

Lawrence Davis .....	105,381
Joseph Felmet .....	4,464
William B. Griffin .....	8,907
Luther Hodges .....	260,868
John Ingram .....	170,715
David P. McNight .....	9,422
Thomas B. Sawyer .....	8,482
McNeill Smith .....	82,703

### **Second Primary**

Luther Hodges .....	206,223
John Ingram .....	244,469

## **1980**

### **(No Primary Held)**

## **1984**

Thomas L. Allred .....	126,841
James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	655,429
Harrill Jones .....	63,676
Jesse Helms (R) .....	134,675
George Wimbish (R) .....	13,899

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR  
UNITED STATES SENATOR (Continued)****1986**

Walt Atkins .....	8,306
William Irwin Belk .....	33,821
Milton M. Croom .....	4,834
Katherine H. Harper .....	12,998
John Ingram .....	111,557
Theodore Kinney .....	27,228
Clinton H. Moore .....	4,659
Fountain Odom .....	49,689
Terry Sanford .....	409,394
Betty Wallace .....	17,001
James T. Broyhill (R) .....	139,570
David B. Funderburk (R) .....	63,593
Glenn Miller (R) .....	6,662

## VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6, 1986

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Dem.) Walter P Henderson	(Dem.) Marlin Lancaster	(Dem.) Lewis W Renn	(Dem.) Nurham Warwick
Bladen .....	1,227	2,952	641	448
Duplin .....	2,419	2,499	1,654	769
Harnett .....	1,287	2,233	2,363	1,473
Jones .....	2,169	232	506	73
Lee .....	701	2,788	1,630	745
Onslow .....	1,265	1,079	5,673	232
Pender .....	1,371	1,898	1,311	807
Sampson .....	1,256	1,555	913	2,584
Wayne .....	663	12,302	1,041	417
Johnston (Part) .....	785	4,090	2,740	1,241
Moore (Part) .....	180	343	196	260
Totals .....	13,323	31,971	18,668	9,049

### FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Dem.) Kristen Nyrop	(Dem.) David E. Price	(Dem.) William W Webb	(Dem.) Wilma Woodard	(Repub.) Jo Ann Austell	(Repub.) William W. Cobey, Jr.
Chatham .....	666	3,002	511	2,111	103	1,069
Franklin .....	564	3,298	616	2,469	32	439
Orange .....	2,614	7,175	1,255	2,436	288	1,949
Randolph .....	251	1,674	566	745	298	4,514
Wake .....	2,355	16,949	3,540	13,661	1,198	9,962
Totals .....	6,450	32,098	6,488	21,422	1,919	17,933

### FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Repub.) Stuart Epperson	(Repub.) Lyons Gray
Alexander .....	1,425	902
Alleghany .....	245	254
Ashe .....	1,240	1,111
Forsyth .....	4,782	6,128
Rockingham .....	848	681
Stokes .....	1,047	790
Surry .....	921	550
Wilkes .....	2,937	2,714
Totals .....	13,445	13,130

# VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 6, 1986

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Repub.) William G. Hamby, Jr.	(Repub.) Tom Hendricks
Anson .....	75	103
Cabarrus .....	1,655	785
Davie .....	1,136	1,273
Hoke .....	45	50
Montgomery .....	216	364
Richmond .....	188	235
Rowan .....	3,085	1,451
Scotland .....	247	204
Stanly .....	931	728
Union .....	560	649
Moore (Part) .....	1,570	1,466
Yadkin (Part) .....	1,623	1,268
Totals .....	11,331	8,576

## TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Dem.) Steve Dolley, Jr.	(Dem.) Denny R. Hickman	(Dem.) Ted. A. Poovey	(Dem.) Lesler D. Roark	(Dem.) Jack L. Rhyne	(Repub.) Cass Ballenger	(Repub.) George S. Robinson	(Repub.) Wood H. Young
Burke .....	498	308	690	2,420	1,017	1,755	1,499	117
Caldwell .....	366	296	504	1,185	807	1,036	3,439	38
Catawba .....	671	215	985	1,658	1,698	6,366	1,494	85
Cleveland .....	643	132	155	6,512	878	727	670	38
Gaston .....	4,631	289	290	1,864	6,140	3,219	2,201	143
Watauga .....	212	109	228	1,029	266	954	1,068	41
Avery (Part) ....	34	35	44	166	59	646	1,283	766
Totals .....	7,055	1,384	2,896	14,834	10,865	14,703	11,654	1,228

## ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Dem.) James M. Clarke	(Dem.) Ralph Ledford
Buncombe .....	12,498	4,279
Cherokee .....	1,759	556
Clay .....	914	395
Graham .....	1,124	950
Haywood .....	6,412	3,532
Henderson .....	2,924	831
Jackson .....	3,943	1,016
McDowell .....	2,207	620
Macon .....	2,922	867
Madison .....	2,361	577
Mitchell .....	548	59
Polk .....	1,571	323
Rutherford .....	6,099	1,943
Swain .....	1,368	494
Transylvania .....	1,886	286
Yancey .....	2,116	352
Avery (Part) .....	135	28
Totals .....	50,787	17,108

VOTES CAST FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE  
SECOND PRIMARY ELECTION, JUNE 3, 1986

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(Dem.) Jack L. Rhyne	(Dem.) Lester D. Roark
Burke	157	1,035
Caldwell	1,458	1,686
Catawba	367	1,134
Cleveland	558	4,527
Gaston	2,571	1,126
Watauga	72	485
Avery (Part)	28	110
Totals	5,211	10,103



# VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PRIMARY ELECTION — MAY 8, 1984

## FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) John Gillam	(D) Walter B. Jones	(R) Herbert W. Lee	(R) Gene Leggett
Beaufort .....	3,356	4,960	353	274
Bertie .....	3,116	2,082	34	28
Camden .....	547	1,337	14	6
Carteret .....	2,520	4,472	826	415
Chowan .....	616	1,287	44	36
Craven .....	3,293	5,952	451	284
Currituck .....	868	1,877	48	39
Dare .....	916	2,155	150	85
Gates .....	1,380	2,012	17	16
Greene .....	1,127	3,424	32	52
Hertford .....	3,045	2,221	55	46
Hyde .....	497	1,183	28	29
Lenoir .....	5,391	7,365	400	514
Martin .....	2,156	2,779	69	94
Northampton .....	3,111	3,127	25	21
Pamlico .....	822	2,529	117	93
Pasquotank .....	1,675	2,779	143	87
Perquimans .....	895	1,439	49	46
Pitt .....	5,772	11,434	948	650
Tyrrell .....	324	927	15	14
Washington .....	1,301	2,888	25	44
Totals .....	42,728	68,229	3,843	2,873

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) Kenneth B. Spaulding	(D) I.T. Valentine, Jr.
Caswell .....	2,603	3,624
Durham .....	22,266	11,880
Edgecombe .....	7,329	7,974
Granville .....	4,027	4,917
Halifax .....	5,772	7,753
Johnston (Part) .....	148	601
Nash .....	4,523	10,405
Person .....	2,347	3,836
Vance .....	4,184	5,212
Warren .....	2,960	2,609
Wilson .....	4,376	7,082
Totals .....	60,535	65,893

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)**

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	[D] Ike Andrews	[D] Howard N Lee	[D] John Winters Jr.
Chatham .....	5,801	3,121	653
Franklin .....	3,653	2,978	420
Orange .....	6,540	9,664	1,104
Randolph .....	4,322	1,359	714
Wake .....	30,597	20,864	6,238
Totals .....	50,913	37,986	9,129

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	[D] Stephen L. Neal	[D] Wallace B. Ray
Alexander .....	2,208	257
Alleghany .....	2,037	235
Ashe .....	3,179	170
Forsyth .....	29,900	3,134
Rockingham .....	9,547	1,538
Stokes .....	4,215	351
Surry .....	5,738	612
Wilkes .....	4,675	301
Totals .....	61,499	6,598

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	[R] Howard Coble	[R] Walter C. Cockerham
Alamance .....	1,090	1,629
Davidson .....	1,571	1,679
Guilford .....	5,103	4,292
Totals .....	7,764	7,600

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	[D] Tommie Dial	[D] Charles G. Rose, III
Brunswick .....	1,256	6,128
Columbus .....	1,768	10,376
Cumberland .....	3,950	22,380
New Hanover .....	2,047	12,343
Robeson .....	3,381	14,275
Totals .....	12,402	65,502

# **VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)**

## **EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

<b>County</b>	<b>(D) W.G. Helner</b>	<b>(D) Leonard T. Tyson</b>
Anson .....	5,375	1,112
Cabarrus .....	8,663	2,564
Davie .....	2,390	272
Hoke .....	3,043	857
Montgomery .....	3,693	560
Moore (Part) .....	4,657	727
Richmond .....	7,208	1,209
Rowan .....	8,811	1,797
Scotland .....	3,375	393
Stanly .....	5,457	714
Union .....	7,870	1,591
Yadkin (Part) .....	1,933	197
Totals .....	62,475	11,933

## **NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

<b>County</b>	<b>(D) Susan Green</b>	<b>(D) D.G. Martin</b>	<b>(D) Benjamin T. Tison</b>	<b>(R) Carl Horn</b>	<b>(R) J. Alex McMillan</b>
Iredell .....	5,316	4,224	2,815	1,228	2,069
Lincoln .....	2,670	2,101	1,657	769	1,148
Mecklenburg .....	22,476	19,418	14,795	9,027	11,472
Yadkin (Part) .....	206	103	85	84	454
Totals .....	30,668	25,846	19,352	11,108	15,143

## VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Waller B. Jones (D)	Howard Moye (R)
Beaufort .....	6,206	4,732
Bertie .....	3,392	745
Camden .....	993	279
Carteret .....	8,426	5,615
Chowan .....	2,254	798
Craven .....	8,549	4,798
Currituck .....	1,977	653
Dare .....	3,359	2,170
Gates .....	2,376	449
Greene .....	3,234	612
Hertford .....	5,164	1,146
Hyde .....	1,183	476
Lenoir .....	8,110	4,640
Martin .....	4,010	1,077
Northampton .....	5,144	875
Pamlico .....	2,364	1,156
Pasquotank .....	3,644	1,324
Perquimans .....	1,483	583
Pitt .....	15,735	6,628
Tyrrell .....	770	250
Washington .....	2,449	906
Totals .....	91,122	39,913

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	I.T. Valentine, Jr. (D)	Bud McElhaney (R)
Caswell .....	4,425	1,189
Durham .....	28,069	12,174
Edgecombe .....	9,968	2,501
Granville .....	6,428	1,576
Halifax .....	10,629	2,413
Nash .....	11,986	4,690
Person .....	3,609	1,266
Vance .....	6,914	1,918
Warren .....	4,370	744
Wilson .....	8,105	3,762
Johnston (Part) .....	817	282
Totals .....	95,320	32,515

# VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Martin Lancaster (D)	Gerald B. Hurst (R)
Bladen .....	4,391	1,082
Duplin .....	6,494	2,017
Harnett .....	8,106	4,377
Jones .....	1,787	777
Lee .....	4,672	2,722
Onslow .....	6,984	6,595
Pender .....	4,427	2,140
Sampson .....	9,226	6,350
Wayne .....	12,401	5,783
Johnston (Part) .....	11,146	6,323
Moore (Part) .....	1,826	1,242
Totals: .....	71,460	39,408

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	David E. Price (D)	William W. Cobey, Jr. (R)
Chatham .....	6,817	4,629
Franklin .....	6,029	3,696
Orange .....	17,953	7,778
Randolph .....	7,849	15,703
Wake .....	53,568	41,663
Totals: .....	92,216	73,469

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Stephen L. Neal (D)	Stuart Epperson (R)
Alexander .....	4,410	6,547
Alleghany .....	2,326	1,941
Ashe .....	4,827	4,467
Forsyth .....	40,986	27,442
Rockingham .....	10,450	8,137
Stokes .....	6,434	5,950
Surry .....	8,647	7,395
Wilkes .....	8,330	11,382
Totals: .....	86,410	73,261

VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE  
GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986

DEFERRED  
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Robin Britt (D)	Howard Coble (R)
Alamance .....	Deferred Pending Hearing	
Davidson .....		
Guilford .....		

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles G. Rose, III (D)	Thomas J. Harrelson (R)
Brunswick .....	7,551	6,840
Columbus .....	10,076	3,548
Cumberland .....	22,979	12,955
New Hanover .....	15,819	11,390
Robeson .....	14,046	4,556
Totals:	70,471	39,289

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	W. G. Hefner (D)	William G. Hamby, Jr. (R)
Anson .....	4,343	1,021
Cabarrus .....	12,123	9,931
Davie .....	3,828	4,324
Hoke .....	3,102	701
Montgomery .....	3,852	2,180
Richmond .....	7,987	2,411
Rowan .....	14,412	11,485
Scotland .....	2,865	1,230
Stanly .....	8,218	6,663
Union .....	10,009	6,811
Moore (Part) .....	6,508	8,091
Yadkin (Part) .....	3,712	4,093
Totals:	80,959	58,941

## VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1986

### NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	D.G. Marlin (D)	J. Alex McMillan (R)
Iredell .....	11,264	14,056
Lincoln .....	7,204	8,553
Mecklenburg .....	57,231	56,699
Yadkin (Part) .....	541	1,044
Totals:	76,240	80,352

### TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	For Remainder of Unexpired Term (Expiring Noon, 3 January 1987)		Regular Term	
	Lester D. Roark (D)	Cass Ballenger (R)	Lester D. Roark (D)	Cass Ballenger (R)
Burke .....	9,681	11,458	9,716	11,610
Caldwell .....	7,483	11,335	7,594	11,424
Catawba .....	11,586	21,623	11,708	21,762
Cleveland .....	11,791	7,088	12,045	7,156
Gaston .....	14,746	22,809	14,939	23,148
Watauga .....	5,110	6,190	5,220	6,308
Avery (Part) .....	808	2,470	813	2,494
Totals:	61,205	82,973	62,035	83,902

### ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	James McClure Clarke (D)	William M. Hendon (R)
Buncombe .....	25,739	24,205
Cherokee .....	3,018	3,743
Clay .....	1,807	2,190
Graham .....	1,788	2,028
Haywood .....	8,334	6,441
Henderson .....	8,771	11,122
Jackson .....	4,969	3,783
McDowell .....	5,144	4,746
Macon .....	4,240	4,576
Madison .....	3,748	3,165
Mitchell .....	1,429	3,202
Polk .....	2,773	2,596
Rutherford .....	8,718	7,132
Swain .....	2,068	1,645
Transylvania .....	4,511	4,261
Yancey .....	4,172	3,269
Avery (Part) .....	346	965
Totals:	91,575	89,069



# **VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984**

## **FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) Walter B. Jones	(R) Herbert W. Lee
Beaufort .....	8,955	5,692
Bertie .....	4,918	1,234
Camden .....	1,511	734
Carteret .....	10,333	7,789
Chowan .....	2,623	1,052
Craven .....	12,067	7,051
Currituck .....	2,514	1,703
Dare .....	4,048	2,524
Gates .....	2,850	841
Greene .....	4,156	1,573
Hertford .....	5,377	1,456
Hyde .....	1,543	583
Lenoir .....	11,922	8,029
Martin .....	5,914	1,727
Northampton .....	5,678	1,483
Pamlico .....	3,109	1,428
Pasquotank .....	5,483	2,478
Perquimans .....	2,122	1,097
Pitt .....	22,523	9,711
Tyrrell .....	1,088	411
Washington .....	4,081	1,557
Totals .....	122,815	60,153

## **SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) I.T. VALENTINE, JR.	(R) Frank H. Hill
Caswell .....	5,114	2,431
Durham .....	29,228	22,299
Edgecombe .....	15,376	4,447
Granville .....	7,182	3,992
Halifax .....	14,531	3,898
Nash .....	19,138	6,907
Person .....	5,145	2,876
Vance .....	8,277	3,393
Warren .....	4,829	1,268
Wilson .....	12,675	6,257
Johnston (Part) .....	797	544
Totals .....	122,292	58,312

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984  
(Continued)**

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) Charles D. Whitley	(R) Danny G. Moody
Bladen .....	5,211	2,598
Duplin .....	9,675	4,270
Harnett .....	11,552	6,605
Jones .....	2,483	1,321
Lee .....	6,928	4,124
Onslow .....	12,696	6,989
Pender .....	5,808	3,033
Sampson .....	11,996	7,980
Wayne .....	17,376	9,092
Johnston (Part) .....	13,945	8,317
Moore (Part) .....	2,515	1,767
Totals .....	100,185	56,096

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) Ike Andrews	(R) William W. Cobey, Jr.
Chatham .....	9,437	6,391
Franklin .....	5,988	4,510
Orange .....	22,255	13,242
Randolph .....	10,022	24,310
Wake .....	66,760	68,983
Totals .....	114,462	117,436

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	(D) Stephen L. Neal	(R) Stuart Epperson
Alexander .....	4,529	7,296
Alleghany .....	2,629	2,051
Ashe .....	5,333	5,400
Forsyth .....	55,382	44,171
Rockingham .....	14,709	13,365
Stokes .....	6,702	7,782
Surry .....	9,910	10,808
Wilkes .....	10,637	15,726
Totals .....	109,831	106,599

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984  
(Continued)**

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) Robin Britt	(R) Howard Coble	(SW) Meryl Lynn Farber
Alamance .....	17,028	19,577	103
Davidson .....	18,925	24,789	47
Guilford .....	64,310	58,559	135
Totals .....	100,263	102,925	285

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	(D) Charles G. Rose, III	(R) S. Thom Rhodes
Brunswick .....	8,918	7,727
Columbus .....	10,957	7,263
Cumberland .....	33,094	22,098
New Hanover .....	17,830	18,373
Robeson .....	21,358	8,164
Totals .....	92,157	63,625

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	(D) W. G. Helfner	(R) Harris D. Blake
Anson .....	6,027	2,302
Cabarrus .....	15,628	17,017
Davie .....	4,462	6,406
Hoke .....	3,669	1,600
Montgomery .....		3,847
Richmond .....	9,737	4,684
Rowan .....	16,845	19,858
Scotland .....	4,939	2,127
Stanly .....	9,537	10,654
Union .....	12,480	11,323
Moore (Part) .....	7,745	10,538
Yadkin (Part) .....	3,910	5,998
Totals .....	99,731	96,354

**NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) D. G. Martin	(R) J. Alex McMillan
Iredell .....	15,082	18,964
Lincoln .....	8,677	10,101
Mecklenburg .....	84,780	78,946
Yadkin (Part) .....	560	1,409
Totals .....	109,099	109,420

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 6, 1984  
(Continued)**

**TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	(D) Ted A. Poovey	(R) James T. Broyhill
Burke .....	9,166	19,379
Caldwell .....	5,827	18,450
Catawba .....	10,323	32,553
Cleveland .....	8,432	18,759
Gaston .....	12,957	40,562
Watauga .....	4,418	9,829
Avery (Part) .....	737	3,341
Totals .....	51,860	142,873

**ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	(D) James McClure Clarket	(R) William Hendon
Buncombe .....	33,525	30,626
Cherokee .....	3,453	4,473
Clay .....	1,523	2,040
Graham .....	1,789	2,195
Haywood .....	10,171	8,558
Henderson .....	11,192	15,446
Jackson .....	5,779	4,719
McDowell .....	6,072	6,221
Macon .....	4,759	5,430
Madison .....	3,542	2,786
Mitchell .....	1,818	4,582
Polk .....	3,002	3,617
Rutherford .....	9,174	9,704
Swain .....	2,483	1,891
Transylvania .....	5,398	5,380
Yancey .....	4,183	3,755
Avery (Part) .....	421	1,175
Totals .....	108,284	112,598

## VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Walter B Jones [Dem.]	James F. McIntyre, III [Repub.]	Bobby Yates Emory [Lib.]
Beaufort	6,819	2,043	83
Bertie	3,023	209	13
Camden	917	118	9
Carteret	6,530	2,975	132
Chowan	1,453	207	21
Craven	7,727	1,428	49
Currituck	2,249	561	22
Dare	2,341	794	43
Gates	2,912	272	18
Greene	2,743	283	13
Hertford	3,319	301	16
Hyde	1,256	201	23
Lenoir	8,803	2,504	146
Martin	3,697	469	16
Northampton	4,837	381	16
Pamlico	2,080	445	24
Pasquotank	3,050	480	9
Perquimans	1,479	300	17
Pitt	10,814	2,827	195
Tyrrell	692	88	1
Washington	3,213	592	44
Totals	79,954	17,478	910

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	L.T. Valentine, Jr. [Dem.]	John W. Marin [Repub.]	Sue Lamm [Lib.]	H.M. Michaux, Jr. [Dem.]*
Caswell	2,523	790	33	1,495
Durham	10,984	12,270	417	7,881
Edgecombe	7,519	3,003	256	1,220
Granville	3,815	1,849	119	935
Halifax	7,404	2,467	68	
Nash	10,520	4,776	129	436
Person	2,011	1,805	46	927
Vance	4,035	2,308	57	1,431
Warren	2,172	1,027	94	1,572
Wilson	8,178	3,762	200	91
Johnston	456	236	7	2
Totals	59,617	34,293	1,426	15,990

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982  
(Continued)**

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Eugene McDaniel (Repub.)	Marshall Sprague (Lib.)
Bladen .....	4,878	1,245	51
Duplin .....	7,646	2,212	30
Harnett .....	7,318	4,521	36
Jones .....	1,823	755	11
Lee .....	3,989	2,917	53
Onslow .....	6,565	4,884	83
Pender .....	4,728	1,935	30
Sampson .....	11,193	7,780	78
Wayne .....	11,047	6,404	60
Johnston .....	7,997	5,290	45
Moore .....	1,752	1,103	14
Totals .....	68,936	39,046	491

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	William Cobey, Jr. (Repub.)	Fritz Prochnow (Lib.)
Chatham .....	6,452	3,331	99
Franklin .....	4,450	2,139	32
Orange .....	11,718	7,362	350
Randolph .....	8,492	15,656	199
Wake .....	39,257	36,467	1,040
Totals .....	70,369	64,955	1,720

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Anne Bagnal (Repub.)	Naudeen Beek (Lib.)	Meryl Lynn Farber (Soc. Wkrs.)
Alexander .....	5,458	4,823	37	12
Alleghany .....	3,122	1,690	12	11
Ashe .....	5,765	4,178	27	19
Forsyth .....	36,532	20,347	319	69
Rockingham .....	10,761	6,021	62	17
Stokes .....	6,767	4,057	45	12
Surry .....	9,949	6,252	70	13
Wilkes .....	9,465	9,715	59	21
Totals .....	87,819	57,083	631	174

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982  
(Continued)**

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Robin Britt (Dem.)	Eugene Johnston (Repub.)	J. Erik Christensen (Lib.)
Alamance	12,436	11,498	164
Davidson	15,713	14,023	155
Guilford	40,547	32,723	360
Totals	68,696	58,244	679

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Edward Johnson (Repub.)	Richard Hollembeak (Lib.)
Brunswick	7,642	3,591	192
Columbus	9,108	2,238	110
Cumberland	20,274	10,745	362
New Hanover	16,608	7,437	228
Robeson	14,897	3,004	98
Totals	68,529	27,015	990

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	W.G. Helner (Dem.)	Harris D. Blake (Repub.)	Don Scoggins (Lib.)
Anson	3,738	1,150	25
Cabarrus	9,321	8,242	126
Davie	3,814	4,124	64
Hoke	3,561	648	29
Montgomery	4,222	2,578	46
Richmond	8,093	2,378	68
Rowan	11,803	11,136	174
Scotland	2,799	758	34
Stanly	7,740	6,292	77
Union	7,426	4,654	76
Moore	6,175	7,205	59
Yadkin	2,999	3,252	52
Totals	71,691	52,417	830



**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982  
(Continued)**

**NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	Preston Cornelius (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	Dave Brazz (Lib.)
Iredell .....	9,400	11,583	135
Lincoln .....	7,039	7,642	94
Mecklenburg .....	30,419	44,268	989
Yadkin .....	400	804	13
Totals .....	47,258	64,297	1,231

**TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	John Rankin (Lib.)
Burke .....	12,684	1,259
Caldwell .....	9,976	627
Catawba .....	18,633	778
Cleveland .....	11,256	1,501
Gaston .....	19,510	1,467
Watauga .....	6,290	573
Avery .....	2,555	155
Totals .....	80,904	6,360

**ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	James McClure Clarke (Dem.)	W.M. Hendon (Repub.)	Linda Janca (Lib.)
Buncombe .....	22,953	21,603	559
Cherokee .....	3,704	3,230	20
Clay .....	1,938	2,121	38
Graham .....	1,823	1,878	27
Haywood .....	8,172	6,548	122
Henderson .....	6,799	10,616	119
Jackson .....	4,559	3,259	44
McDowell .....	4,373	4,434	77
Macon .....	4,223	4,178	127
Madison .....	3,563	2,210	11
Mitchell .....	1,636	3,394	27
Polk .....	2,704	2,583	62
Rutherford .....	8,101	7,281	163
Swain .....	2,055	1,778	13
Transylvania .....	4,287	4,217	56
Yancey .....	4,179	3,812	61
Avery .....	341	943	26
Totals .....	85,410	84,085	1,552

## VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1978-1980

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980
	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	James M. Newcomb (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)
Beaufort .....	5,013	1,570	8,118
Bertie .....	2,370	267	3,834
Camden .....	845	185	1,644
Carteret .....	5,930	2,962	8,438
Chowan .....	1,284	253	2,684
Craven .....	7,385	1,497	11,027
Currituck .....	1,633	393	2,817
Dare .....	2,951	933	3,879
Gates .....	1,297	181	2,884
Greene .....	2,593	439	3,919
Hertford .....	2,405	323	4,382
Hyde .....	969	244	1,542
Jones .....	2,485	287	2,757
Lenoir .....	7,541	2,310	12,001
Martin .....	3,276	412	5,640
Pamlico .....	1,688	433	2,682
Pasquotank .....	2,800	649	5,088
Perquimans .....	1,085	261	2,248
Pitt .....	11,312	2,655	18,368
Tyrrell .....	563	109	1,047
Washington .....	2,291	451	3,739
Totals .....	67,716	16,814	108,738

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978			November 4, 1980	
	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	Barry L. Gardner (Repub.)	Leslie L. Koehler (Lib.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	Barry L. Gardner (Repub.)
Caswell .....	2,098	621	21	3,794	1,415
Edgecombe .....	6,242	1,452	44	10,051	3,198
Franklin .....	3,752	1,018	31	6,236	2,083
Granville .....	4,377	930	47	6,455	1,821
Halifax .....	6,563	1,753	57	10,287	3,512
Nash .....	8,357	2,920	94	11,644	6,675
Northampton .....	3,236	285	57	5,774	828
Orange .....	10,231	3,581	678	17,994	7,273
Person .....	2,257	535	28	4,420	1,845
Vance .....	5,169	892	42	7,755	2,181
Warren .....	2,935	450	33	3,951	924
Wilson .....	6,634	1,551	82	10,936	4,191
Totals .....	61,851	15,988	1,214	99,297	35,946

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1978-1980  
(Continued)**

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Willard J. Blanchard (Repub.)	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Larry J. Parker (Repub.)
Bladen .....	3,988	487	6,281	1,314
Duplin .....	5,461	1,577	8,948	3,267
Harnett .....	6,290	2,952	10,336	5,471
Johnston .....	7,940	3,708	12,330	6,472
Lee .....	3,169	1,150	5,905	2,794
Onslow .....	6,818	2,424	11,027	5,362
Pender .....	3,140	1,137	4,755	2,003
Sampson .....	7,627	6,534	10,277	6,478
Wayne .....	10,019	2,181	15,003	6,232
Totals .....	54,452	22,150	84,862	39,393

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980		
	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	Naudeen Beek (Lib.)	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	Thurman Hogan (Repub.)	John Cunningham (Lib.)
Chatham .....	4,867	163	7,479	4,810	146
Durham .....	17,068	1,129	25,577	17,254	798
Randolph .....	8,844	391	11,516	18,182	192
Wake .....	43,470	2,753	52,595	44,385	1,697
Totals .....	74,249	4,436	97,167	84,631	2,833

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980		
	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Hamilton C. Horlon (Repub.)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Anne Bagnal (Repub.)	Jeffery K. Miller (Soc. Workers)
Alleghany .....	2,327	1,555	2,471	1,724	3
Ashe .....	4,326	3,841	4,915	5,210	1
Davidson .....	13,321	10,635	18,002	21,329	90
Forsyth .....	24,974	21,148	47,218	37,219	162
Stokes .....	5,749	5,015	6,402	6,553	11
Surry .....	7,641	5,686	10,597	8,992	27
Wilkes .....	10,440	10,281	9,512	13,867	33
Totals .....	68,788	58,161	99,117	94,894	327

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1978-1980  
(Continued)**

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	George H. Bemus (Repub.)	Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Eugene Johnston (Repub.)
Alamance .....	11,801	5,586	14,135	18,999
Guilford .....	35,911	17,054	51,291	51,507
Rockingham .....	10,481	4,242	11,531	9,769
Totals .....	58,193	26,882	76,957	80,275

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Charles Rose (Dem.)	Raymond C. Schrump (Repub.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Vivian S. Wright (Repub.)
Brunswick .....	5,935	3,737	7,197	4,933
Columbus .....	7,437	2,089	11,916	4,322
Cumberland .....	17,405	7,738	29,247	13,473
Hoke .....	2,257	469	3,606	719
New Hanover .....	10,998	6,723	17,084	12,581
Robeson .....	9,664	2,390	19,514	4,242
Totals .....	53,696	23,146	88,564	40,270

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	W. G. Helner (Dem.)	Roger L. Austin (Repub.)	W. G. Helner (Dem.)	L. E. Harris (Repub.)
Anson .....	3,696	749	5,618	1,121
Cabarrus .....	8,947	6,370	13,799	11,677
Davie .....	3,381	3,425	4,533	4,871
Montgomery .....	3,420	1,934	4,899	2,708
Moore .....	6,298	5,516	9,720	7,920
Richmond .....	6,221	1,668	8,279	2,351
Rowan .....	10,666	7,819	16,718	14,748
Scotland .....	1,901	716	4,613	1,154
Stanly .....	8,302	7,111	9,699	8,533
Union .....	6,103	4,290	12,090	6,099
Yadkin .....	4,233	4,344	5,045	6,135
Totals .....	63,168	43,942	95,013	67,317

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1978-1980  
(Continued)**

**NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978			November 4, 1980	
	Charles K. Maxwell (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	F. W. Pasotto (Lib.)	Randall R. Kincaid (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)
Iredell .....	5,319	11,525	57	10,717	16,361
Lincoln .....	6,193	7,291	44	7,709	9,080
Mecklenburg .....	18,249	47,341	805	53,078	75,715
Totals .....	29,761	66,157	906	71,504	101,156

**TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978	November 4, 1980	
	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	James O. Icenhour (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)
Alexander .....	5,520	3,775	7,163
Burke .....	9,535	7,994	16,512
Caldwell .....	8,002	6,152	15,716
Catawba .....	17,204	10,278	26,515
Cleveland .....	6,270	7,403	15,169
Gaston .....	15,277	12,594	31,867
Watauga .....	5,196	4,289	7,835
Totals .....	67,004	52,485	120,777

**ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	R. Curtis Ratcliff (Repub.)	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	William M. Hendon (Repub.)
Avery .....	931	1,719	1,558	3,150
Buncombe .....	18,169	17,909	24,146	29,731
Cherokee .....	3,709	2,861	3,447	3,773
Clay .....	1,558	1,735	1,509	2,039
Graham .....	1,822	1,836	1,727	1,820
Haywood .....	6,208	4,289	8,830	8,186
Henderson .....	6,704	8,247	8,186	13,176
Jackson .....	4,568	3,111	5,189	4,264
McDowell .....	5,023	3,447	4,863	6,152
Macon .....	3,530	2,815	4,294	4,462
Madison .....	3,036	2,164	3,331	2,531
Mitchell .....	1,337	2,205	1,843	4,114
Polk .....	2,219	2,026	2,864	3,050
Rutherford .....	7,517	4,315	8,747	8,179
Swain .....	2,061	1,338	2,129	1,761
Transylvania .....	3,321	2,791	4,075	4,733
Yancey .....	3,747	3,024	4,051	3,364
Totals .....	75,460	64,832	90,789	104,485

# VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1976

## FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976		
	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	J. Jordan Bonner (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	Harry McMullan (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	Joseph M. Ward (Repub.)	Michael M. Parker (Am.)
Beaufort .....	6,294	3,128	3,651	1,960	7,155	3,064	184
Bertie .....	3,086	880	2,035	197	4,134	581	28
Camden .....	1,050	417	688	89	1,502	255	23
Carteret .....	5,808	5,468	5,794	2,807	8,020	4,329	164
Chowan .....	2,031	682	1,120	234	2,379	470	24
Craven .....	7,588	3,806	6,174	1,844	10,306	3,197	111
Currituck .....	1,595	539	1,307	225	2,411	446	44
Dare .....	1,666	873	1,706	463	2,780	981	52
Gates .....	1,861	449	1,045	104	2,562	345	31
Greene .....	2,499	992	1,874	331	3,411	618	84
Hertford .....	2,990	901	2,219	253	4,375	685	11
Hyde .....	1,037	400	726	255	1,321	430	33
Jones .....	1,976	648	1,516	273	2,430	484	93
Lenoir .....	8,741	5,237	6,254	2,508	10,856	4,023	505
Martin .....	4,099	1,138	2,746	459	5,209	1,070	35
Pamlico .....	1,866	809	1,394	428	2,482	670	35
Pasquotank .....	4,123	1,327	3,294	698	5,382	1,217	32
Perquimans .....	1,315	658	865	170	2,097	407	54
Pitt .....	14,170	5,253	8,673	2,246	15,338	4,907	434
Tyrrell .....	812	280	507	116	1,076	223	6
Washington .....	2,831	1,178	1,735	437	3,385	893	67
Totals .....	77,438	35,063	55,323	16,097	98,611	29,295	2,050

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974	1976
	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	Erick P. Little (Repub.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)
Caswell .....	2,672	1,555	2,583	4,890
Edgecombe .....	9,749	2,337	4,451	11,700
Franklin .....	5,273	1,848	3,666	7,833
Granville .....	5,574	2,089	3,262	7,254
Halifax .....	9,139	3,262	4,859	12,178
Nash .....	12,249	4,321	6,164	15,609
Northampton .....	5,385	579	3,007	5,750
Orange .....	14,117	8,463	8,335	19,146
Person .....	4,369	2,712	2,377	4,102
Vance .....	6,413	2,317	4,480	8,699
Warren .....	3,123	826	2,231	4,137
Wilson .....	10,735	4,884	7,281	12,070
Totals .....	88,798	35,193	52,786	113,368

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1976  
(Continued)**

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972	1974	1976	
	David N. Henderson (Dem.)	David N. Henderson (Dem.)	Charles Whitley (Dem.)	Williard J. Blanchard (Repub.)
Bladen .....	3,472	3,726	5,853	812
Duplin .....	6,306	4,332	8,930	2,631
Harnett .....	6,337	7,391	10,217	4,554
Johnston .....	7,048	7,477	11,533	6,253
Lee .....	4,163	3,517	5,254	2,582
Onslow .....	8,097	6,600	9,273	4,437
Pender .....	2,766	2,591	4,758	1,686
Sampson .....	7,216	7,880	8,654	7,312
Wayne .....	11,563	7,417	12,721	4,822
Totals .....	56,968	50,931	77,193	35,089

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972		1974			1976	
	Ike F. Andrews (Dem.)	R. Jack Hawke (Repub.)	Ike F. Andrews (Dem.)	Ward Purrrington (Repub.)	Michael H. Smedberg (Labor)	Ike F. Andrews (Dem.)	Johnnie L. Gallemore, Jr. (Repub.)
Chatham .....	5,882	3,741	4,912	2,187	66	7,051	3,632
Durham .....	21,862	15,640	14,021	4,978	173	23,102	14,148
Randolph .....	9,606	14,305	10,455	8,783	117	12,945	13,050
Wake .....	35,722	38,286	33,222	17,573	314	49,067	29,087
Totals .....	73,072	71,972	62,600	33,521	670	92,165	59,917

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972		1974			1976		
	Brooks Hays (Dem.)	Wilmer D. Mizell (Repub.)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Wilmer D. Mizell (Repub.)	Lauren E. Brubaker (Labor)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Wilmer D. Mizell (Repub.)	Geoffrey M. Hooks (Labor)
Alleghany .....	1,503	1,945	1,936	1,411	16	2,494	1,615	14
Ashe .....	3,673	5,545	4,442	4,380	21	5,085	4,997	12
Davidson .....	9,237	23,478	13,737	13,624	67	17,779	18,835	65
Forsyth .....	24,511	42,497	22,937	19,050	188	45,382	32,506	92
Stokes .....	4,017	6,516	5,802	5,658	43	6,534	6,172	11
Surry .....	6,133	9,649	8,702	6,124	33	10,738	7,756	11
Wilkes .....	5,912	11,745	7,078	8,935	57	10,777	11,248	41
Totals .....	54,986	101,375	64,634	59,182	425	98,789	83,129	246



**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1976  
(Continued)**

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972		1974			1976		
	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Lynwood Bullock (Amer.)	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	R. S. Ritchie (Repub.)	Harry Allen Fripp (Labor)	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Carl Wagle (Lib.)	Marion Porter (Labor)
Alamance .....	14,979	752	11,083	7,760	97	20,543	322	339
Guilford .....	55,839	4,228	36,335	19,418	181	64,407	1,459	956
Rockingham .....	11,340	351	9,089	4,728	73	18,901	356	528
Totals .....	82,158	5,331	56,507	31,906	351	103,851	2,137	1,823

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972			1974	1976	
	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Jerry C. Scoll (Repub.)	Alvis H. Ballard (Amer.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	M. H. Vaughan (Repub.)
Brunswick .....	4,694	3,694	68	6,088	8,499	2,437
Columbus .....	6,903	4,142	68	5,242	12,904	1,562
Cumberland .....	19,333	13,199	223	14,335	30,125	7,466
Hoke .....	2,197	970	13	2,240	3,739	385
New Hanover .....	10,941	10,117	394	10,897	17,093	7,595
Robeson .....	13,280	4,604	97	10,978	23,103	2,510
Totals .....	57,348	36,726	863	49,780	95,463	21,955

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

County	1972		1974		1976			
	Richard Clark (Dem.)	Earl B. Ruth (Repub.)	W. G. Helner (Dem.)	Earl B. Ruth (Repub.)	W. G. Helner (Dem.)	Carl Eagle (Repub.)	Bradford V. Ligon (Amer.)	Franklin H. Bell (Labor)
Anson .....	3,325	2,290	2,638	903	5,647	624	19	28
Cabarrus .....	7,875	15,723	9,914	8,511	14,423	9,436	243	102
Davie .....	2,386	4,857	3,249	3,050	4,753	3,534	85	20
Montgomery .....	2,933	3,607	3,573	2,465	4,996	2,117	18	18
Moore .....	4,851	7,721	4,966	4,799	9,198	5,342	91	74
Richmond .....	4,084	4,385	3,907	1,704	8,876	1,494	37	51
Rowan .....	9,629	18,092	13,343	9,504	17,422	10,854	1,455	74
Scotland .....	2,219	2,548	1,931	1,189	4,473	669	13	15
Stanly .....	6,796	10,938	7,887	7,075	10,940	6,961	65	50
Union .....	7,770	6,085	6,190	2,997	12,729	3,606	69	76
Yadkin .....	2,330	5,814	3,993	4,303	5,839	4,457	61	27
Totals .....	54,198	82,060	61,591	46,500	99,296	49,094	2,156	535

# VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1976 (Continued)

## NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976		
	James Beatty (Dem.)	James G. Marlin (Repub.)	Milton Short (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	Geoffrey M. Hooks (Labor)	Arthur Goodman, Jr. (Dem.)	James C. Martin (Repub.)	Harley Schlanger (Labor)
Iredell .....	9,069	13,080	8,378	9,160	100	10,062	14,669	137
Lincoln .....	6,511	7,119	7,208	6,430	69	8,144	7,819	65
Mecklenburg .....	40,591	60,157	25,801	35,442	1,289	52,641	59,809	442
Totals .....	56,171	80,356	41,387	51,032	1,458	70,847	82,297	644

## TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976	
	Paul L. Beck (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	Jack L. Rhyme (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	John J. Hunt (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)
Alexander .....	2,736	5,821	4,025	4,843	4,304	5,586
Burke .....	6,426	14,267	8,303	9,640	10,452	13,779
Caldwell .....	4,883	13,271	8,117	9,234	8,681	13,333
Catawba .....	7,773	24,207	9,566	14,983	11,934	23,620
Cleveland .....	5,126	12,891	6,541	5,423	10,743	11,710
Gaston .....	8,804	26,530	12,827	14,596	16,841	25,377
Watauga .....	3,277	6,132	3,752	4,663	4,235	6,477
Totals .....	39,025	103,119	53,131	63,382	67,190	99,882

## ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976		
	Ray A. Taylor (Dem.)	Jesse I. Ledbetter (Repub.)	Roy A. Taylor (Dem.)	Albert F. Gilman (Repub.)	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	Bruce Briggs (Repub.)	Roy Underwood (Amer.)
Avery .....	1,058	2,970	1,120	1,588	1,376	3,435	97
Buncombe .....	30,978	14,096	23,468	8,176	25,453	23,311	462
Cherokee .....	3,554	3,038	3,912	3,051	3,647	3,143	159
Clay .....	1,108	1,302	1,496	1,524	1,431	1,473	76
Graham .....	1,456	1,358	1,635	1,362	1,685	1,643	25
Haywood .....	9,863	3,791	7,949	2,021	8,170	8,213	149
Henderson .....	8,005	7,063	7,307	4,946	8,073	10,847	162
Jackson .....	4,797	3,167	5,022	3,180	5,369	3,756	57
McDowell .....	5,321	3,534	6,034	2,285	5,860	4,632	105
Macon .....	3,441	2,529	4,104	2,180	4,120	3,754	118
Madison .....	3,296	2,366	3,862	2,072	3,085	2,996	20
Mitchell .....	1,521	3,324	1,759	2,169	1,622	4,068	38
Polk .....	2,582	2,310	3,000	1,776	2,989	2,586	65
Rutherford .....	7,772	5,934	8,998	3,855	10,324	6,447	151
Swain .....	1,890	1,358	2,168	1,616	2,262	1,603	24
Transylvania .....	4,783	3,496	3,905	1,842	4,750	3,916	65
Yancey .....	3,040	2,426	3,424	2,340	3,641	2,929	23
Totals .....	94,465	64,062	89,163	45,983	93,857	88,752	1,796



## Chapter Five

# STATE OFFICERS

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### INTRODUCTION

Until the Constitutional Convention of 1835 and the approval of the proposed constitutional amendments of that convention by the people, the governor was elected by the joint membership of the two houses of the general assembly. The first popular election was held in 1836 and Edward B. Dudley, a Whig, was elected. Dudley, unlike his predecessors, was elected for a two year term rather than one, as in previous elections when the general assembly elected the governor. No additional changes were made in the electing of a governor until the adoption of a new constitution in 1868. This constitution continued the election of governor in general elections, but extended his term of office from two to four years with a provision that prohibited him from succeeding himself. The next major change came in 1915 when the General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act. This act provided for a "primary election for the purpose of nominating candidates of each and every political party in the State" if there was more than one aspirant to the office. The candidates chosen in the primaries were then placed on the November ballot and voted on in the general elections. In 1977, a dramatic departure from historical precedent took place as the people of North Carolina voted to ratify a constitutional amendment allowing the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to succeed themselves. The 1980 Election was the first time the people could exercise this new right, and both the incumbant Governor and Lieutenant Governor were re-elected.

Council of State Officers, until 1868 had also been elected by the general assembly; however, with the Constitution of 1868, they too were elected by the people for four year terms, but without any limit on the number of terms they could serve. Today, all ten members of the Council of State are elected by the people to four year terms.

### VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1984

County	J A Barker	Rulus Edmisten	D M Faircloth	Thomas D. Gilmore	James C. Green	Robert L. Hannon	John Ingram	H. Edward Knox	Glenn Miller	J D Whaley
Mamance	28	4,125	2,331	2,856	1,611	142	1,335	3,351	55	17
Alexander	18	1,019	420	73	224	12	256	681	33	0
Alleghany	1	966	252	32	316	2	75	628	14	3
Anson	11	1,476	1,454	135	298	398	768	1,808	49	14
Ashe	10	2,418	520	66	144	1	78	381	17	3
Avery	0	484	83	55	46	2	39	267	2	0
Beaufort	8	2,483	1,814	263	809	65	1,672	891	80	13
Bertie	72	1,410	890	294	292	963	574	505	30	7
Bladen	29	1,290	659	358	3,378	72	427	801	40	15
Brunswick	37	2,158	1,367	343	1,146	251	1,107	1,371	56	36
Buncombe	47	8,094	3,096	1,276	2,586	45	1,306	6,408	90	25
Burke	42	4,984	1,579	437	377	22	862	2,012	71	15
Cabarrus	38	2,929	1,392	464	593	44	1,176	5,017	30	15
Caldwell	17	2,986	523	139	274	5	385	2,143	9	8
Camden	9	519	148	56	88	21	375	528	45	10
Carteret	23	2,742	1,219	298	515	9	727	1,896	18	9
Caswell	20	1,960	1,027	247	469	355	258	1,686	43	15
Catawba	34	5,250	1,013	309	597	9	684	2,991	40	12
Chatham	19	3,231	944	2,110	820	39	751	1,548	125	13
Cherokee	25	737	293	61	114	10	78	551	6	4
Chowan	14	414	471	100	249	19	177	375	4	3
Clay	4	133	139	50	56	3	26	285	19	4
Cleveland	33	4,607	1,676	442	1,123	44	1,392	4,095	112	23
Columbus	41	1,850	1,983	360	4,979	62	1,442	1,903	183	36
Craven	125	3,393	2,181	471	900	83	1,065	1,770	31	25
Cumberland	61	9,774	6,298	1,689	2,794	170	2,409	5,771	346	45
Currituck	11	624	259	104	227	38	287	995	70	21
Dare	12	1,391	497	100	217	6	216	560	43	6
Davidson	31	3,069	1,836	563	1,112	158	1,168	2,987	36	10
Davie	7	1,166	319	89	223	16	306	499	36	0
Duplin	15	2,087	2,572	653	1,298	29	672	962	46	32
Durham	73	8,990	4,095	12,916	1,347	63	1,517	5,426	109	20
Edgecombe	76	4,973	3,376	711	942	101	1,305	3,364	211	61
Forsyth	78	10,777	3,700	5,454	2,073	66	2,242	10,226	75	30
Franklin	32	2,647	1,011	245	931	98	455	1,900	74	8
Gaston	40	6,347	1,466	357	806	29	1,686	6,747	49	16
Gates	22	343	296	370	333	264	444	772	153	27
Graham	4	586	335	24	46	13	70	157	33	0
Granville	18	2,439	941	290	1,082	1,843	512	1,707	63	14
Greene	8	1,732	963	133	296	18	515	833	36	34
Guilford	143	8,663	5,583	12,795	2,447	476	2,673	9,402	141	43
Halifax	78	5,201	2,296	826	1,093	118	1,092	2,474	129	24
Harnett	10	3,820	1,947	323	896	21	948	2,315	188	10
Haywood	9	2,849	1,145	580	623	15	711	1,767	17	1
Henderson	18	1,874	617	424	450	15	381	1,876	14	11
Hertford	91	811	923	1,184	316	533	422	678	48	15
Hoke	6	991	733	455	401	34	436	855	51	11
Hyde	3	607	304	27	184	63	238	199	26	4
Iredell	157	4,944	1,270	280	715	18	802	4,427	93	9
Jackson	4	1,370	732	306	314	3	151	840	14	5

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE  
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1984  
(Continued)**

County	J.A. Barker	Rulus Edmisten	D.M. Faircloth	Thomas O. Gilmore	James C. Green	Robert L. Hannon	John Ingram	H. Edward Knox	Glenn Miller	J.D. Whaley
Johnston .....	26	4,527	2,316	452	1,436	20	780	2,716	107	12
Jones .....	10	881	660	75	357	63	339	564	40	19
Lee .....	6	3,039	1,237	443	551	14	511	1,385	56	7
Lenoir .....	31	3,936	1,709	547	1,536	96	1,308	3,198	106	74
Lincoln .....	13	2,117	945	134	347	5	562	2,353	19	10
Macon .....	3	1,420	539	137	394	11	234	880	34	4
Madison .....	6	461	1,126	100	501	2	74	517	6	3
Martin .....	15	2,299	1,161	268	366	67	547	572	21	5
McDowell .....	10	1,798	364	115	245	0	296	1,418	20	5
Mecklenburg .....	90	10,817	3,912	1,496	1,811	133	2,381	38,446	107	50
Mitchell .....	1	346	147	23	52	5	45	340	2	2
Montgomery .....	6	933	1,137	124	309	48	631	962	22	6
Moore .....	23	2,303	1,061	353	964	12	623	1,854	38	11
Nash .....	52	5,611	3,895	594	1,138	43	1,407	2,935	139	46
New Hanover .....	88	4,574	4,772	698	981	87	996	3,277	95	19
Northampton .....	83	1,554	1,203	1,189	606	50	513	1,287	65	29
Onslow .....	19	3,394	1,958	539	1,424	48	1,360	1,079	14	22
Orange .....	26	4,241	2,254	4,673	803	43	775	4,724	95	21
Pamlico .....	27	1,255	647	76	266	249	324	350	52	11
Pasquotank .....	52	1,276	835	300	455	232	515	987	24	13
Pender .....	14	1,953	1,545	148	553	26	328	712	58	15
Perquimans .....	5	531	558	111	251	196	227	333	24	1
Person .....	22	2,522	1,285	178	461	22	605	1,195	42	5
Pitt .....	38	6,688	2,991	738	1,179	123	1,558	3,227	91	31
Polk .....	15	854	241	81	184	23	203	646	28	1
Randolph .....	8	1,924	878	1,142	415	12	1,741	1,090	33	4
Richmond .....	22	1,730	3,125	872	581	47	836	2,036	34	17
Robeson .....	95	4,561	3,775	472	2,412	87	1,982	6,520	144	33
Rockingham .....	35	3,102	1,940	1,378	2,074	85	913	3,129	52	15
Rowan .....	37	3,455	1,557	450	858	30	1,046	3,566	44	11
Rutherford .....	22	2,318	1,031	174	466	18	1,027	2,375	109	23
Sampson .....	22	1,130	6,357	229	384	34	306	751	49	14
Scotland .....	15	1,399	936	221	314	27	599	1,789	29	6
Stanly .....	10	1,641	1,180	112	268	12	977	2,349	22	8
Stokes .....	8	1,616	411	211	509	11	446	1,287	26	7
Surry .....	18	2,654	1,291	293	500	13	872	1,411	21	2
Swain .....	0	613	272	73	83	1	46	468	5	0
Transylvania .....	14	943	347	220	390	18	283	608	22	5
Tyrell .....	3	462	223	37	88	15	145	128	11	3
Union .....	22	3,025	1,032	187	462	22	665	4,526	32	11
Vance .....	57	2,965	2,035	439	972	99	756	2,148	56	35
Wake .....	138	20,110	8,462	7,785	4,805	129	2,830	17,938	206	31
Warren .....	27	1,104	2,315	226	576	43	500	683	49	9
Washington .....	14	1,165	529	319	624	131	598	493	50	22
Watauga .....	3	3,006	221	238	84	3	54	655	6	2
Wayne .....	35	5,425	2,698	588	2,038	44	1,255	2,816	72	29
Wilkes .....	30	3,112	462	259	408	7	242	780	19	6
Wilson .....	108	6,098	1,867	415	719	72	918	2,327	55	14
Yadkin .....	5	1,034	335	89	221	4	237	585	12	1
Yancey .....	7	1,336	445	85	184	8	139	1,240	24	4
Totals .....	3,148	295,051	153,210	82,299	80,775	9,476	75,248	249,286	5,790	1,516

# **VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1984**

County	Ruby T. Hooper	James G. Martin	County	Ruby T. Hooper	James G. Martin
Alamance	278	2,066	Johnston	64	739
Alexander	45	755	Jones	7	64
Alleghany	18	142	Lee	44	331
Anson	10	156	Lenoir	96	816
Ashe	48	833	Lincoln	43	1,872
Avery	256	2,359	Macon	140	700
Beaufort	49	560	Madison	25	256
Bertie	14	61	Martin	9	165
Bladen	7	104	McDowell	22	277
Brunswick	105	1,093	Mecklenburg	579	18,873
Buncombe	418	3,434	Mitchell	265	2,509
Burke	565	1,594	Montgomery	27	433
Cabarrus	92	1,720	Moore	167	2,112
Caldwell	165	2,027	Nash	105	1,214
Camden	1	19	New Hanover	247	2,382
Carteret	158	1,164	Northampton	6	49
Caswell	21	139	Onslow	73	813
Catawba	378	4,304	Orange	112	1,193
Chatham	141	1,376	Pamlico	16	184
Cherokee	35	329	Pasquotank	19	228
Chowan	8	90	Pender	33	305
Clay	21	266	Perquimans	7	83
Cleveland	76	1,107	Person	14	173
Columbus	52	322	Pitt	121	1,521
Craven	82	760	Polk	229	826
Cumberland	348	2,213	Randolph	213	1,920
Currituck	11	77	Richmond	21	219
Dare	39	218	Robeson	31	327
Davidson	304	2,889	Rockingham	93	748
Davie	175	2,250	Rowan	203	3,350
Duplin	22	270	Rutherford	58	592
Durham	141	1,783	Sampson	170	1,706
Edgecombe	51	532	Scotland	53	256
Forsyth	461	4,367	Stanly	52	1,239
Franklin	23	213	Stokes	94	1,029
Gaston	168	2,338	Surry	48	631
Gates	8	24	Swain	25	132
Graham	18	288	Transylvania	118	600
Granville	22	161	Tyrell	2	29
Greene	9	76	Union	65	1,122
Guilford	840	7,927	Vance	14	232
Halifax	37	293	Wake	621	5,183
Harnett	66	728	Warren	23	67
Haywood	69	381	Washington	6	61
Henderson	463	3,021	Watauga	89	1,217
Hertford	14	102	Wayne	82	622
Hoke	10	83	Wilkes	295	4,760
Hyde	12	41	Wilson	59	530
Iredell	96	3,215	Yadkin	179	2,356
Jackson	29	332	Yancey	77	1,066
			Totals	11,640	128,714



Counties	(D) Rulus Edmisten	(D) H. Edward Knox	Counties	(D) Rulus Edmisten	(D) H. Edward Knox
Alamance .....	5,213	4,999	Johnston .....	5,594	3,930
Alexander .....	1,229	696	Jones .....	1,403	1,095
Alleghany .....	1,077	774	Lee .....	3,204	2,284
Anson .....	3,284	3,112	Lenoir .....	5,799	3,719
Ashe .....	2,319	323	Lincoln .....	3,115	2,658
Avery .....	882	328	Macon .....	1,158	840
Beaufort .....	3,426	1,773	Madison .....	847	839
Bertie .....	1,373	1,038	Martin .....	2,537	1,489
Bladen .....	2,259	2,771	McDowell .....	2,029	1,685
Brunswick .....	3,080	2,762	Mecklenburg .....	13,635	41,825
Buncombe .....	8,505	7,455	Mitchell .....	342	317
Burke .....	5,511	2,214	Montgomery .....	1,507	1,045
Cabarrus .....	4,228	5,262	Moore .....	2,828	2,663
Caldwell .....	3,265	1,972	Nash .....	5,750	4,093
Camden .....	720	752	New Hanover .....	5,420	5,316
Carteret .....	3,331	2,344	Northampton .....	1,979	1,401
Caswell .....	1,774	1,895	Onslow .....	4,457	1,897
Catawba .....	5,817	3,155	Orange .....	4,228	7,513
Chatham .....	3,689	2,834	Pamlico .....	1,570	735
Cherokee .....	806	766	Pasquotank .....	1,633	2,086
Chowan .....	552	640	Pender .....	3,124	1,573
Clay .....	220	200	Perquimans .....	507	487
Cleveland .....	5,419	4,418	Person .....	1,944	1,366
Columbus .....	4,432	3,454	Pitt .....	7,178	4,837
Craven .....	4,720	2,585	Polk .....	587	615
Cumberland .....	10,223	7,223	Randolph .....	2,956	1,674
Currituck .....	897	1,372	Richmond .....	3,896	2,603
Dare .....	1,087	676	Robeson .....	7,962	9,355
Davidson .....	3,569	3,521	Rockingham .....	4,472	4,988
Davie .....	1,153	561	Rowan .....	3,704	3,349
Duplin .....	3,358	2,012	Rutherford .....	2,699	2,111
Durham .....	10,216	12,406	Sampson .....	2,915	1,466
Edgecombe .....	4,702	3,685	Scotland .....	1,698	1,728
Forsyth .....	11,448	10,188	Stanly .....	2,466	2,427
Franklin .....	2,841	3,271	Stokes .....	1,810	1,192
Gaston .....	6,922	6,145	Surry .....	2,962	1,522
Gates .....	332	709	Swain .....	684	673
Graham .....	508	192	Transylvania .....	988	842
Granville .....	3,198	3,149	Iyrell .....	559	393
Greene .....	1,821	1,001	Union .....	3,562	3,984
Guilford .....	12,794	14,948	Vance .....	2,968	2,930
Halifax .....	4,330	2,707	Wake .....	24,190	25,660
Harnett .....	5,277	3,770	Warren .....	2,346	2,410
Haywood .....	3,188	2,563	Washington .....	1,249	1,281
Henderson .....	1,701	2,273	Watauga .....	3,139	612
Hertford .....	929	1,322	Wayne .....	6,169	4,176
Hoke .....	1,306	1,120	Wilkes .....	3,187	636
Hyde .....	741	283	Wilson .....	6,114	3,004
Iredell .....	4,511	4,566	Yadkin .....	985	621
Jackson .....	1,374	1,234	Yancey .....	1,197	934
			Totals .....	352,351	326,278

### VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	Rulus Edmisten (Democrat)	James G. Martin (Republican)	H. Fritz Prochnow (Libertarian)	Gregory McCartan (Socialist Workers)
Alamance	14,568	23,193	184	48
Alexander	4,604	7,260	3	1
Alleghany	2,479	2,250	6	0
Anson	5,880	2,788	4	12
Ashe	5,393	5,482	13	3
Avery	1,949	3,991	8	10
Beaufort	7,753	7,303	12	6
Bertie	4,532	1,980	25	53
Bladen	5,592	4,012	28	46
Brunswick	8,194	8,528	30	26
Buncombe	30,033	33,673	201	114
Burke	12,704	16,370	24	6
Cabarrus	11,229	21,685	37	24
Caldwell	9,567	14,827	28	15
Camden	1,412	936	3	1
Carteret	8,781	9,630	28	8
Caswell	5,097	2,887	8	6
Catawba	14,928	28,551	48	27
Chatham	8,667	7,190	34	7
Cherokee	3,244	4,707	21	26
Chowan	2,169	1,740	33	27
Clay	1,463	2,109	4	2
Cleveland	12,951	14,914	28	11
Columbus	11,009	7,843	32	25
Craven	10,282	9,850	46	62
Cumberland	29,497	26,409	104	43
Currituck	2,447	1,935	2	3
Dare	3,007	3,699	20	14
Davidson	16,016	28,171	56	19
Davie	3,848	7,190	5	1
Duplin	8,331	6,078	5	2
Durham	34,975	26,957	268	161
Edgecombe	12,669	7,884	10	34
Forsyth	46,345	53,242	143	60
Franklin	6,078	4,704	16	13
Gaston	18,628	35,730	78	48
Gates	2,748	991	0	5
Graham	1,799	2,207	5	1
Granville	6,638	4,916	8	9
Greene	3,844	2,078	4	1
Guilford	52,073	71,336	195	97
Halifax	10,993	7,825	28	17
Harnett	9,569	9,327	25	18
Haywood	9,714	8,994	35	20
Henderson	8,675	17,953	42	22
Hertford	4,739	2,159	38	67
Hoke	3,734	1,800	1	15
Hyde	1,352	819	0	3
Iredell	11,379	22,936	49	11
Jackson	5,229	5,286	23	25

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE  
GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)**

County	Rulus Edmisten (Democrat)	James G. Martin (Republican)	H. Fritz Prochnow (Libertarian)	Gregory McCartan (Socialist Workers)
Johnston .....	10,730	13,769	24	17
Jones .....	2,510	1,542	4	0
Lee .....	6,263	6,588	43	19
Lenoir .....	11,806	9,950	16	15
Lincoln .....	6,910	12,010	16	10
Macon .....	4,688	5,623	12	7
Madison .....	3,388	2,962	8	25
Martin .....	5,422	2,920	44	23
McDowell .....	6,060	6,482	14	13
Mecklenburg .....	57,279	114,151	446	215
Mitchell .....	1,692	4,778	8	2
Montgomery .....	4,447	4,356	5	4
Moore .....	8,529	13,703	28	17
Nash .....	11,585	15,037	29	23
New Hanover .....	14,870	22,006	69	83
Northampton .....	5,496	3,113	51	108
Onslow .....	9,535	10,749	41	17
Orange .....	20,656	15,083	140	76
Pamlico .....	2,812	1,836	3	3
Pasquotank .....	4,333	3,924	30	73
Pender .....	5,227	4,130	2	2
Perquimans .....	1,957	1,337	2	3
Person .....	4,492	4,752	65	43
Pitt .....	17,620	15,021	75	28
Polk .....	2,836	3,800	108	11
Randolph .....	10,846	24,341	56	33
Richmond .....	8,623	5,942	16	11
Robeson .....	19,630	10,291	81	113
Rockingham .....	13,090	15,164	62	25
Rowan .....	13,591	23,429	38	33
Rutherford .....	8,841	10,409	21	13
Sampson .....	10,557	9,846	15	14
Scotland .....	4,753	3,207	21	21
Stanly .....	7,437	12,893	26	5
Stokes .....	6,653	7,949	7	10
Surry .....	9,661	11,388	47	23
Swain .....	2,250	1,898	9	5
Transylvania .....	4,626	6,151	24	10
Tyrell .....	1,027	516	1	0
Union .....	8,856	15,387	33	14
Vance .....	7,549	5,472	12	18
Wake .....	63,798	75,856	528	137
Warren .....	4,442	2,032	0	6
Washington .....	4,155	1,842	2	0
Watauga .....	7,617	7,070	49	23
Wayne .....	13,003	15,288	129	43
Wilkes .....	10,499	16,257	24	5
Wilson .....	10,942	10,205	74	65
Yadkin .....	4,263	7,645	4	0
Yancey .....	4,280	3,752	1	1
Totals: .....	1,011,209	1,208,167	4,611	2,740

# VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION — May 6, 1980

County	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Harry J. Welsh (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	C. J. Carstens (Repub.)
Alamance .....	6,628	7,478	180	1,530	210
Alexander .....	356	1,793	15	822	160
Alleghany .....	583	1,434	13	183	47
Anson .....	1,371	3,776	90	157	30
Ashe .....	405	2,228	20	979	258
Avery .....	218	610	12	1,302	995
Beaufort .....	2,040	4,335	118	526	86
Bertie .....	926	2,651	39	66	20
Bladen .....	399	3,763	68	107	23
Brunswick .....	1,456	4,600	155	769	217
Buncombe .....	6,084	12,886	264	3,490	890
Burke .....	3,959	4,859	137	2,544	739
Cabarrus .....	2,318	6,326	194	1,833	431
Caldwell .....	1,350	3,855	104	2,366	515
Camden .....	435	1,111	82	21	6
Carteret .....	2,789	3,378	104	1,239	284
Caswell .....	1,067	1,748	85	85	21
Catawba .....	2,233	6,743	174	4,124	1,015
Chatham .....	2,263	3,640	101	711	94
Cherokee .....	461	1,134	16	399	151
Chowan .....	522	1,651	19	71	10
Clay .....	273	572	11	465	190
Cleveland .....	2,705	7,887	118	845	196
Columbus .....	1,829	8,348	154	537	222
Craven .....	2,814	6,056	187	768	232
Cumberland .....	7,779	15,693	583	2,125	686
Currituck .....	804	1,545	86	58	30
Dare .....	727	2,068	24	203	77
Davidson .....	2,907	8,983	140	3,879	903
Davie .....	556	1,606	38	2,003	354
Duplin .....	2,652	4,710	92	435	60
Durham .....	6,399	16,542	316	1,829	357
Edgecombe .....	2,169	5,357	113	471	93
Forsyth .....	5,778	19,076	363	5,120	952
Franklin .....	2,592	3,373	83	271	19
Gaston .....	3,559	11,647	311	2,504	652
Gates .....	742	1,625	31	16	3
Graham .....	323	797	6	388	117
Granville .....	2,328	3,577	82	190	27
Greene .....	753	2,067	44	122	15
Guilford .....	7,936	25,851	528	6,905	1,329
Halifax .....	3,146	6,016	196	299	69
Harnett .....	2,763	6,592	119	830	98
Haywood .....	2,311	4,381	94	778	237
Henderson .....	1,249	3,134	64	2,919	1,111
Hertford .....	1,013	2,282	39	101	31
Hoke .....	797	2,206	54	83	25
Hyde .....	340	949	25	50	14
Iredell .....	2,642	6,608	116	1,731	417
Jackson .....	1,506	2,258	30	386	135

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE  
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Robert W. Scott [Dem.]	James B. Hunt, Jr. [Dem.]	Harry J. Welsh [Dem.]	Beverly Lake [Repub.]	C. J. Carstens [Repub.]
Johnston .....	3,907	7,488	129	858	121
Jones .....	574	1,910	57	52	8
Lee .....	2,344	4,084	43	441	62
Lenoir .....	2,805	5,963	231	843	159
Lincoln .....	1,265	4,543	83	1,196	248
Macon .....	751	1,686	28	623	274
Madison .....	716	1,471	10	292	56
Martin .....	1,117	3,007	89	128	25
McDowell .....	1,116	2,509	52	410	142
Mecklenburg .....	11,084	32,933	528	8,074	1,864
Mitchell .....	234	683	13	1,649	1,141
Montgomery .....	1,182	2,705	41	544	80
Moore .....	1,858	4,523	129	2,846	782
Nash .....	2,653	5,710	179	1,081	177
New Hanover .....	3,300	9,580	189	2,090	699
Northampton .....	1,079	3,415	53	30	12
Onslow .....	2,826	6,740	186	607	253
Orange .....	4,434	9,130	215	1,321	458
Pamlico .....	1,025	1,629	19	136	32
Pasquotank .....	990	3,407	46	174	55
Perquimans .....	1,249	2,463		334	86
Pertuisant .....	507	1,184	24	43	13
Person .....	1,466	3,117	52	180	24
Pitt .....	3,404	9,344	209	1,484	284
Polk .....	358	1,494	23	569	165
Randolph .....	1,544	4,761	83	3,161	459
Richmond .....	1,919	4,950		174	57
Robeson .....	4,696	12,460	333	291	61
Rockingham .....	2,696	6,604	167	752	141
Rowan .....	2,607	6,322	192	3,083	640
Rutherford .....	1,695	4,969	77	829	257
Sampson .....	1,824	4,520	84	2,278	302
Scotland .....	967	2,894	45	139	56
Stanly .....	1,231	4,659	89	1,650	425
Stokes .....	738	2,772	34	1,463	263
Surry .....	1,018	4,343	30	924	114
Swain .....	559	1,011	11	371	62
Transylvania .....	747	2,006	56	910	352
Tyrrell .....	199	624	19	36	6
Union .....	2,060	6,570	116	767	288
Vance .....	2,130	4,198	116	226	29
Wake .....	18,431	30,427	639	6,280	1,058
Warren .....	1,780	2,690	86	86	34
Washington .....	701	2,159	59	70	22
Watauga .....	799	2,189	31	1,476	358
Wayne .....	3,390	7,369	196	840	116
Wilkes .....	965	3,578	48	4,137	588
Wilson .....	1,711	7,145	102	648	94
Yadkin .....	532	1,619	21	2,285	305
Yancey .....	851	1,482	32	740	195
Totals .....	217,289	524,844	11,551	119,255	28,354

# VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1960

County	1960			1964			1968			1972		
	Terry Sanford (Dem)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub)	I. Beverly Lake (Dem) (Write-In Vote)	Dan K. Moore (Dem)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub)	Robert W. Scott (Dem)	James C. Gardner (Repub)	Hargrove Bowles (Dem)	James E. Holshouser, Jr. (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer)		
Alamance	12,437	15,763	51	14,586	15,784	19,506	13,810	11,712	17,554	211		
Alexander	3,291	3,933		3,721	3,851	3,496	4,857	3,454	5,219	12		
Alleghany	2,279	1,839		2,463	1,573	1,931	1,740	1,749	1,841	4		
Anson	4,297	1,337	10	4,409	1,388	5,259	2,520	2,916	2,882	20		
Ashe	4,728	4,663	3	4,727	4,548	4,263	4,942	3,927	5,419	11		
Avery	1,310	3,860	1	1,521	2,714	1,191	3,280	835	3,449	12		
Beaufort	6,004	2,605	12	6,760	2,761	5,813	5,311	5,750	4,083	19		
Bertie	3,740	422	7	3,560	644	4,586	2,155	3,134	1,422	16		
Bladen	4,469	1,709	10	4,568	1,769	5,444	2,681	4,228	2,159	23		
Brunswick	4,254	2,931	6	4,197	3,769	4,894	3,671	4,189	4,710	37		
Buncombe	23,875	24,636		29,249	18,084	26,339	20,285	22,113	23,088	275		
Burke	10,815	12,193	16	11,617	11,274	10,339	11,963	8,614	12,382	47		
Cabarrus	9,547	14,678	13	11,836	13,095	11,593	13,467	9,739	14,246	77		
Caldwell	9,566	10,788	3	9,718	10,017	8,919	11,259	7,224	11,049	93		
Camden	1,057	278		1,067	276	1,275	598	1,060	411	9		
Carteret	5,249	4,515	1	5,936	4,546	5,673	5,674	6,035	5,607	26		
Caswell	2,675	1,283	26	2,932	1,157	4,185	1,706	2,711	2,102	28		
Catawba	14,456	18,149	6	15,770	16,413	12,807	19,575	11,724	20,766	101		
Chatham	4,729	4,233	3	5,067	4,309	5,768	4,751	5,096	4,152	34		
Cherokee	3,512	4,038	1	4,020	3,130	3,249	3,751	3,228	3,372	11		
Chowan	1,953	415	1	1,920	525	2,302	1,230	2,054	751	2		
Clay	1,416	1,547		1,484	1,298	1,159	1,359	1,014	1,392	5		
Cleveland	11,482	7,188	44	11,871	6,821	12,834	9,452	9,608	9,593	84		
Columbus	10,488	3,279	4	9,496	3,750	8,628	5,760	6,993	4,697	55		
Craven	7,125	3,834	10	6,593	5,317	6,389	6,947	6,846	5,550	54		
Cumberland	13,451	6,159		14,200	8,515	17,002	11,716	17,707	16,313	87		
Currituck	1,732	314		1,819	366	1,715	690	1,628	580	12		
Dare	1,551	701		1,665	641	1,516	975	1,583	1,018	6		
Davidson	13,746	18,193		13,729	17,113	15,651	19,935	12,877	20,449	141		
Davie	2,638	4,555	8	2,903	4,714	2,926	4,797	2,432	5,034	47		
Duplin	7,321	2,816	63	7,246	3,503	6,688	5,352	5,975	4,081	32		
Durham	17,215	14,359	4	19,704	15,160	22,469	18,811	22,046	18,809	199		
Edgecombe	7,703	2,005	6	8,222	2,994	8,228	5,632	8,635	4,103	100		
Forsyth	24,620	30,849	15	28,028	30,255	34,577	34,027	29,158	39,039	536		
Franklin	5,061	1,039	7	5,000	1,517	5,380	4,298	5,029	2,812	40		
Gaston	21,419	19,469	59	19,798	17,199	19,812	22,035	16,400	19,878	154		
Gates	1,577	240		1,829	355	1,974	691	1,937	398	8		
Graham	1,555	1,617		1,787	1,447	1,410	1,597	1,334	1,523	0		
Granville	4,627	1,654	10	5,166	1,746	4,761	3,674	4,851	3,587	10		
Greene	3,112	400	3	2,852	724	3,072	1,987	2,311	1,357	10		
Guilford	29,468	40,752	32	33,278	37,551	46,688	37,161	44,288	43,118	480		
Halifax	9,043	2,072	32	10,759	2,763	8,952	5,956	8,399	4,476	50		
Harnett	7,915	5,166		7,891	5,499	7,397	7,971	6,727	6,775	24		
Haywood	8,704	7,775	2	10,525	5,654	9,296	7,928	7,475	5,384	32		
Henderson	5,537	9,868	7	7,237	7,535	5,923	9,553	5,556	9,681	72		
Hertford	3,277	554	4	4,196	689	4,337	1,583	3,135	1,331	26		
Hoke	2,228	472	9	2,379	636	3,344	1,125	2,378	989	12		
Hyde	1,133	482		1,179	414	1,249	718	907	590	10		
Iredell	9,627	11,557	14	12,960	11,176	11,745	12,346	10,055	12,629	255		
Jackson	4,354	3,622		5,375	2,875	4,176	3,579	4,203	3,868	6		

# VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1960 (Continued)

County	1960			1964		1968		1972		
	Terry Sanford (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)	I. Beverly Lake (Dem.) (Write-In Vote)	Dan K. Moore (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James C. Gardner (Repub.)	Hargrove Bowles (Dem.)	James E. Holshouser, Jr. (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)
Johnston	9,881	6,198	8	9,520	7,485	8,955	11,017	8,025	9,285	65
Jones	1,971	502	—	2,293	586	1,839	1,430	1,910	833	17
Lee	3,997	3,070		3,585	3,454	4,803	3,523	4,203	3,422	34
Lenoir	8,095	3,578	11	9,371	3,784	7,836	7,615	8,385	6,310	83
Lincoln	7,010	6,534	9	6,991	6,122	6,443	6,831	6,635	7,191	43
Macon	3,497	3,422		4,169	2,617	3,409	3,069	2,887	3,143	10
Madison	4,848	4,193		3,622	3,722	3,134	2,852	3,004	2,704	11
Martin	5,842	600	13	5,029	1,204	5,497	2,569	4,116	1,891	41
McDowell	5,491	5,571	3	5,972	4,537	5,370	4,819	3,992	5,255	24
Mecklenburg	43,403	42,365	169	46,847	46,829	56,721	46,023	44,578	59,661	1,566
Mitchell	1,421	4,506	1	1,716	3,305	1,426	3,701	1,092	3,982	8
Montgomery	3,459	3,516	3	3,812	3,492	4,020	3,649	3,382	3,353	30
Moore	5,815	5,462	2	5,964	5,610	6,111	5,878	6,246	6,938	76
Nash	10,238	3,619	8	10,638	4,776	9,409	9,449	10,348	6,905	198
New Hanover	13,171	9,657	34	11,364	12,874	13,618	12,076	11,776	13,670	323
Northampton	4,875	443	13	5,486	651	5,944	1,859	5,024	1,274	27
Onslow	5,731	2,534	9	6,081	3,503	5,330	6,749	6,879	5,870	41
Orange	7,443	4,840	16	8,174	6,199	11,491	6,434	13,607	10,117	61
Pamlico	1,722	1,012	2	1,849	1,017	1,861	1,521	1,728	1,041	3
Pasquotank	4,845	1,375	3	5,030	1,591	4,392	2,598	4,192	1,667	60
Pender	2,816	1,164	11	3,215	1,841	3,493	2,041	2,496	2,168	16
Perquimans	1,515	429	1	1,833	498	1,903	1,029	1,456	500	5
Person	4,325	1,744	7	5,085	1,690	4,781	3,907	4,533	3,483	11
Pitt	12,551	3,162	34	12,005	4,259	12,920	9,243	11,154	8,674	79
Polk	2,952	2,578	2	3,203	2,471	2,683	2,627	2,337	2,607	25
Randolph	9,628	16,021	11	9,848	14,681	9,858	15,782	9,370	15,561	153
Richmond	8,503	2,965		8,354	2,616	7,320	3,902	5,360	3,727	54
Robeson	12,214	2,846	28	14,528	2,831	14,283	4,580	13,002	5,823	40
Rockingham	10,984	9,473	39	11,353	9,139	12,892	10,987	9,758	10,592	78
Rowan	13,770	16,739	56	14,622	15,001	15,759	16,401	11,421	16,062	154
Rutherford	9,333	8,202		10,090	6,620	9,408	7,345	6,640	7,554	26
Sampson	7,832	7,143	3	7,981	7,761	7,709	8,093	7,259	7,341	33
Scotland	3,909	940	2	4,093	897	4,239	1,420	3,122	2,252	32
Stanly	8,708	10,681	4	7,248	9,550	7,706	10,464	7,399	10,759	47
Stokes	4,685	4,756	17	5,140	4,566	5,083	5,425	4,702	6,058	51
Surry	8,594	9,603	4	9,361	8,441	8,959	9,667	7,024	8,835	113
Swain	2,300	1,800		2,352	1,481	1,872	1,404	1,704	1,569	4
Transylvania	3,870	3,732	1	5,007	3,277	4,403	4,097	3,826	4,520	37
Tyrrell	1,026	222		1,093	266	905	345	714	380	1
Union	7,670	3,610	18	7,685	3,622	7,891	5,690	8,506	5,823	46
Vance	5,762	1,892	10	6,073	2,430	6,612	4,669	5,210	4,312	25
Wake	25,407	17,856	50	30,515	21,163	33,598	30,918	37,453	42,227	379
Warren	3,135	552	13	3,715	1,023	3,549	1,782	2,788	1,503	13
Washington	2,492	910		2,463	1,073	2,854	1,877	2,578	1,513	7
Watauga	4,127	4,607		3,797	4,225	4,262	6,236	3,725	5,950	18
Wayne	8,057	4,775	1	10,135	6,779	9,156	9,722	10,101	8,613	132
Wilkes	8,148	12,884	3	8,148	12,362	6,610	11,989	5,826	12,364	68
Wilson	8,102	2,829	14	7,808	4,215	8,187	7,699	9,416	6,612	86
Yadkin	3,081	6,973	1	3,483	6,101	3,236	6,727	2,404	6,131	120
Yancey	3,629	3,084		3,732	2,074	2,933	2,464	2,832	2,727	22
Totals	735,248	613,975	1,137	790,343	606,165	821,233	737,075	729,104	767,470	8,211



County	1976				1980			
	James B Hunt, Jr (Dem.)	David T Flaherty (Repub.)	H F Seawell, Jr (Amer.)	Arlan K Andrews, Sr (Labor)	James B Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	Bobby Y Emory (Labor)	Douglas A Cooper (Soc. Workers)
Alamance	19,918	10,147	408	100	18,612	15,116	219	58
Alexander	5,650	4,178	18	8	5,456	5,407	13	4
Alleghany	2,739	1,373	8	4	2,553	1,696	4	2
Anson	5,375	967	14	1	5,534	1,419	11	11
Ashe	5,398	4,623	22	8	5,115	5,083	28	1
Avery	2,014	2,821	24	10	1,917	3,011	15	4
Beaufort	7,282	2,959	46	12	7,532	5,028	15	6
Bertie	4,377	595	24	8	4,356	1,108	14	13
Bladen	6,432	861	51	19	6,349	2,066	39	46
Brunswick	8,055	2,898	62	27	7,758	5,159	79	20
Buncombe	31,557	18,670	270	121	32,035	21,707	322	117
Burke	14,708	9,349	41	25	12,978	11,900	100	27
Cabarrus	14,542	9,684	120	34	14,135	11,620	111	35
Caldwell	12,220	9,346	45	31	10,283	11,238	61	20
Camden	1,489	259	5	1	1,584	445	3	3
Carteret	8,292	4,437	86	12	8,177	6,518	49	26
Caswell	4,377	886	52	8	3,985	1,615	9	9
Catawba	19,017	16,119	71	32	18,628	18,056	121	21
Chatham	6,915	3,491	175	55	8,687	4,097	100	21
Cherokee	3,886	3,001	53	11	3,844	3,553	32	37
Chowan	2,529	450	12	8	2,900	789	30	24
Clay	1,599	1,355	9	0	1,567	1,975	20	2
Cleveland	16,526	5,530	59	13	15,091	7,958	79	22
Columbus	11,994	2,152	54	16	11,523	4,429	78	27
Craven	10,012	3,556	97	48	10,658	6,115	36	39
Cumberland	28,646	9,654	572	148	29,107	15,378	317	95
Currituck	2,381	442	7	3	2,667	928	12	0
Dare	2,811	1,062	19	6	3,822	1,521	43	4
Davidson	20,493	15,660	213	40	19,414	20,069	139	55
Davie	4,076	4,161	54	8	4,455	5,220	28	4
Duplin	8,787	2,470	106	7	8,743	3,960	24	7
Durham	26,091	14,134	525	256	34,284	12,409	434	124
Edgecombe	9,567	3,051	150	23	9,635	4,076	35	21
Forsyth	46,085	29,334	646	344	52,684	31,781	521	151
Franklin	6,129	1,511	149	18	6,052	2,711	17	13
Gaston	26,980	14,039	88	51	26,775	18,494	205	38
Gates	2,524	255	9	6	2,940	346	5	6
Graham	1,914	1,425	2	2	1,820	1,743	4	2
Granville	6,453	1,457	124	15	6,558	2,336	21	17
Greene	3,260	798	42	5	3,584	1,537	4	4
Guilford	57,345	33,146	1,224	508	63,138	39,257	753	162
Halifax	9,900	2,994	201	21	9,802	4,181	19	10
Harnett	10,186	4,454	203	17	10,819	5,796	50	25
Haywood	11,601	4,817	41	14	10,456	6,562	41	17
Henderson	9,823	9,477	109	29	11,051	10,645	89	39
Hertford	4,613	576	21	8	4,920	1,011	11	12
Hoke	3,472	566	32	5	3,559	840	10	16
Hyde	1,353	345	11	3	1,459	562	7	1
Iredell	15,567	9,109	225	30	16,032	11,235	110	25
Jackson	5,838	3,459	27	21	5,892	3,661	31	16

County	1976				1980			
	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	David T. Flaherty (Repub.)	H. F. Seawall, Jr. (Amer.)	Arlan K. Andrews, Sr. (Labor)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	Bobby Y. Emory (Labor)	Douglas A. Cooper (Soc. Workers)
Johnston	12,447	5,981	263	24	12,709	7,598	78	21
Jones	2,454	462	40	0	2,470	1,057	3	4
Lee	6,063	3,001	144	21	7,256	3,365	38	22
Lenoir	10,874	4,206	171	13	10,320	6,779	34	10
Lincoln	9,960	6,032	22	11	9,491	7,400	49	8
Macon	4,830	3,212	19	11	4,800	3,996	28	10
Madison	3,730	2,258	10	12	3,692	2,261	22	8
Martin	5,387	1,070	37	14	5,561	1,855	29	10
McDowell	7,011	3,571	28	5	6,048	4,917	40	12
Mecklenburg	74,833	47,363	702	466	96,365	42,662	1,172	232
Mitchell	2,145	3,457	16	0	2,130	3,866	22	11
Montgomery	4,633	2,454	70	4	4,916	2,926	11	2
Moore	8,168	6,291	309	37	10,405	8,150	54	15
Nash	11,548	5,484	361	34	11,838	7,791	64	38
New Hanover	18,815	8,493	280	108	20,099	11,391	203	83
Northampton	5,733	557	71	10	5,722	1,158	14	26
Onslow	10,421	3,232	71	19	10,173	6,564	104	44
Orange	16,515	7,338	200	375	20,925	6,216	452	163
Pamlico	2,377	696	23	2	2,464	1,204	18	4
Pasquotank	5,486	1,267	38	15	5,819	1,748	16	11
Pender	4,747	1,441	51	3	4,877	2,361	24	8
Perquimans	2,169	351	8	1	2,106	503	7	1
Person	4,733	1,937	154	41	5,165	2,305	44	17
Pitt	15,421	5,256	105	60	17,442	7,312	101	22
Polk	3,464	2,342	43	5	3,400	2,755	41	5
Randolph	14,426	13,050	305	78	14,668	16,283	127	20
Richmond	8,889	2,113	100	22	8,427	3,034	58	14
Robeson	22,212	2,539	133	24	19,169	6,270	142	110
Rockingham	15,614	6,698	268	27	13,250	8,376	115	36
Rowan	17,970	11,641	217	27	16,495	15,052	138	42
Rutherford	11,430	5,413	66	13	10,326	6,662	71	27
Sampson	9,718	5,980	88	24	10,618	6,609	25	31
Scotland	4,907	1,213	30	12	5,178	1,445	38	8
Stanly	10,249	7,764	42	11	9,634	8,656	49	9
Stokes	7,174	5,431	48	9	6,833	6,209	37	10
Surry	11,639	7,002	88	32	11,608	8,385	70	15
Swain	2,530	1,483	11	7	2,430	1,449	12	4
Transylvania	5,396	3,454	55	27	5,205	3,876	91	29
Tyrrell	1,039	215	2	1	1,048	264	1	2
Union	11,839	4,563	54	28	12,619	6,390	72	12
Vance	7,028	2,166	129	18	7,156	2,944	39	21
Wake	55,599	32,165	1,449	717	71,896	33,629	1,138	132
Warren	3,482	793	89	13	3,751	1,440	15	13
Washington	3,535	904	25	7	3,536	1,356	14	0
Watauga	5,884	4,695	15	38	6,565	5,470	168	30
Wayne	12,067	6,778	259	48	14,193	8,393	126	17
Wilkes	11,143	11,027	47	37	10,219	13,267	98	9
Wilson	11,796	3,332	167	38	12,243	4,611	80	37
Yadkin	4,795	5,332	51	7	4,803	6,612	22	3
Yancey	4,170	2,495	4	8	4,157	3,260	19	10
Totals	1,081,293	564,102	13,604	4,764	1,143,145	691,449	9,951	2,887

### VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984

County	Robert B. Jordan, III [D]	Stephen S. Miller [D]	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. [D]	John H. Carrington [R]	William S. Hiatt [R]	Franklin Jordan [R]	Erick Little [R]	Barbara S. Perry [R]
Alamance	9,434	465	4,682	583	698	779	37	336
Alexander	1,097	127	1,160	89	218	243	70	148
Alleghany	1,046	121	903	5	109	21	0	24
Anson	4,424	198	1,478	44	37	57	1	17
Ashe	1,635	147	1,551	57	583	143	8	54
Avery	308	41	544	376	495	935	96	380
Beaufort	4,257	389	3,005	176	85	221	11	104
Bertie	1,902	231	1,640	27	6	22	1	24
Bladen	2,559	235	3,723	56	6	31	1	25
Brunswick	3,896	494	2,784	316	244	330	32	214
Buncombe	10,490	928	9,429	1,113	491	1,073	51	854
Burke	4,104	438	5,174	379	363	782	51	371
Cabarrus	5,643	552	4,939	418	288	591	22	376
Caldwell	2,939	277	2,961	166	654	623	35	572
Camden	907	95	616	6	3	7	0	3
Carteret	3,646	304	3,003	309	144	349	36	452
Caswell	3,327	311	1,974	33	24	76	4	18
Catawba	4,973	632	4,855	857	918	1,494	90	1,001
Chatham	3,648	329	4,941	487	213	480	40	213
Cherokee	917	168	634	108	43	79	8	54
Chowan	1,276	69	474	25	7	31	2	25
Clay	314	54	310	36	65	77	55	38
Cleveland	5,615	516	6,883	142	181	527	17	201
Columbus	5,828	555	5,551	88	61	132	7	71
Craven	4,557	420	3,568	197	138	299	11	174
Cumberland	14,128	1,384	12,334	660	326	882	34	590
Currutuck	1,487	320	485	27	17	28	3	12
Dare	925	229	1,561	55	41	76	8	56
Davidson	5,825	525	3,782	974	753	841	120	417
Davie	1,374	106	965	852	406	782	52	174
Duplin	3,673	303	3,858	51	40	122	5	47
Durham	9,937	881	21,238	803	193	531	29	198
Edgecombe	6,876	1,165	5,198	176	65	206	5	121
Forsyth	12,758	1,412	18,372	1,037	1,494	1,144	56	957
Franklin	2,421	208	4,262	95	44	84	9	24
Gaston	4,911	457	12,084	376	332	937	64	572
Gates	2,001	333	562	5	4	11	1	9
Graham	639	76	376	74	99	69	22	19
Granville	4,512	371	2,767	66	24	61	2	26
Greene	2,011	182	2,073	15	4	35	1	18
Guilford	23,520	1,448	15,355	3,022	939	2,010	84	1,240
Halifax	5,381	749	6,702	89	48	112	6	52
Harnett	4,454	386	5,162	430	64	194	18	72
Haywood	3,784	198	3,537	102	95	167	8	59
Henderson	2,280	309	2,828	1,094	431	957	118	816
Hertford	2,127	289	1,899	34	15	40	4	20
Hoke	2,386	155	1,306	26	13	42	1	11
Hyde	774	88	679	10	6	19	4	9
Iredell	5,174	525	6,494	741	455	959	351	476
Jackson	1,437	131	2,012	76	52	102	26	50

### VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984 (Continued)

County	Robert B. Jordan, III [D]	Stephen S. Miller [D]	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. [D]	John H. Carrington [R]	William S. Hiatt [R]	Franklin Jordan [R]	Erick Little [R]	Barbara S. Perry [R]
Johnston .....	5,689	327	5,872	311	70	248	30	152
Jones .....	1,784	169	872	13	15	24	0	15
Lee .....	2,979	161	3,425	172	55	150	3	60
Lenoir .....	6,897	531	3,983	91	77	188	17	577
Lincoln .....	2,101	242	4,076	410	391	566	38	283
Macon .....	1,969	230	1,144	58	57	176	34	538
Madison .....	1,309	51	1,112	77	114	58	16	21
Martin .....	1,751	154	2,357	41	31	76	1	23
McDowell .....	2,425	146	1,367	50	63	101	17	38
Mecklenburg .....	28,418	1,920	21,643	2,937	3,530	5,133	398	3,210
Mitchell .....	378	23	483	701	542	740	39	514
Montgomery .....	3,499	56	657	150	113	91	12	50
Moore .....	4,288	263	2,293	614	587	477	24	511
Nash .....	7,548	835	6,181	266	102	397	22	501
New Hanover .....	7,047	499	6,058	760	726	534	29	466
Northampton .....	2,272	369	3,038	16	8	18	1	7
Onslow .....	3,280	480	5,228	163	155	335	25	169
Orange .....	7,555	565	8,017	421	142	375	31	260
Pamlico .....	1,623	149	984	36	31	95	0	35
Pasquotank .....	3,109	232	796	52	72	61	5	43
Pender .....	2,652	338	1,795	86	78	99	4	62
Perquimans .....	1,336	113	616	15	16	33	0	20
Person .....	3,230	169	2,375	71	18	78	17	46
Pitt .....	9,099	507	5,772	427	178	600	32	355
Polk .....	920	112	1,037	213	117	371	29	240
Randolph .....	3,943	254	2,261	839	369	613	39	209
Richmond .....	6,548	313	1,906	30	45	120	2	38
Robeson .....	10,831	880	7,249	131	28	147	5	54
Rockingham .....	6,379	654	4,714	225	214	303	13	101
Rowan .....	5,733	554	4,190	1,225	530	1,156	42	390
Rutherford .....	3,868	460	2,821	151	146	211	18	82
Sampson .....	4,733	318	3,324	742	141	631	46	258
Scotland .....	3,366	149	1,299	83	43	92	5	64
Stanly .....	4,855	169	1,290	264	239	521	64	107
Stokes .....	2,167	323	1,721	95	793	193	14	50
Surry .....	2,839	262	3,342	67	648	64	5	31
Swain .....	734	77	643	83	20	27	10	10
Transylvania .....	1,321	160	1,263	107	150	175	22	239
Tyrell .....	799	52	229	4	2	14	2	5
Union .....	7,093	283	2,217	147	202	518	15	173
Vance .....	4,929	355	3,017	97	26	81	7	15
Wake .....	29,056	1,417	26,961	2,516	697	1,282	151	1,340
Warren .....	1,777	193	3,508	31	7	37	3	23
Washington .....	2,181	138	1,531	10	5	28	4	14
Watauga .....	1,894	126	1,515	185	629	245	16	206
Wayne .....	6,585	501	5,898	193	58	255	20	188
Wilkes .....	2,714	246	2,050	1,659	1,270	1,315	105	369
Wilson .....	6,767	514	3,531	163	60	198	95	69
Yadkin .....	872	90	1,418	650	626	838	59	236
Yancey .....	1,808	118	1,266	275	335	356	26	94
Totals: .....	450,487	37,573	393,018	35,106	27,600	40,257	3,406	24,355

### VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE REPUBLICAN SECOND PRIMARY, JUNE 5, 1984

Counties	John H. Carrington	Franklin Jordan	Counties	John H. Carrington	Franklin Jordan
Alamance	358	180	Johnston	153	95
Alexander	96	39	Jones	19	16
Alleghany	11	22	Lee	57	47
Anson	45	35	Lenoir	94	106
Ashe	35	55	Lincoln	202	83
Avery	732	1,325	Macon	64	59
Beaufort	102	41	Madison	60	23
Bertie	6	5	Martin	40	35
Bladen	30	20	McDowell	60	54
Brunswick	195	61	Mecklenburg	1,763	1,327
Buncombe	832	294	Mitchell	99	37
Burke	202	168	Montgomery	63	35
Cabarrus	508	170	Moore	384	124
Caldwell	146	118	Nash	120	131
Camden	5	0	New Hanover	378	130
Carteret	245	134	Northampton	4	4
Caswell	23	20	Onslow	106	62
Catawba	420	252	Orange	213	86
Chatham	117	97	Pamlico	27	25
Cherokee	72	26	Pasquotank	24	29
Chowan	16	11	Pender	80	58
Clay	42	17	Perquimans	9	11
Cleveland	147	102	Person	38	50
Columbus	54	54	Pitt	263	139
Craven	120	75	Polk	171	28
Cumberland	265	196	Randolph	247	148
Currituck	23	8	Richmond	30	78
Dare	47	15	Robeson	58	60
Davidson	382	160	Rockingham	148	136
Davis	836	613	Rowan	336	190
Duplin	49	39	Rutherford	87	65
Durham	368	129	Sampson	231	75
Edgecombe	63	65	Scotland	21	21
Forsyth	488	246	Stanly	145	113
Franklin	65	39	Stokes	89	65
Gaston	346	241	Surry	88	75
Gates	5	6	Swain	48	6
Graham	30	15	Transylvania	115	67
Granville	24	26	Tyrell	9	8
Greene	11	12	Union	104	118
Guilford	1,905	930	Vance	43	26
Halifax	30	38	Wake	1,603	573
Harnett	163	78	Warren	34	32
Haywood	74	57	Washington	10	14
Henderson	1,215	593	Watauga	178	66
Hertford	17	14	Wayne	152	82
Hoke	8	12	Wilkes	264	84
Hyde	6	8	Wilson	83	61
Iredell	301	167	Yadkin	694	986
Jackson	37	38	Yancey	94	24
			Totals	23,648	17,502

# VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION.— May 6, 1980

County	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. [Dem.]	James C. Green [Dem.]	Clyde Pulley [Dem.]	County	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. [Dem.]	James C. Green [Dem.]	Clyde Pulley [Dem.]
Alamance .....	7,123	6,129	144	Johnston .....	5,109	5,714	151
Alexander .....	1,024	1,075	14	Jones .....	932	1,503	36
Alleghany .....	696	1,239	9	Lee .....	2,420	3,310	69
Anson .....	1,647	3,331	80	Lenoir .....	2,866	5,808	146
Ashe .....	1,388	1,102	13	Lincoln .....	3,981	1,686	71
Avery .....	537	250	12	Macon .....	1,211	1,063	38
Beaufort .....	2,386	3,724	93	Madison .....	889	1,148	28
Bertie .....	1,090	1,930	50	Martin .....	2,032	1,751	42
Bladen .....	1,964	3,157	93	McDowell .....	1,472	1,942	89
Brunswick .....	1,919	3,965	140	Mecklenburg .....	25,424	15,357	527
Buncombe .....	8,723	9,355	308	Mitchell .....	538	328	14
Burke .....	4,478	4,006	176	Montgomery .....	1,688	1,997	51
Cabarrus .....	4,013	4,445	159	Moore .....	2,681	3,554	103
Caldwell .....	2,674	2,433	71	Nash .....	3,596	4,423	340
Camden .....	669	706	28	New Hanover .....	4,871	7,225	175
Carteret .....	2,872	3,042	85	Northampton .....	1,819	2,035	149
Caswell .....	929	1,633	48	Onslow .....	3,051	6,169	289
Catawba .....	4,520	4,269	141	Orange .....	8,599	4,459	195
Chatham .....	2,916	2,751	86	Pamlico .....	1,218	1,165	63
Cherokee .....	798	692	55	Pasquotank .....	1,459	2,308	94
Chowan .....	956	969	34	Pender .....	1,205	2,357	84
Clay .....	478	283	24	Perquimans .....	620	883	44
Cleveland .....	5,157	5,135	154	Person .....	1,494	2,605	42
Columbus .....	3,155	6,847	182	Pitt .....	5,439	6,881	166
Craven .....	3,835	4,543	231	Polk .....	780	853	39
Cumberland .....	10,430	12,661	496	Randolph .....	2,539	3,587	81
Currituck .....	10,430	12,661	496	Richmond .....	2,400	3,911	132
Dare .....	1,202	1,453	48	Robeson .....	5,307	10,998	385
Davidson .....	4,663	6,661	187	Rockingham .....	3,012	5,884	177
Davie .....	944	1,137	27	Rowan .....	3,874	4,694	196
Duplin .....	2,343	4,728	150	Rutherford .....	2,591	3,940	113
Durham .....	14,334	8,171	321	Sampson .....	2,520	3,598	89
Edgecombe .....	3,411	3,910	152	Scotland .....	1,574	1,811	70
Forsyth .....	13,549	10,199	357	Stanly .....	2,643	3,081	88
Franklin .....	2,340	3,209	304	Stokes .....	1,313	2,028	31
Gaston .....	9,236	6,004	218	Surry .....	2,722	2,487	43
Gates .....	975	1,008	74	Swain .....	622	730	51
Graham .....	468	558	14	Transylvania .....	1,154	1,395	51
Granville .....	2,209	3,363	138	Tyrrell .....	256	437	11
Greene .....	887	1,849	45	Union .....	3,391	4,917	117
Guilford .....	16,193	16,782	474	Vance .....	2,531	3,321	326
Halifax .....	2,722	5,904	262	Wake .....	26,731	20,232	702
Harnett .....	4,249	4,786	163	Warren .....	1,998	2,166	152
Haywood .....	3,396	3,141	91	Washington .....	1,357	1,396	41
Henderson .....	1,827	2,421	43	Watauga .....	1,605	1,278	40
Hertford .....	1,805	1,202	63	Wayne .....	5,049	5,010	478
Hoke .....	1,376	1,574	41	Wilkes .....	2,405	2,005	65
Hyde .....	472	768	16	Wilson .....	4,144	4,052	2806
Iredell .....	4,387	4,857	94	Yadkin .....	1,127	935	24
Jackson .....	2,041	1,530	49	Yancey .....	840	1,375	33
Totals .....	341,257	367,964	13,192				

### VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984

County	Sec. of State		Comm. Of Insurance		Comm. of Labor		
	Thad Eure	Betty Ann Knudsen [D]	James Long [D]	B Martin [D]	Richard W Barnes [D]	John C. Brooks [D]	D.E. Wiseman [D]
Alamance	8,095	5,319	10,868	2,330	5,465	4,601	1,507
Alexander	1,485	789	1,256	958	552	1,213	360
Alleghany	1,208	631	1,235	547	531	850	281
Anson	3,302	2,452	2,766	2,702	1,626	2,654	951
Ashe	1,972	872	1,791	1,048	958	1,410	382
Avery	497	305	372	370	203	246	272
Beaufort	5,006	2,508	4,370	2,571	2,035	4,035	743
Bertie	2,461	950	2,164	765	1,239	1,174	193
Bladen	3,659	1,814	3,581	1,774	2,260	2,354	530
Brunswick	4,021	2,635	3,963	2,412	1,957	3,350	886
Buncombe	11,630	8,256	10,969	6,587	5,780	7,806	4,009
Burke	5,429	3,661	4,764	3,978	2,520	3,722	2,316
Cabarrus	6,397	4,132	6,026	3,887	3,042	4,723	1,520
Caldwell	3,443	2,376	3,000	2,503	1,490	2,852	1,035
Camden	1,117	466	832	543	460	535	309
Carteret	4,646	2,332	4,511	1,990	2,449	3,008	680
Caswell	3,106	2,052	4,709	776	2,083	1,838	865
Catawba	5,846	4,691	6,422	3,336	2,934	4,861	1,596
Chatham	4,507	3,973	5,013	2,593	2,322	3,986	1,336
Cherokee	1,095	444	1,032	463	585	753	163
Chowan	948	868	711	463	716	618	162
Clay	440	205	442	191	185	356	81
Cleveland	7,164	4,865	5,792	5,589	3,055	5,872	1,894
Columbus	7,608	3,542	7,540	3,132	4,454	4,560	1,168
Craven	5,255	2,525	4,488	2,660	2,951	3,402	610
Cumberland	14,730	11,336	12,458	11,528	8,857	11,003	3,739
Currituck	1,318	1,015	1,267	862	827	733	417
Dare	1,712	1,000	1,495	869	803	981	416
Davidson	6,106	3,334	6,804	2,706	3,940	4,090	1,238
Davie	1,472	859	1,550	719	1,043	840	303
Duplin	4,418	3,195	3,878	3,002	1,884	4,309	762
Durham	11,106	19,603	21,656	5,658	16,486	9,358	1,429
Edgecombe	7,927	5,242	7,343	5,047	4,665	6,705	1,134
Forsyth	17,579	13,458	20,607	6,173	22,503	5,963	1,896
Franklin	4,144	2,226	4,099	2,116	2,741	2,892	443
Gaston	9,238	6,502	9,679	5,375	4,739	6,644	2,722
Gates	2,327	1,373	795	1,075	802	1,192	360
Graham	748	274	689	325	314	481	146
Granville	4,121	3,479	3,351	3,216	3,668	2,817	558
Greene	2,832	1,343	2,243	1,645	1,144	2,020	665
Guilford	20,376	18,481	27,603	8,678	16,115	14,677	3,584
Halifax	7,720	4,371	7,652	4,168	4,534	6,040	1,040
Harnett	5,714	3,707	5,821	3,027	3,605	4,177	1,033
Haywood	5,099	2,168	5,121	1,848	2,479	3,019	1,225
Henderson	2,373	2,941	3,290	1,660	1,768	2,197	789
Hertford	3,314	1,016	2,586	958	1,486	1,513	310
Hoke	2,299	1,301	1,974	1,426	906	1,938	477
Hyde	1,045	472	757	595	463	561	247
Iredell	7,693	3,915	7,720	3,478	3,210	5,872	1,592
Jackson	2,109	1,162	2,262	840	870	1,791	434



### VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION, MAY 8, 1984

County	Sec. of State		Comm. of Insurance		Comm. of Labor		
	Thad Eure	Betty Ann Knudsen (D)	James Long (D)	B. Martin (D)	Richard W. Barnes (D)	John C. Brooks (D)	D.E. Wiseman (D)
Johnston .....	6,733	4,505	6,593	3,714	3,748	5,594	897
Jones .....	1,913	833	1,231	1,302	687	1,582	248
Lee .....	3,822	2,362	3,231	1,846	1,374	3,375	526
Lenoir .....	7,277	4,268	6,384	3,988	3,665	5,880	1,083
Lincoln .....	3,826	2,170	3,379	2,273	1,860	2,563	1,073
Macon .....	1,861	1,441	1,978	1,070	859	1,525	552
Madison .....	1,546	427	1,624	405	895	675	284
Martin .....	3,087	895	1,919	1,533	1,201	2,186	259
McDowell .....	2,162	1,254	2,444	1,215	1,104	1,329	1,020
Mecklenburg .....	22,892	22,591	25,675	14,274	11,106	20,316	5,938
Mitchell .....	540	258	505	282	377	223	181
Montgomery .....	2,522	1,399	2,267	1,350	986	1,907	564
Moore .....	4,243	2,397	4,036	2,125	2,276	2,802	868
Nash .....	8,319	5,527	6,502	6,277	5,082	6,348	1,071
New Hanover .....	7,409	5,415	7,279	3,830	3,478	5,480	1,344
Northampton .....	3,991	1,276	3,750	1,416	2,519	1,841	357
Onslow .....	5,569	3,251	4,788	3,336	3,266	3,676	932
Orange .....	5,542	10,301	10,242	2,633	5,064	6,638	1,495
Pamlico .....	1,904	897	1,490	1,023	774	1,360	250
Pasquotank .....	3,121	799	2,322	1,028	1,840	1,109	319
Pender .....	2,692	1,848	2,154	2,011	1,152	2,607	551
Perquimans .....	1,299	796	958	809	554	650	459
Person .....	2,904	1,112	2,651	993	2,116	1,892	335
Pitt .....	9,396	5,804	7,842	5,988	3,232	9,585	1,253
Polk .....	987	831	963	685	543	825	244
Randolph .....	4,092	1,943	3,832	1,659	1,457	3,337	696
Richmond .....	5,526	2,638	4,429	3,169	2,752	3,428	1,264
Robeson .....	10,445	6,398	9,912	6,886	6,951	8,706	1,666
Rockingham .....	6,704	4,057	8,384	2,484	4,408	3,884	1,519
Rowan .....	6,410	3,702	5,672	3,999	2,966	3,991	2,330
Rutherford .....	4,266	2,625	3,921	2,722	1,647	3,377	1,339
Sampson .....	4,921	3,103	4,160	3,389	2,792	3,916	808
Scotland .....	2,674	1,522	2,331	1,627	880	2,405	436
Stanly .....	3,679	2,184	3,053	2,463	1,339	3,172	628
Stokes .....	2,724	1,183	2,734	1,127	2,612	929	317
Surry .....	3,986	1,527	3,841	1,409	2,450	2,237	663
Swain .....	914	390	951	327	473	642	149
Transylvania .....	1,646	994	1,640	852	1,013	1,125	329
Tyrell .....	566	350	506	316	251	394	114
Union .....	5,077	3,338	4,994	3,147	2,930	3,964	1,087
Vance .....	5,043	2,482	4,436	2,949	2,597	3,804	691
Wake .....	30,663	26,395	36,232	10,773	18,147	26,493	5,417
Warren .....	2,473	2,656	3,519	1,453	2,419	2,139	346
Washington .....	2,857	949	2,723	928	1,960	1,312	310
Watauga .....	2,157	1,585	2,128	1,179	1,066	1,416	607
Wayne .....	7,428	5,208	6,818	4,746	5,192	5,404	1,129
Wilkes .....	3,478	1,319	3,180	1,425	2,048	1,877	513
Wilson .....	6,458	2,747	4,942	3,122	3,233	4,514	539
Yadkin .....	1,429	801	1,354	786	1,087	729	280
Yancey .....	2,132	857	1,860	1,050	1,154	896	715
Totals .....	491,162	340,046	501,076	260,555	295,286	358,651	96,803

# VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR IN THE DEMOCRATIC SECOND PRIMARY, JUNE 5, 1984

Counties	(D) Richard W. Barnes	(D) John C. Brooks	Counties	(D) Richard W. Barnes	(D) John C. Brooks
Aiamahee .....	5,241	3,676	Johnston .....	3,694	4,816
Alexander .....	620	1,093	Jones .....	688	1,415
Alleghany .....	572	972	Lee .....	1,466	2,846
Anson .....	2,385	3,271	Lenoir .....	2,683	5,159
Ashe .....	1,024	1,203	Lincoln .....	2,266	2,740
Avery .....	341	370	Macon .....	648	1,074
Beaufort .....	1,643	3,003	Madison .....	820	480
Bertie .....	726	1,175	Martin .....	967	2,007
Bladen .....	2,182	1,985	McDowell .....	1,669	1,583
Brunswick .....	2,047	2,878	Mecklenburg .....	15,890	21,693
Buncombe .....	5,537	6,549	Mitchell .....	448	161
Burke .....	3,239	3,845	Montgomery .....	695	1,521
Cabarrus .....	3,535	4,482	Moore .....	2,179	2,588
Caldwell .....	1,715	2,863	Nash .....	3,640	4,848
Camden .....	446	550	New Hanover .....	2,918	6,051
Carteret .....	2,323	2,824	Northampton .....	1,240	1,605
Caswell .....	1,413	1,685	Onslow .....	2,590	2,895
Catawba .....	3,349	4,721	Orange .....	3,747	6,398
Chatham .....	2,203	3,028	Pamlico .....	615	1,202
Cherokee .....	644	761	Pasquotank .....	1,435	1,355
Chowan .....	432	530	Pender .....	1,209	2,996
Clay .....	186	275	Perquimans .....	358	421
Cleveland .....	3,017	4,790	Person .....	1,294	1,519
Columbus .....	3,648	3,241	Pitt .....	2,755	7,939
Craven .....	2,452	3,558	Polk .....	362	533
Cumberland .....	7,573	7,793	Randolph .....	1,249	2,867
Currituck .....	908	781	Richmond .....	2,236	3,115
Dare .....	761	692	Robeson .....	7,082	8,685
Davidson .....	3,135	3,444	Rockingham .....	3,820	3,772
Davie .....	919	624	Rowan .....	2,569	3,752
Duplin .....	1,428	3,436	Rutherford .....	1,650	2,747
Durham .....	10,374	9,218	Sampson .....	1,865	2,052
Edgecombe .....	2,991	4,493	Scotland .....	841	1,801
Forsyth .....	15,475	4,731	Stanly .....	1,522	2,826
Franklin .....	2,745	2,448	Stokes .....	2,066	667
Gaston .....	4,571	6,221	Surry .....	2,117	1,787
Gates .....	342	535	Swain .....	480	621
Graham .....	375	245	Transylvania .....	741	911
Granville .....	2,675	2,752	Tryell .....	239	387
Greene .....	911	1,614	Union .....	2,635	3,749
Guilford .....	12,286	12,005	Vance .....	2,318	3,042
Halifax .....	2,850	3,645	Wake .....	20,088	24,562
Harnett .....	4,087	4,079	Warren .....	1,853	2,203
Haywood .....	2,381	2,804	Washington .....	1,401	941
Henderson .....	1,780	1,769	Watauga .....	1,271	1,713
Hertford .....	700	1,118	Wayne .....	4,102	4,771
Hoke .....	790	1,367	Wilkes .....	2,022	1,399
Hyde .....	345	523	Wilson .....	3,124	4,245
Iredell .....	3,159	4,819	Yadkin .....	861	592
Jackson .....	740	1,583	Yancey .....	963	776
Totals .....	257,683	311,426			

# **VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984**

County	Lt. Governor		Secretary of State	
	Robert B. (Bob) Jordan, III (D)	John H. Carrington (R)	Thad Eure (D)	Patric Dorsey (R)
Alamance .....	16,682	19,679	18,862	15,481
Alexander .....	4,694	6,992	4,700	6,916
Alleghany .....	2,532	2,082	2,538	1,970
Anson .....	6,558	1,830	6,249	1,807
Ashe .....	5,198	5,502	5,014	5,386
Avery .....	1,778	3,837	1,641	3,700
Beaufort .....	8,176	6,337	8,651	5,714
Bertie .....	4,147	1,465	4,444	1,046
Bladen .....	5,869	2,822	5,923	2,591
Brunswick .....	9,439	6,901	9,325	6,660
Buncombe .....	31,218	29,430	31,318	27,920
Burke .....	13,400	15,143	13,523	14,667
Cabarrus .....	14,405	17,817	14,777	16,607
Caldwell .....	10,628	13,318	9,538	12,939
Camden .....	1,548	697	1,551	660
Carteret .....	8,896	9,335	9,475	8,465
Caswell .....	5,137	2,423	5,196	2,127
Catawba .....	17,068	25,799	16,909	25,405
Chatham .....	9,298	6,152	9,385	5,628
Cherokee .....	3,365	4,229	3,296	4,100
Chowan .....	2,605	1,216	2,455	1,039
Clay .....	1,509	2,026	1,515	2,005
Cleveland .....	15,354	11,748	15,522	10,995
Columbus .....	13,172	5,507	13,446	4,789
Craven .....	9,546	8,550	9,428	8,200
Cumberland .....	32,509	22,387	33,595	20,259
Currituck .....	2,597	1,605	2,591	1,534
Dare .....	3,334	3,092	3,486	2,734
Davidson .....	17,463	26,193	18,164	24,907
Davie .....	3,988	6,800	4,115	6,464
Duplin .....	8,923	4,999	9,059	4,455
Durham .....	38,024	20,683	38,875	17,290
Edgecombe .....	13,704	6,200	14,619	4,938
Forsyth .....	52,108	45,548	55,029	40,207
Franklin .....	6,778	3,665	6,357	2,859
Gaston .....	22,712	30,487	23,500	28,445
Gates .....	2,879	723	3,065	664
Graham .....	1,819	2,120	1,799	2,116
Granville .....	7,195	4,026	7,959	2,936
Greene .....	3,932	1,754	4,113	1,446
Guilford .....	62,958	57,948	65,991	50,855
Halifax .....	12,344	6,140	14,051	4,308
Harnett .....	10,479	8,061	11,122	7,050
Haywood .....	11,107	7,294	11,196	6,977
Henderson .....	10,031	16,122	9,682	15,916
Hertford .....	4,845	1,534	5,265	1,295
Hoke .....	4,159	1,210	4,055	1,108
Hyde .....	1,317	697	1,384	565
Iredell .....	14,829	18,843	15,972	17,116
Jackson .....	5,613	4,489	5,467	4,459

### VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)

County	Lt. Governor		Secretary of State	
	Robert B. [Bob] Jordan, III (D)	John H. Carrington (R)	Thad Eure (D)	Patric Dorsey (R)
Johnston	12,429	11,495	13,423	10,070
Jones	2,527	1,363	2,588	1,205
Lee	6,623	5,303	6,627	4,601
Lenoir	12,102	8,914	12,796	7,967
Lincoln	8,428	10,142	8,509	9,760
Macon	4,846	5,136	4,781	5,014
Madison	3,364	2,622	3,274	2,563
Martin	5,224	2,191	5,419	1,632
McDowell	6,606	5,538	6,285	5,446
Mecklenburg	82,247	75,616	76,714	71,131
Mitchell	1,802	4,525	1,732	4,499
Montgomery	5,741	3,059	4,996	3,391
Moore	9,939	11,913	10,252	11,311
Nash	13,872	11,960	15,711	9,536
New Hanover	18,575	15,135	17,910	13,549
Northampton	5,542	1,706	6,301	1,368
Onslow	9,700	9,916	10,604	8,539
Orange	23,855	11,155	23,280	10,314
Pamlico	2,774	1,661	2,815	1,596
Pasquotank	4,816	2,452	4,901	2,325
Pender	5,659	3,339	5,694	3,007
Perquimans	2,143	1,045	2,198	981
Person	5,370	2,987	4,975	2,420
Pitt	19,984	12,025	21,161	10,289
Polk	2,890	3,466	2,816	3,433
Randolph	12,026	22,112	11,875	21,301
Richmond	10,270	3,992	9,949	4,119
Robeson	21,925	7,179	22,136	6,534
Rockingham	14,804	13,284	16,311	10,608
Rowan	15,663	20,776	16,734	18,930
Rutherford	10,097	8,648	9,968	8,431
Sampson	11,257	8,920	11,505	8,433
Scotland	5,331	2,048	5,148	1,865
Stanly	9,693	10,486	8,926	10,832
Stokes	6,687	7,678	6,774	7,355
Surry	9,736	10,471	9,849	9,804
Swain	2,472	1,735	2,447	1,712
Transylvania	5,059	5,536	4,949	5,456
Tyrell	1,037	426	1,029	374
Union	12,275	11,429	11,807	11,142
Vance	8,021	4,198	9,312	3,166
Wake	78,078	56,812	76,635	53,766
Warren	4,553	1,677	4,929	1,204
Washington	3,851	1,657	4,102	1,424
Watauga	7,314	6,892	6,660	6,890
Wayne	14,825	11,907	14,982	10,682
Wilkes	10,037	16,154	10,010	15,610
Wilson	10,959	7,428	11,106	6,221
Yadkin	4,087	7,517	4,242	7,104
Yancey	4,230	3,645	4,199	3,619
Totals	1,149,214	990,728	1,166,538	910,249

# VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	State Auditor		Attorney General	
	Edward Renfrow [D]	James Eldon Hicks [R]	Lacy H. Thornburg [D]	C. Allen Foster [R]
Alamance .....	17,172	15,947	17,298	16,115
Alexander .....	4,640	6,937	4,668	6,914
Alleghany .....	2,429	1,972	2,520	1,934
Anson .....	6,176	1,791	6,189	1,773
Ashe .....	4,820	5,557	4,984	5,461
Avery .....	1,533	3,791	1,745	3,680
Beaufort .....	8,380	5,503	8,257	5,603
Bertie .....	3,999	1,068	3,942	1,081
Bladen .....	5,507	3,339	5,377	2,489
Brunswick .....	8,674	6,807	8,685	6,951
Buncombe .....	29,624	27,794	32,579	26,665
Burke .....	13,618	14,732	13,644	14,382
Cabarrus .....	12,713	17,561	13,738	16,976
Caldwell .....	9,021	13,116	9,905	12,463
Camden .....	1,499	672	1,488	672
Carteret .....	8,663	8,660	8,658	8,274
Caswell .....	5,081	2,134	5,067	2,164
Catawba .....	15,453	26,212	16,839	25,106
Chatham .....	9,250	5,514	9,192	5,584
Cherokee .....	3,202	4,155	3,484	4,078
Chowan .....	2,225	1,076	2,211	1,081
Clay .....	1,512	2,007	1,554	1,978
Cleveland .....	14,672	11,215	16,020	10,387
Columbus .....	12,142	5,186	12,377	4,983
Craven .....	9,186	7,365	9,283	7,372
Cumberland .....	32,476	19,758	32,127	20,206
Currituck .....	2,584	1,566	2,478	1,591
Dare .....	3,129	2,925	3,184	2,943
Davidson .....	16,658	25,817	17,082	25,683
Davie .....	3,826	6,632	3,851	6,639
Duplin .....	8,915	4,391	8,833	4,465
Durham .....	37,177	16,485	36,902	17,542
Edgecombe .....	14,009	5,017	13,718	5,207
Forsyth .....	48,230	42,937	48,439	43,230
Franklin .....	7,251	2,671	6,870	2,646
Gaston .....	20,895	29,508	23,764	27,661
Gates .....	2,841	643	2,831	659
Graham .....	1,793	2,120	1,855	2,077
Granville .....	7,500	3,046	7,306	3,211
Greene .....	4,027	1,452	3,973	1,480
Guilford .....	58,987	54,349	56,768	58,645
Halifax .....	13,307	4,696	13,325	4,790
Harnett .....	11,067	6,736	10,782	7,053
Haywood .....	10,511	7,181	11,749	6,378
Henderson .....	9,031	16,014	10,406	14,997
Hertford .....	4,614	1,414	4,543	1,397
Hoke .....	3,996	1,091	3,996	1,103
Hyde .....	1,328	539	1,326	547
Iredell .....	14,607	17,655	14,875	17,628
Jackson .....	5,362	4,409	6,588	3,802

### VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)

County	State Auditor		Attorney General	
	Edward Renfrow [D]	James Eldon Hicks [R]	Lacy H. Thornburg [D]	C. Allen Foster [R]
Johnston .....	15,012	8,622	12,758	10,033
Jones .....	2,576	1,148	2,534	1,166
Lee .....	6,273	4,435	6,431	4,443
Lenoir .....	12,669	7,485	12,296	7,848
Lincoln .....	7,950	9,957	8,501	9,626
Macon .....	4,711	5,107	5,149	4,805
Madison .....	3,192	2,520	3,413	2,452
Martin .....	5,116	1,639	4,977	1,716
McDowell .....	5,914	5,605	6,757	5,134
Mecklenburg .....	68,608	71,680	75,378	71,504
Mitchell .....	1,660	4,516	1,825	4,431
Montgomery .....	4,802	3,474	4,722	3,469
Moore .....	9,788	11,302	9,802	11,314
Nash .....	14,483	9,570	14,288	10,049
New Hanover .....	15,523	14,547	16,085	14,426
Northampton .....	5,324	1,438	5,398	1,347
Onslow .....	9,549	8,702	9,602	8,850
Orange .....	22,875	9,930	22,795	10,059
Pamlico .....	2,793	1,434	2,790	1,435
Pasquotank .....	4,447	2,386	4,322	2,465
Pender .....	5,521	3,034	5,449	3,118
Perquimans .....	2,100	979	2,040	1,010
Person .....	4,240	2,655	4,351	2,542
Pitt .....	20,148	10,452	19,832	10,734
Polk .....	2,752	3,447	2,905	3,382
Randolph .....	10,945	21,612	11,005	21,685
Richmond .....	9,432	4,259	9,492	4,153
Robeson .....	21,436	6,435	21,396	6,465
Rockingham .....	15,232	11,706	14,948	11,994
Rowan .....	14,973	19,800	15,818	19,385
Rutherford .....	9,231	8,889	10,388	8,122
Sampson .....	11,462	8,365	11,189	8,535
Scotland .....	4,719	1,970	4,923	1,874
Stanly .....	8,130	11,185	8,545	10,916
Stokes .....	6,426	7,527	6,453	7,530
Surry .....	9,298	10,008	9,488	9,938
Swain .....	2,395	1,704	2,602	1,628
Transylvania .....	4,596	5,643	5,269	5,147
Tyrell .....	977	371	993	374
Union .....	10,857	11,382	11,351	11,131
Vance .....	8,345	3,434	8,314	3,449
Wake .....	74,615	50,361	72,613	52,355
Warren .....	4,858	1,228	4,794	1,265
Washington .....	3,916	1,419	3,995	1,458
Watauga .....	6,290	6,823	6,841	6,685
Wayne .....	14,645	10,431	14,428	10,669
Wilkes .....	9,285	15,816	9,635	15,663
Wilson .....	10,504	6,220	10,235	6,400
Yadkin .....	4,059	7,202	4,126	7,172
Yancey .....	4,183	3,609	4,251	3,568
Totals .....	1,094,147	922,623	1,114,767	920,665

### VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	Labor Commissioner		Public Instruction Supt.	
	John C. Brooks (D)	Margaret F. Plemmons (R)	Craig Phillips (D)	Gene S. Baker (R)
Alamance .....	15,489	17,537	15,637	17,923
Alexander .....	4,698	6,898	4,734	6,877
Alleghany .....	2,512	1,920	2,503	1,956
Anson .....	6,233	1,780	6,224	1,806
Ashe .....	5,033	5,407	5,005	5,493
Avery .....	1,594	3,755	1,676	3,787
Beaufort .....	8,575	5,395	8,311	5,667
Bertie .....	4,042	1,056	4,075	1,122
Bladen .....	5,584	2,527	5,529	2,682
Brunswick .....	9,048	6,620	8,970	6,763
Buncombe .....	30,127	27,919	31,004	27,360
Burke .....	13,408	14,678	13,421	14,774
Cabarrus .....	14,211	16,212	14,636	16,313
Caldwell .....	9,669	12,555	9,556	12,805
Camden .....	1,490	651	1,498	674
Carteret .....	8,933	8,411	8,943	8,733
Caswell .....	5,176	2,066	5,123	2,181
Catawba .....	16,449	25,274	16,608	25,353
Chatham .....	9,338	5,538	9,354	5,608
Cherokee .....	3,314	4,147	3,345	4,127
Chowan .....	2,433	1,045	2,433	1,087
Clay .....	1,523	1,999	1,522	1,994
Cleveland .....	14,963	10,472	14,953	10,663
Columbus .....	12,873	4,662	12,744	5,002
Craven .....	9,416	7,186	9,375	7,430
Cumberland .....	33,234	19,218	32,983	19,767
Currituck .....	2,505	1,544	2,513	1,560
Dare .....	3,225	2,856	3,235	2,901
Davidson .....	17,636	25,112	18,094	24,949
Davie .....	3,978	6,554	4,061	6,518
Duplin .....	9,039	4,349	8,825	4,642
Durham .....	37,484	16,944	36,880	17,646
Edgecombe .....	14,537	4,719	14,049	5,168
Forsyth .....	45,712	47,802	54,869	39,632
Franklin .....	7,234	2,719	7,123	3,012
Gaston .....	22,748	28,052	23,844	27,615
Gates .....	2,885	627	2,876	645
Graham .....	1,809	2,105	1,797	2,115
Granville .....	7,790	2,872	7,589	3,128
Greene .....	4,107	1,381	4,004	1,530
Guilford .....	61,301	50,891	65,221	49,953
Halifax .....	13,685	4,408	12,884	5,257
Harnett .....	11,234	6,682	10,710	7,252
Haywood .....	11,106	6,868	11,074	6,884
Henderson .....	9,589	15,520	9,702	15,821
Hertford .....	4,665	1,356	4,648	1,432
Hoke .....	4,035	1,119	4,010	1,128
Hyde .....	1,360	546	1,356	571
Iredell .....	15,597	16,927	15,644	17,151
Jackson .....	5,387	4,446	5,497	4,389



**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE  
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)**

County	Labor Commissioner		Public Instruction Supt.	
	John C. Brooks [D]	Margaret F. Plemmons [R]	Craig Phillips [D]	Gene S. Baker [R]
Johnston .....	13,487	9,530	12,781	10,301
Jones .....	2,626	1,104	2,597	1,171
Lee .....	6,455	4,333	6,324	4,559
Lenoir .....	12,497	6,451	11,908	7,114
Lincoln .....	8,272	9,720	8,261	9,875
Macon .....	4,796	4,981	4,801	4,019
Madison .....	3,199	2,534	3,249	2,516
Martin .....	5,173	1,582	5,000	1,800
McDowell .....	6,345	5,231	6,229	5,439
Mecklenburg .....	67,437	72,077	77,232	68,929
Mitchell .....	1,736	4,448	1,774	4,495
Montgomery .....	4,889	3,407	4,862	3,467
Moore .....	9,937	11,151	10,005	11,315
Nash .....	15,179	9,138	14,475	10,062
New Hanover .....	15,993	14,312	16,373	14,423
Northampton .....	5,352	1,319	5,508	1,429
Onslow .....	10,361	8,063	9,775	8,776
Orange .....	22,779	10,321	23,231	10,084
Pamlico .....	2,840	1,404	2,809	1,465
Pasquotank .....	4,411	2,348	4,520	2,373
Pender .....	5,572	3,027	5,561	3,141
Perquimans .....	2,079	990	2,116	1,007
Person .....	4,589	2,349	4,458	2,560
Pitt .....	21,197	9,751	19,904	11,075
Polk .....	2,794	3,395	2,827	3,416
Randolph .....	11,470	21,215	11,616	21,412
Richmond .....	9,639	4,042	9,599	4,182
Robeson .....	22,410	6,221	22,133	6,457
Rockingham .....	15,303	11,781	15,067	12,464
Rowan .....	16,534	18,488	16,772	18,776
Rutherford .....	10,037	8,156	9,971	8,323
Sampson .....	11,333	8,405	11,167	8,671
Scotland .....	4,938	1,858	5,081	1,868
Stanly .....	8,828	10,619	8,890	10,729
Stokes .....	6,613	7,426	6,683	7,431
Surry .....	9,468	9,936	9,783	9,966
Swain .....	2,420	1,707	2,437	1,685
Transylvania .....	4,829	5,486	4,876	5,467
Tyrell .....	1,016	365	1,025	378
Union .....	11,557	10,859	11,743	10,930
Vance .....	8,960	3,116	8,742	3,305
Wake .....	72,810	52,352	72,382	53,804
Warren .....	4,989	1,151	4,976	1,286
Washington .....	4,105	1,372	4,056	1,440
Watauga .....	6,271	6,966	6,651	6,799
Wayne .....	14,407	10,389	13,200	12,637
Wilkes .....	9,721	15,560	9,744	15,721
Wilson .....	10,778	6,128	10,550	6,529
Yadkin .....	4,165	7,148	4,206	7,181
Yancey .....	4,209	3,597	4,209	3,597
Totals .....	1,114,863	908,636	133,306	900,546

# VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984

County	Agriculture Commissioner		Insurance Commissioner	
	James A. (Jim) Graham [D]	Leo Tew [R]	James E. (Jim) Long [D]	Richard T. Morgan [R]
Alamance .....	17,510	15,312	19,494	15,195
Alexander .....	4,822	6,870	4,666	6,927
Alleghany .....	2,702	1,813	2,501	1,973
Anson .....	6,332	1,692	6,214	1,846
Ashe .....	5,328	5,198	4,936	5,543
Avery .....	1,754	3,939	1,540	3,851
Beaufort .....	8,890	5,214	8,205	5,770
Bertie .....	4,368	1,036	4,090	1,149
Bladen .....	5,929	2,434	5,588	2,563
Brunswick .....	9,524	6,216	8,832	6,888
Buncombe .....	32,279	26,052	30,473	27,706
Burke .....	13,865	13,953	13,181	14,897
Cabarrus .....	15,596	15,054	13,860	17,002
Caldwell .....	10,302	11,892	9,048	13,290
Camden .....	1,540	642	1,490	678
Carteret .....	9,627	7,984	8,609	8,897
Caswell .....	5,302	2,024	5,439	2,044
Catawba .....	17,931	23,797	16,053	25,907
Chatham .....	9,747	5,274	9,276	5,598
Cherokee .....	3,369	4,095	3,312	4,134
Chowan .....	2,586	1,031	2,339	1,161
Clay .....	1,541	1,973	1,530	1,994
Cleveland .....	16,311	9,852	14,388	11,119
Columbus .....	13,633	4,316	12,313	5,453
Craven .....	10,183	6,920	9,259	7,451
Cumberland .....	34,827	18,103	31,737	21,086
Currituck .....	2,580	1,515	2,507	1,559
Dare .....	3,439	2,692	3,162	2,967
Davidson .....	19,834	23,357	16,976	25,995
Davie .....	4,370	6,230	3,991	6,559
Duplin .....	9,285	4,263	8,809	4,558
Durham .....	39,328	15,931	36,050	18,225
Edgecombe .....	15,021	4,425	13,927	5,352
Forsyth .....	53,765	37,844	49,866	43,238
Franklin .....	7,747	2,366	6,950	3,085
Gaston .....	24,875	25,379	22,303	28,939
Gates .....	2,945	597	2,871	656
Graham .....	1,828	2,086	1,800	2,109
Granville .....	8,194	2,674	7,365	3,294
Greene .....	4,246	1,332	3,999	1,490
Guilford .....	65,330	47,915	60,174	53,636
Halifax .....	14,292	3,993	13,252	5,046
Harnett .....	11,879	6,280	10,904	7,118
Haywood .....	11,848	6,468	10,972	7,039
Henderson .....	10,736	14,233	9,400	15,777
Hertford .....	4,943	1,298	4,775	1,395
Hoke .....	4,140	1,029	3,953	1,179
Hyde .....	1,422	517	1,332	575
Iredell .....	17,753	15,195	14,999	17,703
Jackson .....	5,612	4,232	5,508	4,356

# **VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984 (Continued)**

County	Agriculture Commissioner		Insurance Commissioner	
	James A (Jim) Graham (D)	Leo Tew (R)	James E (Jim) Long (D)	Richard T. Morgan (R)
Johnston	14,708	8,868	12,697	10,480
Jones	2,713	1,079	2,584	1,116
Lee	6,802	4,261	6,225	4,587
Lenoir	13,530	6,269	11,950	6,940
Lincoln	8,769	9,240	8,167	9,963
Macon	4,993	4,831	4,743	5,057
Madison	3,317	2,449	3,245	2,489
Martin	5,540	1,719	5,085	1,774
McDowell	6,825	4,838	6,206	5,480
Mecklenburg	74,494	66,350	70,518	71,591
Mitchell	1,855	4,336	1,670	4,536
Montgomery	5,005	3,333	4,875	3,457
Moore	10,756	10,599	9,468	11,984
Nash	16,915	8,098	13,832	10,711
New Hanover	17,066	13,402	16,041	14,647
Northampton	5,688	1,280	5,412	1,467
Onslow	11,403	7,320	9,610	9,132
Orange	24,603	9,270	22,982	10,283
Pamlico	2,923	1,379	2,689	1,468
Pasquotank	4,714	2,263	4,370	2,446
Pender	5,790	3,108	5,620	3,123
Perquimans	2,182	950	2,081	1,017
Person	5,065	2,227	4,549	2,654
Pitt	22,375	8,971	19,737	11,072
Polk	2,863	3,348	2,795	3,428
Randolph	11,851	20,909	11,276	21,629
Richmond	10,061	3,670	9,349	4,385
Robeson	22,912	5,733	21,088	7,063
Rockingham	16,721	10,097	15,924	11,683
Rowan	20,916	15,209	15,781	19,727
Rutherford	10,682	7,569	9,678	8,620
Sampson	11,732	8,236	10,984	8,850
Scotland	5,352	1,692	4,783	2,023
Stanly	9,275	10,243	8,359	11,215
Stokes	7,058	7,032	6,753	7,378
Surry	10,102	9,513	9,667	9,959
Swain	2,471	1,660	2,425	1,699
Transylvania	5,263	5,075	4,783	5,541
Tyrell	1,056	352	977	391
Union	12,545	10,066	11,237	11,444
Vance	9,472	2,803	8,352	3,772
Wake	80,197	48,909	72,929	52,937
Warren	5,147	1,094	4,814	1,350
Washington	4,198	1,341	4,048	1,434
Watauga	7,288	6,181	6,491	6,943
Wayne	15,469	10,063	14,141	11,003
Wilkes	10,917	14,591	9,604	15,805
Wilson	11,344	5,945	10,330	6,444
Yadkin	4,568	6,865	4,244	7,116
Yancey	4,250	3,556	4,191	3,617
Totals	1,202,951	842,729	1,103,587	934,902

# VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

County	November 2, 1976			November 4, 1980		
	James C. Green (Dem.)	William S. Hiatt (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)	James C. Green (Dem.)	William Cobey, Jr. (Repub.)	Craig Franklin (Labor)
Alamance .....	19,317	9,297	254	15,319	17,023	283
Alexander .....	5,411	4,243	12	4,833	5,840	16
Alleghany .....	2,595	1,383	11	2,388	1,768	6
Anson .....	5,275	797	7	5,204	1,550	18
Ashe .....	5,237	4,690	20	4,709	5,351	32
Avery .....	1,754	2,834	19	1,579	3,112	15
Beaufort .....	7,286	2,429	43	6,898	5,372	22
Bertie .....	3,686	374	11	3,500	1,078	33
Bladen .....	6,287	832	34	6,116	2,161	58
Brunswick .....	7,670	2,933	78	7,191	5,271	96
Buncombe .....	28,600	18,155	262	27,726	23,381	408
Burke .....	14,342	9,163	44	11,316	12,900	88
Cabarrus .....	14,058	9,133	89	11,634	13,594	198
Caldwell .....	12,134	8,677	43	8,888	11,996	78
Camden .....	1,446	241	4	1,541	413	2
Carteret .....	7,905	2,242	69	7,129	7,002	74
Caswell .....	4,118	821	27	3,606	1,748	9
Catawba .....	18,425	15,892	67	15,065	20,713	136
Chatham .....	6,896	3,153	67	7,128	5,201	156
Cherokee .....	3,703	2,974	61	3,503	3,516	43
Chowan .....	2,337	388	16	2,479	798	46
Clay .....	1,519	1,370	7	1,528	1,986	10
Cleveland .....	16,222	4,916	53	12,794	9,564	110
Columbus .....	11,712	2,068	39	10,989	5,320	97
Craven .....	9,232	3,089	81	8,739	6,480	111
Cumberland .....	29,560	8,134	350	24,645	18,926	433
Currituck .....	2,286	427	11	2,535	825	14
Dare .....	2,694	937	16	3,501	1,612	53
Davidson .....	19,859	15,474	164	16,840	22,134	214
Davie .....	3,835	4,153	44	3,778	5,695	34
Duplin .....	8,753	2,223	42	8,183	4,203	18
Durham .....	25,075	11,359	260	26,118	18,454	929
Edgecombe .....	9,262	2,507	103	8,483	4,859	62
Forsyth .....	44,905	28,334	726	43,280	38,415	905
Franklin .....	6,000	1,115	61	5,618	2,876	17
Gaston .....	26,152	13,192	106	21,715	22,448	282
Gates .....	2,442	232	11	2,794	310	5
Graham .....	1,839	1,454	5	1,750	1,758	6
Granville .....	6,003	1,327	46	5,863	2,712	24
Greene .....	3,214	623	39	3,413	1,478	2
Guilford .....	53,524	29,315	716	48,899	50,996	1,122
Halifax .....	10,122	2,294	132	9,225	4,531	34
Harnett .....	10,414	3,971	88	9,618	6,700	68
Haywood .....	11,356	4,658	43	9,868	6,771	54
Henderson .....	9,042	9,325	106	9,262	11,047	169
Hertford .....	4,171	505	10	4,021	944	31
Hoke .....	3,372	436	14	3,354	1,006	11
Hyde .....	1,293	272	8	1,350	611	8
Iredell .....	15,359	8,582	214	13,614	13,222	111
Jackson .....	5,558	3,498	40	5,375	3,784	54

### VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS (Continued)

County	November 2, 1976			November 4, 1980		
	James C Green (Dem.)	William S Hiatt (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)	James C Green (Dem.)	William Cobey, Jr. (Repub.)	Craig Franklin (Labor)
Johnston	12,074	5,394	97	10,421	8,817	116
Jones	2,359	396	31	2,379	1,026	3
Lee	6,245	2,171	37	5,542	4,020	70
Lenoir	10,563	3,813	118	9,600	7,036	36
Lincoln	9,773	5,847	24	8,391	8,184	39
Macon	4,630	3,252	22	4,493	4,093	30
Madison	3,475	2,231	12	3,371	2,229	66
Martin	4,866	1,006	33	4,769	2,091	35
McDowell	6,648	3,618	25	5,504	5,169	54
Mecklenburg	68,709	38,927	696	63,286	60,601	1,855
Mitchell	1,962	3,446	17	1,853	3,959	29
Montgomery	4,507	2,393	37	4,374	3,281	8
Moore	8,098	5,916	103	9,010	9,161	75
Nash	11,570	4,575	224	9,366	9,620	104
New Hanover	15,855	8,180	247	14,642	13,348	288
Northampton	5,404	404	24	4,982	1,049	30
Onslow	10,262	2,934	54	9,077	7,393	130
Orange	14,362	7,509	140	12,979	12,755	970
Pamlico	2,263	599	18	2,306	1,207	8
Pasquotank	4,919	1,054	39	4,572	1,630	48
Pender	4,531	1,267	44	4,476	2,452	27
Perquimans	2,077	297	10	2,090	546	11
Person	4,036	1,283	54	3,804	2,745	97
Pitt	14,617	4,860	92	14,751	9,087	158
Polk	2,947	2,358	38	2,988	2,883	47
Randolph	14,019	12,480	157	11,763	18,224	162
Richmond	8,441	1,694	60	7,496	3,504	62
Robeson	21,290	2,172	66	18,666	5,981	169
Rockingham	15,059	6,289	141	11,674	9,470	142
Rowan	17,583	10,982	202	13,526	17,436	211
Rutherford	11,091	5,295	50	9,469	7,125	124
Sampson	9,611	5,799	41	9,416	7,276	30
Scotland	4,515	897	12	4,163	1,904	44
Stanly	10,041	7,586	46	8,480	9,627	83
Stokes	6,704	5,576	37	6,217	6,659	42
Surry	10,125	8,338	89	10,024	9,317	74
Swain	2,352	1,469	7	2,230	1,512	24
Transylvania	5,062	3,449	43	4,310	4,204	92
Tyrrell	947	191	1	952	287	2
Union	11,765	3,915	61	10,594	7,838	84
Vance	7,067	1,698	42	6,299	3,581	55
Wake	53,714	28,708	570	53,537	46,664	1,711
Warren	3,195	542	36	3,578	1,341	20
Washington	3,479	752	25	3,234	1,562	10
Watauga	5,439	4,844	20	5,453	6,197	275
Wayne	12,236	5,128	130	11,480	9,939	163
Wilkes	10,407	11,067	67	8,894	14,079	115
Wilson	10,538	2,961	112	8,822	6,285	111
Yadkin	4,450	5,407	122	4,207	7,023	24
Yancey	4,079	2,513	6	4,135	3,210	30
Totals	1,033,198	521,923	9,152	942,549	814,082	14,998

# **TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964**

**1964**

## **First Primary**

### **FOR GOVERNOR**

L. Richardson Preyer .....	281,430
Dan K. Moore .....	257,872
I. Beverly Lake .....	217,172
Kidd Brewer .....	8,026
Bruce Burleson .....	2,445
R. J. Stansbury .....	2,145
Robert L. Gavin (R) .....	53,145
Charles W. Strong (R) .....	8,652
Don Badgley (R) .....	2,018

### **FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Robert W. Scott .....	308,992
H. Clifton Blue .....	255,424
John R. Jordan, Jr. ....	140,277
Clifton Lee Bell (R) .....	40,143
Robert A. Flynt (R) .....	14,640

### **FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

Frank Crane .....	348,453
Frank Castlebury .....	140,350
John B. Wardell, Jr. ....	116,676

### **FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE**

Edwin S. Lanier .....	398,428
John B. Whitley .....	135,384
John N. Frederick .....	83,970
John C. Clifford (R) .....	41,238
Ralph B. Pfaff (R) .....	13,943

## **Second Primary**

### **FOR GOVERNOR**

Dan K. Moore .....	480,431
L. Richardson Preyer .....	293,863

### **FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Robert W. Scott .....	373,027
H. Clifton Blue .....	359,000

## TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

1968

### FOR GOVERNOR

Robert W. Scott .....	337,368
J. Melville Broughton, Jr. ....	233,924
Reginald Hawkins .....	129,808
James C. Gardner (R) .....	113,584
John L. Stickley (R) .....	42,483

### FOR LIFUTENANT GOVERNOR

H. Patrick Taylor, Jr. ....	481,035
Mrs. James M. Harper, Jr. ....	148,613
Frank M. Matlock .....	52,686
Trosper Noland Combs (R) .....	33,268
Don H. Garren (R) .....	98,437

### FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Robert Morgan .....	353,522
Wade Bruton .....	240,975

### FOR STATE TREASURER

Edwin Gill .....	405,650
Sneed High .....	187,625

### FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

A. Craig Phillips .....	220,473
Raymond A. Stone .....	186,647
Everette Miller .....	95,835
William D. Harrill .....	49,880
Wendell W. Smiley .....	28,640

### FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Edwin S. Lanier .....	337,331
George A. Belk .....	88,485
John B. Whitley .....	86,863
Fred Benton .....	76,479
Everett L. Peterson (R) .....	77,697
Carl W. Rice (R) .....	49,775

### FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

Frank Crane .....	363,671
John B. Waddell .....	180,099



# **TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

**1972**

## **First Primary**

### **FOR GOVERNOR**

Hargrove Bowles .....	367,433
Zebulon V. K. Dickson .....	4,470
Reginald Hawkins .....	65,950
Wilbur Hobby .....	58,990
Gene Leggett .....	6,352
Hoyt P. Taylor, Jr. ....	304,910
Thomas E. Chappell (R) .....	957
James C. Gardner (R) .....	84,906
Leroy Gibson (R) .....	1,083
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R) .....	83,637
Bruce E. Burleson (A) .....	251
Arlis F. Pettyjohn (A) .....	335

### **FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Allen C. Barbee .....	51,602
Reginald L. Frazier .....	43,228
Margaret Harper .....	151,819
James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	329,727
Roy Sowers, Jr. ....	177,016
Norman H. Joyner (R) .....	51,354
John A. Walker (R) .....	99,361

### **FOR SECRETARY OF STATE**

Thad Eure .....	471,848
Louis M. Wade .....	212,278

### **FOR STATE TREASURER**

Edwin Gill .....	494,498
Jack Turney .....	145,711

### **FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

John H. O'Connell .....	215,740
A. Craig Phillips .....	436,970

### **FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

John S. Blanton, Jr. ....	69,413
John C. Brooks .....	145,059
William C. Creel .....	298,124
Phillip Ellen .....	27,586
Robert C. Folger .....	60,558
John B. Wardell .....	42,401

## TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

### FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

George A. Belk .....	132,070
George B. Cherry, Jr. ....	104,490
Johnny R. Clark .....	72,041
Cecil Duncan .....	37,853
John R. Ingram .....	156,463
F. Russell Secrest .....	161,966

### Second Primary

#### FOR GOVERNOR

Hargrove Bowles .....	336,034
Hoyt P. Taylor, Jr. ....	282,345
James C. Gardner (R) .....	68,134
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R) .....	69,916

#### FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John C. Brooks .....	251,293
William C. Creel .....	297,339

#### FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John R. Ingram .....	283,810
E. Russell Secrest .....	270,809

## 1976

### First Primary

#### FOR GOVERNOR

Jeter Barker, Jr. ....	5,003
James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	362,102
Edward M. O'Herron, Jr. ....	157,815
Thomas E. Strickland .....	31,338
George Wood .....	121,673
J. F. Alexander (R) .....	16,149
David T. Flaherty (R) .....	57,663
Wallace E. McCall (R) .....	4,467
Coy C. Privette (R) .....	37,573

#### FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Waverly Akins .....	75,647
C. A. Brown, Jr. ....	23,078
James C. Green .....	174,764
Herbert L. Hyde .....	58,775
John M. Jordan .....	89,959
Howard N. Lee .....	177,091
Kathryn M. McRacken .....	25,926

## TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

### FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — continued

E. Frank Stephenson .....	13,833
William S. Hyatt (R) .....	61,830
Odell Payne (R) .....	38,145

### FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

George W. Breece .....	288,858
Thad Eure .....	323,578
C. Y. Nanney (R) .....	34,304
Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. (R) .....	58,778

### FOR STATE AUDITOR

Henry L. Bridges .....	270,751
Walter E. Fuller .....	72,126
Lillian Woo .....	245,697

### FOR STATE TREASURER

Harlan E. Boyles .....	320,751
Lane Brown .....	227,480
Jack P. Journey .....	29,223
J. Howard Coble (R) .....	62,437
George B. McLeod (R) .....	34,160

### FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Benjamin Currin .....	230,160
A. Craig Phillips .....	357,136

### FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John Ingram .....	353,697
Joseph E. Johnson .....	228,866
Jerry L. Waters .....	35,344

### FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John C. Brooks .....	191,160
R. J. Dunnagan .....	106,925
Virgil McBride .....	58,720
Jessie Rae Scott .....	210,984

## Second Primary

### FOR GOVERNOR

David T. Flaherty (R) .....	45,661
Coy C. Privette (R) .....	29,810

### FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James C. Green .....	292,362
Howard N. Lee .....	229,195

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS  
IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

**FOR STATE AUDITOR**

Henry L. Bridges .....	251,615
Lillian Woo .....	228,813

**FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

John C. Brooks .....	240,579
Jessie Rae Scott .....	231,578

**1980**

**First Primary**

**FOR GOVERNOR**

James B. Hunt, Jr. ....	524,844
Robert W. Scott .....	217,289
Harry J. Welsh .....	11,551
C. J. Carstens (R) .....	28,354
I. Beverly Lake, Jr. (R) .....	119,255

**FOR LIFUTENANT GOVERNOR**

James C. Green .....	367,964
Clyde Pulley .....	13,192
Carl J. Stewart, Jr. ....	341,257

**FOR SECRETARY OF STATE**

Thad Eure .....	397,782
George W. Breece .....	267,360

**FOR STATE AUDITOR**

Edward Renfrow .....	247,993
W. S. Chestnut .....	172,965
J. E. B. Davis .....	157,849

**FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Harold Covington (R) .....	56,017
Keith S. Snyder (R) .....	72,201

**FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE**

John Ingram .....	370,204
James E. Long .....	155,126
Roy H. Rabon, Jr. ....	50,963
W. Kenneth Brown .....	116,367

**FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

Trosper N. Combs .....	118,374
Craig Phillips .....	525,128

**FOR STATE AUDITOR**

Edward Renfrow .....	119,629
W. S. Chestnut .....	71,919

# **TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

**1984**

## **First Primary**

### **FOR GOVERNOR**

J.A. Barker .....	3,148
Rufus Edmisten .....	295,051
D.M. Faircloth .....	153,210
Thomas O. Gilmore .....	82,299
James C. Green .....	80,775
Robert L. Hannon .....	9,476
John Ingram .....	75,248
H. Edward Knox .....	249,286
Glenn Miller .....	5,790
J.D. Whaley .....	1,516
Ruby T. Hooper (R) .....	11,640
James G. Martin (R) .....	128,714

### **FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Robert B. Jordan, III .....	450,487
Stephen S. Miller .....	37,573
Carl J. Stewart, Jr. ....	393,018
John H. Carrington (R) .....	35,106
William S. Hiatt (R) .....	27,600
Frank Jordan (R) .....	40,257
Erick Little (R) .....	3,406
Barbara S. Perry (R) .....	24,355

### **FOR SECRETARY OF STATE**

Thad Eure .....	491,162
Betty Ann Knudsen .....	340,046

### **FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

James E. Long .....	501,076
Billy Martin .....	260,555

### **FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

Richard W. Barnes .....	295,286
John C. Brooks .....	358,651
Donald E. Wiseman .....	96,803

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS  
IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

**Second Primary**

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
John H. Carrington (R) .....	23,648
Franklin Jordan (R) .....	17,502
FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR	
Richard W. Barnes .....	257,683
John C. Brooks .....	311,426

# **TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

## **1968**

### **Governor**

Robert W. Scott (Democrat) .....	821,233
James C. Gardner (Republican) .....	737,075

### **Lieutenant Governor**

H. Patrick Taylor, Jr. (Democrat) .....	801,955
Don H. Garren (Republican) .....	646,643

### **Secretary of State**

Thad Eure (Democrat) .....	792,406
John East (Republican) .....	637,095

### **State Auditor**

Henry L. Bridges (Democrat) .....	777,672
Theodore C. Conrad (Republican) .....	625,052

### **State Treasurer**

Edwin Gill (Democrat) .....	788,602
Clyde R. Greene (Republican) .....	623,527

### **Superintendent of Public Instruction**

Craig Phillips (Democrat) .....	795,402
Joe L. Morgan (Republican) .....	621,488

### **Attorney General**

Robert Morgan (Democrat) .....	798,160
Warren H. Coolidge (Republican) .....	616,372

### **Commissioner of Agriculture**

James A. Graham, Jr. (Democrat) .....	787,179
Claude L. Greene, Jr. (Republican) .....	621,032

### **Commissioner of Labor**

Frank Crane (Democrat) .....	781,547
R. K. Ingle (Republican) .....	620,901

### **Commissioner of Insurance**

Edwin S. Lanier (Democrat) .....	794,081
Everett L. Peterson (Republican) .....	625,592



## TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964

**1964**

### Governor

Dan K. Moore (Democrat) .....	790,343
Robert L. Gavin (Republican) .....	606,165

### Lieutenant Governor

Robert W. Scott (Democrat) .....	815,994
Clifford Lee Bell (Republican) .....	526,727

### Secretary of State

Thad Eure (Democrat) .....	809,990
Edwin E. Butler (Republican) .....	503,932

### Auditor

Henry L. Bridges (Democrat) .....	789,721
Everett L. Peterson (Republican) .....	503,488

### Treasurer

Edwin Gill (Democrat) .....	801,958
Charles J. Mitchell (Republican) .....	502,977

### Superintendent of Public Instruction

Charles F. Carroll (Democrat) .....	828,608
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### Attorney General

Wade Bruton (Democrat) .....	792,902
T. Worth Coltrane (Republican) .....	506,878

### Commissioner of Agriculture

James A. Graham (Democrat) .....	803,373
Van S. Watson (Republican) .....	498,364

### Commissioner of Labor

Frank Crane (Democrat) .....	824,693
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### Commissioner of Insurance

Edward S. Lanier (Democrat) .....	804,459
John C. Clifford (Republican) .....	501,349

# **TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)**

**1972**

## **Governor**

Hargrove Bowles (Democrat) .....	729,104
James E. Holshouser (Republican) .....	767,470
Arlis F. Pettyjohn (American) .....	8,211

## **Lieutenant Governor**

James B. Hunt, Jr. (Democrat) .....	812,602
John A. Walker (Republican) .....	612,002
Benjamin G. McLendon (American) .....	8,865

## **Secretary of State**

Thad Eure (Democrat) .....	765,386
Grace J. Rohrer (Republican) .....	603,226

## **State Auditor**

Henry L. Bridges (Democrat) .....	743,827
L. Norman Schronce (Republican) .....	586,522

## **State Treasurer**

Edwin Gill (Democrat) .....	748,846
Theodore C. Conrad (Republican) .....	612,691

## **Superintendent of Public Instruction**

A. Craig Phillips (Democrat) .....	771,328
Carl Eagle (Republican) .....	589,486

## **Attorney General**

Robert Morgan (Democrat) .....	813,545
Nicholas A. Smith (Republican) .....	565,296

## **Commissioner of Agriculture**

James A. Graham, Jr. (Democrat) .....	761,734
Kenneth H. Roberson (Republican) .....	580,628

## **Commissioner of Labor**

William C. Creel (Democrat) .....	756,384
Frederick R. Weber (Republican) .....	585,059

## **Commissioner of Insurance**

John R. Ingram (Democrat) .....	771,846
L. W. Douglas (Republican) .....	573,129
Michael Murphy (American) .....	11,055

## TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

### 1974

#### Attorney General

Rufus L. Edmisten (Democrat) .....	618,046
James Carson (Republican) .....	390,626
Marion Porter (American) .....	13,318

### 1976

James B. Hunt, Jr. (Democrat) .....	1,081,293
David T. Flaherty (Republican) .....	564,102
H. F. Seawell, Jr. (American) .....	13,604

#### Lieutenant Governor

James C. Green (Democrat) .....	1,033,198
William S. Hiatt (Republican) .....	521,923
Arlis F. Pettyjohn (American) .....	9,152

#### Secretary of State

Thad Eure (Democrat) .....	1,031,472
Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. (Republican) .....	508,108
T. M. Long (American) .....	11,125

#### State Auditor

Henry L. Bridges (Democrat) .....	1,037,090
Michael A. Godfrey (Republican) .....	466,350

#### State Treasurer

Harlan E. Boyles (Democrat) .....	1,037,156
J. Howard Coble (Republican) .....	489,768

#### Superintendent of Public Instruction

Craig Phillips (Democrat) .....	1,007,318
Evelyn S. Tyler (Republican) .....	524,691
Arthur G. Nuhrah (American) .....	8,076

#### Attorney General

Rufus L. Edmisten (Democrat) .....	1,066,036
Edward L. Powell (Republican) .....	489,132

#### Commissioner of Agriculture

James A. Graham (Democrat) .....	1,053,650
Kenneth H. Roberson (Republican) .....	460,735
Edwin B. Drury (American) .....	9,017

#### Commissioner of Insurance

John Ingram (Democrat) .....	1,048,527
Edwin Tenney (Republican) .....	500,222

## TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

### Commissioner of Labor

John C. Brooks (Democrat) .....	900,317
T. Avery Nye (Republican) .....	645,891
Robert W. Bennett (American) .....	7,487

### 1980

### Governor\*

James B. Hunt, Jr. (Democrat) .....	1,143,143
Beverly Lake (Republican) .....	691,449
Bobby Y. Emory (Libertarian) .....	9,951

### Lieutenant Governor

James C. Green (Democrat) .....	942,549
William Cobey, Jr. (Republican) .....	814,082
Craig Franklin (Libertarian) .....	14,998

### Secretary of State

Thad Eure (Democrat) .....	983,888
David T. Flaherty (Republican) .....	709,374

### State Auditor

Edward Renfrow (Democrat) .....	952,157
James F. McIntyre (Republican) .....	684,538

### State Treasurer

Harlan E. Boyles (Democrat) .....	1,067,205
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### Superintendent of Public Instruction

Craig Phillips (Democrat) .....	1,087,166
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### Attorney General

Rufus Edmister (Democrat) .....	1,067,080
Keith S. Snyder (Republican) .....	636,168

### Commissioner of Agriculture

James A. Graham (Democrat) .....	1,102,719
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### Commissioner of Insurance

John Ingram (Democrat) .....	1,007,012
Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. (Republican) .....	714,308

### Commissioner of Labor

John C. Brooks (Democrat) .....	1,067,679
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\*Socialist Worker candidate Douglas A. Cooper received 2,887

TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN  
THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1964 (Continued)

1984

Governor

Rulus Edmisten (Democrat)	1,011,209
James G. Martin (Republican)	1,208,167
H. Fritz Prochnow (Libertarian)	4,611
Gregory McCartan (Socialist Worker)	2,740

Lieutenant Governor

Robert B. Jordan (Democrat)	1,149,214
John H. Carrington (Republican)	990,728

Secretary of State

Thad Eure (Democrat)	1,166,538
Patric Dorsey (Republican)	910,249

State Auditor

Ed Renfrow (Democrat)	1,094,147
James E. Hicks (Republican)	922,623

Attorney General

Lacy H. Thornburg (Democrat)	1,114,767
C. Allan Foster (Republican)	920,665

Superintendent of Public Instruction

A. Craig Phillips (Democrat)	1,133,306
Gene S. Baker (Republican)	900,546

Commissioner of Agriculture

James A. Graham (Democrat)	1,202,951
Leo Tew (Republican)	842,729

Commissioner of Labor

John C. Brooks (Democrat)	1,114,863
Margaret F. Plemmons (Republican)	908,636

Commissioner of Insurance

James E. Long (Democrat)	1,103,587
Richard T. Morgan (Republican)	934,902

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT AN ELECTION HELD  
NOVEMBER 4th, 1986 IN NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT**

County	CHIEF JUSTICE		ASSOCIATE JUSTICES							
	JAMES G. EXUM, JR. (D)	RHODA B. BILLINGS (R)	HARRY C. MARTIN (D)	DONALD SMITH (R)	LOUIS B. MEYER (D)	ARTHUR J. DONALDSON (R)	JOHN WEBB (D)	FRANCIS PARKER (R)	WILLIS P. WHICHARD (D)	ROBERT R. BROWNING (R)
Alamance .....	12,871	13,051	12,463	11,394	13,197	10,671	11,794	12,138	11,507	12,323
Alexander .....	4,765	6,073	4,747	6,015	4,715	6,037	4,726	6,039	4,695	6,067
Alleghany .....	2,385	1,729	2,332	1,668	2,268	1,721	2,293	1,688	2,223	1,736
Anson .....	4,231	1,074	4,202	1,039	4,151	1,054	4,156	1,072	4,125	1,056
Ashe .....	4,326	4,470	4,357	4,347	4,242	4,421	4,286	4,376	4,208	4,446
Avery .....	1,228	3,324	1,201	3,275	1,137	3,311	1,192	3,311	1,111	3,316
Beaufort .....	6,161	4,393	6,246	4,102	6,148	4,105	6,129	4,235	6,013	4,304
Bertie .....	2,894	722	2,869	575	2,784	568	2,768	921	2,710	615
Bladen .....	3,844	1,232	3,815	1,121	3,698	1,116	3,695	1,141	3,673	1,141
Brunswick .....	7,773	6,143	7,824	5,634	7,460	5,901	7,484	5,853	7,315	5,984
Buncombe .....	22,761	21,833	25,492	19,609	23,088	20,479	22,754	20,851	22,300	21,222
Burke .....	10,248	10,887	10,147	10,730	9,980	10,422	10,040	10,534	9,516	10,901
Cabarrus .....	10,227	10,929	10,296	10,300	9,434	10,986	9,236	11,110	8,747	11,376
Caldwell .....	8,029	10,361	8,214	10,002	7,773	10,167	7,961	10,116	7,566	10,432
Camden .....	873	309	888	272	861	277	862	292	845	309
Carteret .....	7,463	6,214	7,454	5,986	7,160	6,133	7,153	6,206	6,977	6,333
Caswell .....	4,374	1,184	4,269	1,142	4,214	1,130	4,243	1,135	4,178	1,157
Catawba .....	12,422	2,138	12,763	19,456	12,155	19,827	12,079	20,002	11,433	2,432
Chatham .....	7,024	3,939	6,894	3,836	6,678	3,982	6,848	3,834	6,799	3,844
Cherokee .....	2,752	3,388	2,838	3,304	2,749	3,329	2,777	3,344	2,693	3,362
Chowan .....	1,756	781	1,725	676	1,641	671	1,617	733	1,609	716
Clay .....	1,814	2,089	1,832	2,068	1,812	2,076	1,803	2,094	1,837	2,073
Cleveland .....	10,929	7,627	11,269	6,981	10,788	7,269	10,815	7,351	10,456	7,600
Columbus .....	9,916	2,807	9,996	2,511	9,672	2,660	9,648	2,713	9,522	2,775
Craven .....	6,970	5,252	7,117	4,736	6,772	4,821	6,725	4,975	6,519	5,061
Cumberland .....	21,340	13,427	21,659	12,038	20,834	12,485	2,838	12,364	2,133	12,984
Currituck .....	1,669	821	1,757	688	1,695	724	1,676	759	1,648	765
Dare .....	2,784	2,424	2,822	2,228	2,744	2,267	2,626	2,405	2,626	2,391
Davidson .....	15,108	17,407	15,156	16,660	14,687	16,894	14,762	16,874	14,181	17,462
Davie .....	3,116	4,836	3,106	4,713	3,029	4,751	3,060	4,739	3,001	4,773
Duplin .....	6,085	2,286	6,078	2,176	5,926	2,239	5,929	2,229	5,806	2,356
Durham .....	24,437	13,915	24,680	11,886	22,147	13,412	23,392	12,140	27,508	10,626
Edgecombe .....	9,009	3,172	9,067	2,811	8,835	2,927	8,896	2,901	8,700	3,043
Forsyth .....	32,474	33,665	32,988	29,180	30,263	30,985	29,699	31,042	29,217	31,012
Franklin .....	6,506	3,015	6,466	2,700	6,391	2,706	6,395	2,752	6,278	2,926
Gaston .....	16,009	20,261	16,514	18,898	15,577	19,510	15,397	19,814	14,549	20,440
Gates .....	2,208	457	2,207	408	2,173	422	2,171	435	2,160	430
Graham .....	1,785	1,923	1,783	1,907	1,790	1,909	1,782	1,795	1,784	1,707
Granville .....	5,709	1,978	5,862	1,710	5,842	1,744	5,844	1,706	5,909	1,667
Greene .....	3,219	629	3,012	607	2,989	611	3,002	640	2,969	642
Guilford .....	48,660	32,703	42,932	33,170	38,127	36,726	40,251	34,558	39,048	35,222
Halifax .....	9,381	3,523	9,508	3,120	9,417	3,091	9,128	3,286	9,101	3,297
Harnett .....	7,573	4,759	7,651	4,420	7,585	4,354	7,576	4,390	7,431	4,496
Haywood .....	9,185	4,981	9,548	4,438	9,214	4,659	9,233	4,644	8,935	4,995
Henderson .....	7,435	11,739	7,848	11,055	7,377	11,391	7,396	11,074	7,131	11,575
Hertford .....	4,355	1,356	4,267	1,042	4,121	1,016	4,080	1,083	4,059	1,067
Hoke .....	3,113	724	3,097	677	3,059	653	3,064	674	3,043	672
Hyde .....	1,304	456	1,308	413	1,290	410	1,293	419	1,275	430
Iredell .....	11,363	13,183	12,089	11,992	11,304	12,263	11,006	12,627	10,515	12,845
Jackson .....	4,492	3,202	4,742	2,931	4,463	2,972	4,482	3,012	4,414	3,032

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT AN ELECTION HELD  
NOVEMBER 4th, 1986 IN NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT**

County	CHIEF JUSTICE (continued)				ASSOCIATE JUSTICES					
	JAMES G. EXUM, JR. (D)	RHODA B. BILLINGS (R)	HARRY C. MARTIN (D)	DONALD SMITH (R)	LOUIS B. MEYER (D)	ARTHUR J. DONALDSON (R)	JOHN WEBB (D)	FRANCIS PARKER (R)	WILLIS P. WHICHARD (D)	ROBERT R. BROWNING (R)
Johnston .....	10,270	7,797	10,361	7,197	10,006	7,190	9,956	7,292	9,498	7,654
Jones .....	1,998	624	1,984	596	1,963	592	1,971	604	1,952	612
Lee .....	3,968	3,178	4,005	2,764	3,833	2,729	3,845	2,791	3,775	2,779
Lenoir .....	8,469	4,201	8,124	3,956	8,054	3,957	8,019	4,043	7,922	4,114
Lincoln .....	7,145	8,011	7,226	7,741	7,083	7,790	6,900	8,002	6,748	8,092
Macon .....	4,329	4,188	4,379	4,085	4,335	4,118	4,331	4,126	4,304	4,142
Madison .....	3,165	2,854	3,361	2,757	3,167	2,807	3,172	2,799	3,127	2,848
Martin .....	3,602	1,015	3,677	843	3,507	874	3,441	938	3,457	927
McDowell .....	5,163	3,902	5,283	3,615	4,925	3,926	5,018	3,831	4,699	4,112
Mecklenburg .....	48,989	51,365	43,145	44,372	39,318	45,416	34,473	53,663	36,909	47,321
Mitchell .....	1,314	3,125	1,291	3,080	1,216	3,110	1,291	3,088	1,199	3,179
Montgomery .....	3,739	2,828	3,709	2,247	3,657	2,249	3,688	2,271	3,651	2,273
Moore .....	7,335	10,172	7,379	9,623	7,200	9,714	7,124	9,787	6,838	9,969
Nash .....	9,186	7,173	9,636	6,012	9,298	6,132	9,352	6,166	9,126	6,325
New Hanover .....	12,637	10,693	12,071	9,972	11,005	10,558	11,116	10,556	10,823	10,511
Northampton .....	4,811	1,023	4,809	814	4,697	832	4,549	883	4,678	859
Onslow .....	7,423	5,426	7,613	4,771	7,110	5,097	7,096	5,111	6,699	5,502
Orange .....	17,321	7,419	17,065	6,618	16,117	6,569	16,755	6,954	17,077	6,843
Pamlico .....	2,194	1,169	2,187	1,114	2,161	1,115	2,173	1,131	2,142	1,141
Pasquotank .....	2,650	1,504	2,848	1,219	2,638	1,258	2,624	1,335	2,538	1,389
Pender .....	4,183	2,266	4,236	2,094	4,058	2,177	4,051	2,256	3,951	2,284
Perquimans .....	1,371	532	1,396	479	1,367	491	1,369	496	1,354	512
Person .....	2,730	1,725	2,734	1,323	2,514	1,373	2,549	1,389	2,899	1,295
Pitt .....	13,968	7,979	14,394	6,910	13,878	7,226	13,730	7,572	12,279	9,424
Polk .....	2,443	2,440	2,535	2,333	2,411	2,365	2,435	2,379	2,402	2,390
Randolph .....	8,760	13,749	8,301	13,587	7,970	13,704	8,003	13,765	7,758	13,853
Richmond .....	7,172	2,708	7,070	2,620	6,900	2,778	7,032	2,629	6,734	2,821
Robeson .....	13,987	3,912	13,909	3,853	13,954	3,539	13,936	3,650	13,831	3,646
Rockingham .....	11,162	6,754	10,605	6,753	10,286	6,892	10,369	6,814	10,103	7,018
Rowan .....	11,938	13,136	12,147	12,233	10,185	14,477	11,215	12,850	10,436	13,534
Rutherford .....	8,636	6,321	8,871	5,811	8,488	5,979	8,594	6,038	8,283	6,335
Sampson .....	8,388	7,096	8,247	6,973	8,180	6,920	8,146	6,961	8,003	7,094
Scotland .....	2,599	964	2,497	767	2,424	798	2,396	852	2,368	816
Stanly .....	6,742	7,766	6,922	7,546	6,574	7,618	6,487	7,673	6,276	7,848
Stokes .....	6,056	6,001	6,070	5,829	5,960	5,868	6,013	5,817	5,891	5,933
Surry .....	8,044	6,813	7,930	6,476	7,594	6,556	7,579	6,622	7,467	6,652
Swain .....	1,868	1,403	1,943	1,338	1,872	1,346	1,877	1,363	1,842	1,376
Transylvania .....	4,186	4,364	4,272	4,172	4,107	4,332	4,108	4,319	3,989	4,405
Tyrrell .....	791	152	788	140	776	141	783	141	774	147
Union .....	8,913	7,417	8,923	7,021	8,573	7,212	8,404	7,474	7,970	7,720
Vance .....	5,924	2,499	5,869	2,218	5,715	2,222	5,663	2,326	5,621	2,346
Wake .....	49,055	41,180	46,127	39,968	44,995	38,722	45,633	38,730	45,789	38,149
Warren .....	3,814	940	3,739	824	3,705	841	3,646	904	3,663	875
Washington .....	2,514	797	2,528	748	2,437	850	2,509	764	2,492	770
Watauga .....	5,187	5,778	5,224	5,427	4,860	5,558	4,954	5,548	4,770	5,673
Wayne .....	9,738	6,888	9,596	6,020	9,176	6,172	8,968	6,535	9,041	6,227
Wilkes .....	6,904	12,506	7,513	11,272	7,212	11,297	7,204	11,178	6,990	11,242
Wilson .....	6,610	4,502	6,583	3,734	7,668	3,469	7,542	3,598	6,146	3,915
Yadkin .....	3,552	5,763	3,545	5,676	3,683	5,385	3,513	5,751	3,429	5,777
Yancey .....	4,198	3,090	4,188	3,082	4,179	3,079	4,196	3,008	4,165	3,094
Totals .....	823,496	653,353	816,252	623,270	778,015	640,675	757,860	649,199	745,876	635,199







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**PART IX**  
**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

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## Chapter One

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

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As did its neighboring colonies, pre-Revolutionary North Carolina relied heavily upon the county for local government purposes. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. They were men of standing, often men of substance, and generally leaders in their communities. Independence from England brought no wrenching changes in the system. In the early days of North Carolina's statehood, the justices were appointed by the governor to serve for good behavior; but, in making his appointments the governor relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Thus, as a matter of practical politics, the members of the legislature from a given county had a powerful voice in the selection of that county's justices of the peace and, thus, in the government of the county.

Taken as a group, the justices in a county formed a court known as the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. It was common practice for the justices to meet each January, select a chairman, then elect five of their number to hold the regular sessions of the court for the year. At first, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed the county sheriff, the coroner, and the constables. Later these offices were made elective—sheriff and coroner from the county at large and constables from captain's districts (a militia-mustering area). The justices were also responsible for appointing a clerk of court, a register of deeds, a county attorney, a county trustee (treasurer), a surveyor, and overseers or wardens of the poor.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions had a task that was dual in nature. Although called a court—and it did perform judicial functions it also had administrative duties. Thus, the justices were responsible for assessing and levying taxes; they were charged with establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; they granted licenses to taverns and controlled the prices charged for food; and they were responsible for the erection and control of mills. Through the power of appointment already noted, they supervised the work of the law enforcement officers, the administrative officers of the court, the surveyor, and the wardens of the poor. Taxes were collected by the sheriff.

In its judicial capacity, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard civil cases (except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court); it was responsible for probate, dower, guardianships, and the administration of estates; and it had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb, or member.

The county itself was a single political unit; there were no townships; and the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through its appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. However, it should be emphasized that at the time the voters had no direct control over the court and thus no direct control over county government. Such was the situation until the end of the Civil War.

When the North Carolina Constitution was rewritten in 1868, its draftsmen, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and apparently more democratic plan of organization for the counties. It bore strong resemblance to the plans developed in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Although the position of justice of the peace was retained, the old Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was eliminated. Its judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the superior court. Its administrative work was assigned to a board of county commissioners composed of five members elected by the voters of the county at large.

The county commissioners were made responsible for public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and the financial affairs of the county, including taxation. The wide appointive powers of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the board of county commissioners. Instead, the voters of the county elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor, and treasurer. The sheriff continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships—a distinct innovation—and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. Under the county commissioners' supervision, the township board was responsible for roads and bridges and for the assessment of property for taxation. Each township had a constable and each had a school committee.

This long ballot system was consciously constructed to favor the newly formed Republican Party, whose support was gathered from the newly enfranchised black people who had been slaves only three years before, from native whites of small means who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War, and from a relatively small number of prominent citizens who believed that the state's shattered fortunes could be recovered only through cooperation and understanding between the races and accommodation with the dominant national political party. It was intended to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people, and merchants who had dominated state government, and thus local government under the old system, for nearly a century. Although most of these people were disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy, they formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. The new system of county government contained in the constitution of 1868 became one of their targets.

Seven years after the Constitution of 1868 established the county commissioners and township systems, political control shifted to the conservatives. By convention in 1875, the Constitution was amended to authorize the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868. And the legislature was quick to exercise its power. The board of county commissioners was not abolished, but members were to be chosen by the justices of the peace of the county rather than by the people at large. While the commissioners retained their responsibilities, decisions on matters of substance could not be put into effect without the concurrence of a majority of the justices—all of whom were elected by the legislature. The justices were made responsi-

ble for conducting all elections. And this was only the general law—in more than a few counties, the board of commissioners was also made subject to legislative appointment.

This hobbling arrangement lasted for twenty years. In 1895, the right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties, and the necessity for approval of the board's decisions by the justices of the peace was repealed.

Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient administrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties regained direct control over the board of commissioners through the ballot box.

### **The County as a Body Politic and Corporate**

A county, as a defined geographic subdivision of the state, serves many purposes. Churches, civic clubs, and other societal institutions use counties as convenient subdivisions for their own purposes. The business world may assign sales territories and franchises to areas composed of one or more counties. The county may play a role in the psychology of people born and raised “in the country”—it serves to establish where they are from and who they are, thus becoming a part of their personal identity. But the county was created in the first instance by the state as a political unit, and this remains its primary purpose.

Nearly forty years ago, the North Carolina Supreme Court was called upon to define what a county is from a legal point of view. (The case before the Court was one in which Wake County was a litigant; thus the court spoke in terms of that county, but what the Court had to say is equally true of the other ninety-nine counties):

“Wake County is a body politic and corporate, created by the General Assembly of North Carolina for certain public and political purposes. Its powers as such, both express and implied, are conferred by statutes, enacted from time to time by the General Assembly, and are exercised by its Board of Commissioners. . . . “In the exercise of ordinary government functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions.” In *O'Berry, State Treasurer v. Mecklenburg County*, 198 N.C. 357, 151 S.E. 880 [1930], it is said, “The weight of authority is to the effect that all the powers and functions of a county bear reference to the general policy of the State, and are in fact an integral portion of the general administration of State policy.”

It is instructive to examine some of the phrases used in this quotation: A county is a “body politic and corporate,” according to the Court. A body politic is a civil division of the state for purposes of governmental administration. A body corporate is a legal entity. In private law, a corporation is a legal person. A county is a legal entity or corporation of a special sort and with a public function. As such, it can buy and hold property, sue and be sued, and enter into contracts—all functions necessary to make its work as a body politic effective.

Historically, the *primary* purpose for erecting a county was to serve state purposes and to perform state functions in a given area rather than to serve the purposes of a



particular geographic community. (By way of contrast, a city was *primarily* formed at the request of the people within its jurisdiction to serve the needs of the inhabitants.)

For the Supreme Court to say that "all the powers and functions of a county bear reference to the general policy of the State and are in fact an integral portion of the general administration of State policy" is not as restrictive as might at first reading appear. "State policy" is a very broad frame of reference; it can touch any aspect of local government. Thus, the truly significant nugget in the Supreme Court's definition of the role of counties is its statement that in the exercise of their functions counties "are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions." In effect, if the General Assembly can be persuaded to assign counties any given power or responsibility, and, if the Constitution does not prohibit it, that assignment becomes state policy for county administration.

The court's phrases should not be drained of meaning, but they must be read in the light of the freedom the General Assembly has in withholding, assigning, withdrawing, and supervising the specific powers of any agency of government—state, county, municipality, or special district. The development of "state policy" with regard to the allocation of functions among governmental units and agencies is necessarily determined by successive legislatures' changing ideas of what is best calculated to achieve desired results.

Experience plays a major role in the determination of state policy. Not infrequently financial emergency and stress have produced a climate favorable to re-examination of the allocation of governmental responsibilities. Until Governor McLean's administration, the state allowed counties, cities, and other local units almost unlimited freedom in borrowing money and issuing bonds. With no one to advise them, no one to warn them, in marketing their securities, many counties overextended their obligations and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest. Eventually, some faced bankruptcy. In 1927, on the basis of this experience, and recognizing a statewide concern, the legislature established the County Government Advisory Commission and gave it the supervisory powers necessary to correct the situation. This commission effected a reversal in local government financing, and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the legislature recognized a community of interest in roads wider than the single county and defined state policy on roads accordingly. Comparable redefinitions of the area of concern have affected governmental responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture. Some of these functions are the responsibility of the boards of county commissioners, and some are assigned to other boards with varying relationships to the board of county commissioners. Thus, apart from the role played by the commissioners in any of these fields, it is the policy of the state to make extensive use of its counties in carrying out a large number of essential governmental operations.

From the beginning, the county has been used as the basic local unit in the judicial system and for law enforcement—there one finds the court, the courthouse, the sheriff, the jail, the clerk, and the court records. But the court is not a *county* court; it is a unit of the *state's* judicial system. The judge, the solicitor, the clerk, and the magistrates are state officials who administer state law, not county law.

Until 1966, the county was the accepted unit for popular representation in the General Assembly. Each county was guaranteed at least one member of the House of Representatives, and although legislative representation must now be allocated among districts designed to achieve equitable distribution of population, those districts do not cross county lines. In this way the county retains some significance as a unit in the state's legislative system.

The General Assembly expresses and codifies its state policy decisions by enacting statutes. In assigning duties and powers to counties, the legislature sometimes speaks in terms of mandate or command and sometimes in terms of permission and discretion. Thus, for example, counties are required to provide adequate housing for public schools, while they are given discretionary authority to exercise planning and zoning powers.

The General Assembly makes two kinds of laws: it enacts general statutes that apply statewide, but it also enacts local or special laws that apply exclusively within named counties or cities. The State Constitution contains limitations on legislative authority to enact local laws dealing with a substantial list of topics, but in the absence of constitutional restriction, the legislature is free to permit local variety and experiment, a freedom once denounced by students of government but now seen as a useful device for demonstrating new ideas and approaches to governmental problems. Given this legislative freedom, any discussion of county powers and responsibilities must always be prefaced with a caution that what is being said about counties in general may not be true for a particular county.

### **The Board of County Commissioners**

We have seen that the county, as a body politic and corporate, is a legal person capable of holding and managing property and possessed of many powers conferred on it by law. The county exercises its powers and discharges its responsibilities through its board of commissioners. In the words of G.S. 153A-12.

“Except as otherwise directed by law, each power, right, duty, function, privilege and immunity of the corporation [i.e., the county] shall be exercised by the board of commissioners.”

This statute goes on to say that the county's legal powers shall be carried into execution as provided by the laws of the state, but if a power is “conferred or imposed by law without direction or restriction as to how it is to be exercised or performed,” the power or responsibility “shall be carried into execution as provided by ordinance or resolution of the board of commissioners.”

Each county in the state has a board of commissioners, but no two boards are exactly alike. In many states, general laws prescribed a form of government for all counties, or for all counties in classes defined by population. In these states, one would expect to find essentially the same form of government in counties of comparable size.

Not so in North Carolina. Our boards of county commissioners vary in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman, and administrative structure. And these variations bear no correlation to the population of the county or any other objective criteria.

In number of members, the boards of commissioners vary from three to seven, with the great majority (76 out of 100 as of 1974) having five members. Only twelve of the boards serve two-year terms; nearly two-thirds (64 as of 1974) serve staggered four-year terms. The remainder serve either straight four-year terms (that is to say, the terms of all members expire at the same time), or a combination of two-year and staggered four-year terms. Fifty-eight boards, as of 1974, are elected at large; the remaining 42 counties are divided into districts for the purpose of nominating and electing the commissioners. However, it only eight of these 42 are the board members either nominated or both nominated and elected by district voters only. In the remaining 34 counties the districts are used only as representational devices; the members are required to reside in and represent districts, but all nominations and elections are conducted at large. In the great majority of the counties, the chairman of the board of commissioners is selected by and from the board itself, but in nine counties, all in the far west, he is elected separately. In mid-1974, more than half of the counties employ a manager, coordinator, or administrator to supervise all county departments as the board's chief administrative officer. In the remaining counties, the board appoints all department heads directly and supervises each separately.

All county commissioners are elected by the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years—the same time as the elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. But not every county elects all members of its board every two years. Because of the interplay of staggered four-year terms, two-year terms, and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election by taking the oath of office. There is no requirement that a person be nominated as the candidate of a political party in order to run for the office of county commissioner, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1974 elections, 396 of the 477 county commissioners were affiliated with the Democratic Party, 80 belonged to the Republican Party, and one was independent.

Vacancies in the board of commissioners are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he replaced (if that person was elected as the nominee of a political party), and the executive committee of that political party has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the board is not bound to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a board of commissioners finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the boards of commissioners have an odd number of members, one vacancy means that the remaining members can be equally divided be-

tween two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, the law provides that when a board of commissioners fails to fill a vacancy in its membership for 60 days, the clerk to the board of commissioners must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must fill the vacancy within 10 days after the day the vacancy is reported to him.

The law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred. If the number of vacancies on the board is such that a quorum cannot be obtained, the chairman of the board must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the board then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If this situation exists and the office of the chairman is also vacant, the clerk of superior court may act in the chairman's stead on petition of any remaining member of the board or any five registered voters of the county. Whoever makes appointments to the board is bound by the rules that each appointee must be a member of the same political party as the person he is to replace and that the party executive committee must be consulted.

A newly elected or appointed county commissioner assumes the powers and duties of his office by taking the oath of office prescribed by the North Carolina Constitution in the following words:

"I, . . . . ., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as County Commissioner of . . . . . County, so help me God.

The law gives to several public officials the authority to administer oaths, but in most counties it is customary to have the oath of office for members of the board of commissioners, the sheriff, and the register of deeds administered by the resident superior court judge, the chief district judge, or the clerk of superior court.

A person elected to public office may take the oath of office at any time on or after the date fixed by law for him to do so. For a newly elected county commissioner, that date is the first Monday in December following his election. This is also the regular meeting date for the board in most counties. If a newly elected commissioner is unable to take the oath then due to illness or for some other reason, he may take it at a later time. However, the Constitution provides that public officers continue to hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Thus, a member of the board of commissioners who was defeated in the election or chose not to seek re-election retains his office until his successor takes the oath of office.

In all but nine counties, the chairman of the board of commissioners is selected by the board itself. In eight counties the office of chairman of the board of commissioners is a separate office, and the chairman is elected as such by the people. In one county, the commissioner elected with the highest vote is automatically designated chairman of the board. In all counties, the board itself must choose a vice-chairman to act in the absence or disability of the chairman. Except in the nine counties mentioned, the board designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. Customs vary as to how the selection is made. In most counties, it is customary for the chairman to serve as long as he is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the member elected with the highest vote is usually

designated the chairman. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The chairman of the board presides at all meetings. By law, he has not only the right but also the duty to vote on all questions before the board unless he is excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. However, he may not vote to break a tie vote in which he participated. He is generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of his position. Although as a general rule he has no more legal power than other members, of the board, he does now have special authority to declare states of emergency under the state laws governing riots and civil disorders. He also has authority to call special meetings of the board on his own initiative.

The board is required by law to hold at least one meeting each month, although it may meet as frequently as necessary. Many counties have found in recent years that two regular meetings each month are needed. The board may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for its regular meetings, but in the absence of a formal resolution of the board selecting some other time and place, the law requires the board to meet on the first Monday of the month at the courthouse. Ten o'clock in the morning is the customary time of day for commissioners' meetings, although the law has never specified the time of day. In recent years, some boards have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special board meetings may be called by the chairman or by a majority of the other board members. The law lays down specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating time, place, and subjects to be considered. The notice must be posted on the courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the board at least 48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an "emergency" which is not defined by the law, but even then the persons who call the meeting must take "reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting."

The board of commissioners is subject to the Open Meetings Statute, enacted in 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The law is broadly worded and often difficult to interpret. In general, it prohibits a majority of the members of a board of commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of "conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business," except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

- (1) Acquisition, lease, or sale of property;
- (2) Negotiations with county employees or their representatives as to the terms or conditions of employment;
- (3) Matters concerning hospital management, operation, and discipline;
- (4) Any matter coming within the physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege;
- (5) Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.

(Taken descriptions of the exceptions are summarized from the statute and should not be taken as complete.)



The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the board, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The board may take no action unless a quorum is present, and the law defines a quorum as a majority of the full membership of the board without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. However, such action can be taken only when a quorum is already present.

The law places a duty on each member to vote on each question before the board unless he is excused by his colleagues, and excuses are permitted only when the matter before the board concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

The board must see to it that the clerk to the board keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection, and the results of each vote taken by the board must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the board; and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

The board has the power to adopt its own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure."

Except for the few special powers held by the chairman of the board, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the board of commissioners acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his own; but when he meets with his fellow commissioners in a validly called and held meeting, a majority of the board has and may exercise control of those functions of county government confided to the care of the board of commissioners. The board takes formal action in one of three forms: orders, resolutions, and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how the board acts.

An *order* is usually a directive to a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a board of commissioners may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before the board, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

A *resolution* usually expresses the sense of the board on a question before it. For example, the board may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to introduce a local bill, or it may resolve to petition the State Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An *ordinance* is an action of the board taken in its capacity as the county's legislative body. As such, an ordinance is analogous to an act of the General Assembly. The

board of commissioners may adopt ordinances relating to such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, dogs running at large, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill, and so forth.

The law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by a board of commissioners, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present, but there are several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting at which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the board present and voting. If it passes but with less than this unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to the budget ordinance (which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present), or to a bond ordinance (which always requires a public hearing before passage and in most cases approval by the voters as well), or to any ordinance on which the law requires a public hearing before adoption (such as a zoning ordinance).

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book, separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances, and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book at which it appears.

The board of commissioners has authority to adopt and issue a code of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a board of commissioners will hold several public hearings. Some hearings will be required by law, such as the hearing on the budget ordinance, or on a bond ordinance, or on a zoning ordinance or amendment thereto. Some of them may be held on the board's own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the board on controversial issues such as a dog-control ordinance. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. However, the law does allow the board itself to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend, and maintaining order and decorum.

The law dictates many, if not most, features of how the county government will be organized. The sheriff and register of deeds are elected by the people. There is a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services, and a board of elections for each county and, in many counties, a board of alcoholic beverage control. The tax supervisor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager, and clerk to the board of commissioners are appointed directly by the commissioners. Yet in every county there are a number of county departments, agencies, or offices that are directly under the administrative jurisdiction of the board. With respect to these agencies, the board of commissioners has authority to organize the county government in any way it sees fit.

Except for a few counties in which the chairman of the board is a full-time administrative officer, each board of commissioners has discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager.

The board of commissioners must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellan-



eous duties, all directly related to official actions of the board of commissioners. In the past, the register of deeds usually acted as clerk to the board, but this custom is passing. A few boards now have a clerk who has no other duties, but most boards have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk to the board. The clerk is appointed directly by the board and serves at its pleasure.

The board of commissioners must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the board's legal adviser. The exact nature of the county attorney's duties varies from county to county, as does the amount and method of his compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney, and in those counties the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education (which always employs its own attorney.) The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term; he serves at the pleasure of the board.



## Chapter Two

# THE COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

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### ALAMANCE

Alamance was formed in 1849 from Orange. The name is supposed to be derived from the Indian word meaning "blue clay." The county gets its name from the Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought on May 17, 1771, the battle between the colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators. It is the central part of the State and is bounded by Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, and Caswell counties. The present area is 428 square miles and the population is 100,400. The first court was ordered to be held at Providence Meeting House until a courthouse could be erected, provided the justices of the peace at the first session did not select some other place for all subsequent courts until the buildings were completed. Commissioners were named to select a site in the center of the county, acquire land, erect a courthouse, and lay out a town by the name of Graham. Graham, established in 1851, is the county seat.

### ALEXANDER

Alexander was formed in 1847 from Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. It was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. The present area is 259 square miles and the population is 23,400. The court was ordered to be held at James's Cross Roads until the county seat could be established. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat as near the center as possible, to acquire land, lay off the town of Taylorsville, and erect public buildings. Taylorsville is the county seat.

### ALLEGHANY

Alleghany was formed in 1859 from Ashe. It was named for an Indian tribe, and the name is derived from "a corruption of the Delaware Indian name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant 'a fine stream.'" It is the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia and Surry, Wilkes and Ashe counties. The present area is 225 square miles and the population is 9,200. The act creating the county ordered the court to be held at Shiloah Church until the public buildings were erected unless otherwise directed by the justices of the peace. Commissioners were named to locate a site for the county seat at the geographical center of the county, acquire the land, establish the town of Sparta, and erect the courthouse. Sparta is the county seat.

### ANSON

Anson was formed in 1750 from Bladen. It was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Union, Stanly, and Richmond counties. Its area is 533 square miles and its population 24,300. From 1755 to 1780 the county seat was called Anson Court House. In 1782 and 1783 laws were passed concerning the courthouse. In the latter year New Town was authorized to be established. In 1787, Newton, the county seat, was changed to Wadesboro. Wadesboro is the county seat.

### ASHE

Ashe was formed in 1799 from Wilkes. It was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, a superior court judge, and governor of the State. It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the States of Tennessee and Virginia, and Alleghany, Wilkes, and Watauga counties. The present area is 426 square miles and the population is 20,500. In 1803 the town of Jefferson was laid out and the public buildings erected. Jefferson is the county seat.

### **AVERY**

Avery County was formed in 1911 from Mitchell, Watauga, and Caldwell. It was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and attorney general of North Carolina. It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Mitchell. The present area is 245 square miles and the population is 14,800. Commissioners were named in the act establishing the county who were to select two or more sites for the county seat after which the county vote on the sites. Whatever site was selected, it was to be called Newland. Newland, the county seat, was named in honor of W. C. Newland, then lieutenant governor of North Carolina.

### **BEAUFORT**

Beaufort was first called Pamptecough, the name being changed about 1712. It was named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who in 1709 became one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, and Washington counties. The present area is 826 square miles and the population is 40,200. Bath, incorporated in 1705, was the first county seat. Washington was made the county seat in 1785.

### **BERTIE**

Bertie was formed in 1722 from Chowan. It was named in honor of James Bertie, a Lords Proprietor. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound, Chowan River, and Washington, Martin, Halifax, Northampton, and Hertford counties. Its area is 698 square miles and its population is 21,000. An act of 1743 provided that the courthouse, etc., "shall be built between Cusby Bride and Will's Quarter Bridge." Windsor was established in 1766 and was made the county seat in 1774.

### **BLADEN**

Bladen was formed in 1734 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade which had charge of colonial affairs. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Sampson, Pender, Columbus, Robeson, and Cumberland counties. The present area is 883 square miles and its population 29,800. The county seat was first called Bladen Court House. Elizabethtown, established in 1773, is the county seat.

## **BRUNSWICK**

Brunswick was formed in 1764 from New Hanover and Bladen. It was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Cape Fear River, and Columbus, Pender, and New Hanover counties. The present area is 856 square miles and the population is 37,200. Brunswick, established in 1745, was made a borough town in 1754, and when Brunswick County was established in 1764 it was made the county seat. In 1779 the county seat was authorized to be moved to the plantation of John Bell near Lockwood's Folly Bridge. In 1784 Walkersburg, named in honor of John Walker on whose land it was situated, was established. Provisions were made in the act for a courthouse and other public buildings to be established there. It was located to Deep Water Point. This act specified that the courts were to be held at the most convenient place until the courthouse was completed.

It is doubtful that the act was put into effect because in 1808 an act was passed authorizing the removal of the courthouse from Lockwood's Folly to Smithville. Court was held at the courthouse from 1805-1810. The record does not indicate where the courthouse was. From April 1810 to 1858 court was held at the courthouse in Smithville. This town, established in 1792, was named in honor of Benjamin Smith, governor of North Carolina, 1810-1811. In 1879 an effort to move the courthouse failed. In 1887 Smithville was changed to Southport. Southport served as the county seat until 1977 when the county seat was moved to Bolivia following a referendum on the question.

## **BUNCOMBE**

Buncombe was formed in 1791 from Burke and Rutherford. It was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded and captured at the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and in May, 1778, died a patrolled prisoner in Philadelphia. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by McDowell, Henderson, Haywood, Madison, and Yancey counties. The present area is 657 square miles and the population is 153,900. Asheville, named in honor of Samuel Ashe, governor of North Carolina, 1796-1798, is the county seat.

## **BURKE**

Burke was formed in 1777 from Rowan. The act was to become effective June 1, 1777. It was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and governor of North Carolina, 1781-1782. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Catawba, Cleveland, Rutherford, McDowell, Avery, and Caldwell counties. The present area is 511 square miles and the population is 66,800. The act establishing Burke specified that the first court was to be held at a place the justices should decide until they selected a permanent place for the courthouse and had the same erected. In 1784 Morgansborough was established and made the county seat. Morganton is the present county seat.

### CABARRUS

Cabarrus was formed in 1792 from Mecklenburg. It was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by Stanly, Union, Mecklenburg, Iredell, and Rowan counties. The present area is 363 square miles and the population is 80,300. In 1795 an act was passed naming commissioners to erect a courthouse on the land of Samuel Huger which had already been selected as a proper place for the county seat. They were to lay out the town of Concord. Concord was incorporated in 1806, and is the county seat.

### CALDWELL

Caldwell was formed in 1841 from Burke and Wilkes. It was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad across the center of the State from Morehead City to Tennessee. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Alexander, Catawba, Burke, Avery, Watauga, and Wilkes counties. The present area is 469 square miles and the population is 62,200. The court was ordered to be held at the store of George Powell near the house of George Smith, Jr., until a courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to select a site as near the center as possible, acquire land for a town, and erect a courthouse. Lenoir, named in honor of William Lenoir, is the county seat.

### CAMDEN

Camden was formed in 1777 from Pasquotank. It was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who was one of the staunchest friends of the Americans in the British Parliament. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia, and Albemarle Sound. Pasquotank, Gates, and Currituck counties. The present area is 239 square miles and the population is 5,900. Camden is the county seat.

### CARTERET

Carteret was formed in 1722 from Craven. It was named in honor of Sir John Carteret, afterwards (1744) Earl of Granville, one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Onslow, Jones, and Craven counties and on the banks by Hyde County. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 38,600. Beaufort, established in 1723 and named in honor of Henry Duke of Beaufort, is the county seat.



## CASWELL

Caswell was formed in 1777 from Orange. The act was to become effective June 1, 1777. It was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence, and Major General in the Revolutionary army. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Person, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham counties, and by the state of Virginia. The present area is 428 square miles and the population is 20,100. The act creating the county authorized the first court to be held at the home of Thomas Douglas; it also named commissioners to select a location and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. In 1783 Leesburg was established "adjoining to where the Caswell Court House now stands." In 1791, when Person was formed, the court was ordered to be held at Joseph Smith's. Also, commissioners were named in the act to erect the courthouse as near the center of the county as possible. The courthouse at Leesburg was ordered sold by the commissioners of Caswell and Person. In 1829 an act was passed directing the justices to enlarge the public square, or buy some land elsewhere and erect a new courthouse. In 1833 Yanceyville was established at the courthouse. It was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey and is the county seat.

## CATAWBA

Catawba was formed in 1842 from Lincoln. It was named for an Indian tribe which lived in that section of the State. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Iredell, Lincoln, Burke, Caldwell, and Alexander counties. The present area is 394 square miles and the population is 103,500. The act establishing the county named commissioners to acquire land within two miles of the center of the county, lay out a town by the name of Newton, and erect a courthouse. Controversy developed over the location. Consequently in 1845 an act was passed authorizing the erecting of the courthouse in Newton, which is now the county seat.

### CHATHAM

Chatham was formed in 1771 from Orange. The act became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham who was a most eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Wake, Harnett, Lee, Moore, Randolph, Alamance, Orange, and Durham counties. The present area is 709 square miles and the population is 30,700. The act establishing the county provided for the courts to be held at the home of Stephen Poe. It also named commissioners to have a courthouse, prison and stocks erected. In 1778 a town was established on the land formerly belonging to Ambrose Edwards where the courthouse was. This town was named Chatham. Chatham Court House as mentioned in correspondence, 1776-1782. In 1785 a law establishing Pittsboro on Miles Scurlock's land on which the courthouse stood was enacted. In 1787 an act was passed stating that the heirs of Scurlock would not allow a town to be established on their land. Therefore, the trustees of the town were advised to purchase land from William Petty adjoining the Scurlock tract and lay of a town. It was named Pittsboro in honor of William Pitt, the younger. In 1787 Pittsboro was made the county seat.

### CHEROKEE

Cherokee was formed in 1839 from Macon. It was named in honor of the Indian tribe who still lived in the western part of the State. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the states of Georgia and Tennessee and Graham, Swain, Macon, and Clay counties. The present area is 452 square miles and the population is 18,000. The courts were ordered to be held at one of the houses at Fort Butler until a courthouse could be erected. Fort Butler was in the town of Murphy. Murphy is the county seat.

### CHOWAN

Chowan was formed in 1670 as a precinct in Albemarle County. It was named in honor of an Indian tribe, Chowanor, which lived in the northeastern part of the Colony. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound, Chowan River, and Bertie, Hertford, Gates, and Perquimans counties. The present area is 173 square miles and the population is 11,700. In 1720, Edenton, which was named in honor of Governor Charles Eden, was established. In 1722 it was designated and has continued to be the county seat.

### CLEVELAND

Cleveland was formed in 1841 from Rutherford and Lincoln. It was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier and one of the heroes at Kings Mountain. It is the southwestern section of the state and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Rutherford, Burke, Lincoln, and Gaston counties. The present area is 468 square miles and the population is 81,000. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of William Weathers. At this court the justices were to obtain a place to hold future named to acquire land and lay out a town by the name of Shelby was passed changing the spelling of Cleveland from "Cleaveland county" to "Cleveland county." Shelby was incorporated in 1843 and is the county seat.

### COLUMBUS

Columbus was formed in 1808 from Brunswick and Bladen. It was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the State of South Carolina and Robeson, Bladen, Pender, and Brunswick counties. The present area is 945 square miles and the population is 53,000. In 1810 Whitesville was laid out on James B. White's land and the public buildings were ordered to be erected there. Whiteville is the county seat.

### CRAVEN

Craven was first created as Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712. It was named in honor of William Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Carteret, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, Beaufort, and Pamlico counties. The present area is 699 square miles, and the population is 71,900. The county seat was first called Chat-tawka, or Chattoocka, and later, in 1723, Newbern. Newbern—the law fixed the spelling in 1897—is the county seat. There is no description of the precinct.

### CUMBERLAND

Cumberland was formed in 1754 from Bladen. It was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George II. Cumberland was the commander of the English Army at the Battle of Culloden, in which the Scotch Highlanders were so badly defeated in 1746. Many of them came to America, and their principal settlement was in Cumberland County. Cumberland was changed to Fayette County in early 1784, but the act was repealed at the next General Assembly, which met in November, 1784. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, Hoke, Harnett, and Johnston counties. The present area is 654 square miles and its population is 245,100. The county seat was first called Cumberland Court House. In 1762 Campbelton was established at Cross Creek with provisions for the public buildings. In 1778 Cross Creek and Campbelton were joined and the courthouse was ordered to be erected in that part of the town known as Cross Creek. In 1783 Campbelton was changed to Fayetteville in honor of Lafayette. Fayetteville is the county seat.

### CURRITUCK

Currituck was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. It is "traditionally said to be an Indian word for wild geese. Coratank." It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Albemarle Sound, Camden County, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 246 square miles and the population is 11,600. Currituck Court House, mentioned as early as 1755, was the name of the county seat. Today the words "Court House" have been dropped and only Currituck is used.

### CLAY

Clay was formed in 1861 from Cherokee. It was named in honor of Henry Clay. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Georgia and Cherokee and Macon counties. The present area is 209 square miles and the population is 5,700. Commissioners were directed to hold their first meeting in the Methodist Church near Fort Hembree. Special commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse and lay out a town by the name of Hayesville. Hayesville, named in honor of George W. Hayes, is the county seat.

### DARE

Dare was formed in 1870 from Currituck, Tyrrell, and Hyde. It was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in America. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Pamlico, Croatan, and Albemarle sounds, Hyde and Tyrrell counties (and on the banks by the Atlantic Ocean). The present area is 391 square miles and the population is 10,700. Manteo, named in honor of an Indian Chief, is the county seat.

### DAVIDSON

Davidson was formed in 1822 from Rowan. It was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at Cowan's Ford. When General Greene retreated across North Carolina before Cornwallis in 1781 he stationed troops under Davidson at Cowan's Ford on the Catawba River to delay the British army. The British attacked the Americans, killing General Davidson, and forced a passage. The United States government has erected a monument in his honor on Guilford Battle Ground. The county is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Randolph, Montgomery, Rowan, Davie, Forsyth, and Guilford counties. The present area is 549 square miles and the population is 104,000. Lexington is the county seat.

### DAVIE

Davie was formed in 1836 from Rowan. It was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Yadkin, and Forsyth counties. The present area is 265 square miles and the population is 22,600. In 1837 the court was ordered to be held at Mocksville. Mocksville, incorporated in 1839, is the county seat.

### DUPLIN

Duplin was formed in 1750 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Jones, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, Wayne, and Lenoir counties. The present area is 815 square miles and the population is 40,700. From 1755 to 1780 the county seat was called Duplin Court House, but the location was not specified. The county court minutes merely say that the court was held at the court-house. In 1816 Kenansville was laid out on the public lands and a new courthouse ordered to be erected. On and after January, 1819, the court was held in the courthouse in Kenansville. Kenansville is the county seat.

### DURHAM

Durham was formed in 1881 from Orange and Wake. It was named for the city of Durham which was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham who donated the land on which the railroad station was located. The building of the railroad station was the beginning of the town of Durham. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Wake, Chatham, Orange, Person, and Granville counties. The present area is 295 square miles and the population is 146,900. Durham, incorporated in 1866 as the Town of Durham in Orange County, is the county seat.

### EDGECOMBE

Edgecombe was formed in 1741 from Bertie, although deeds begin in 1732 and one will dates from 1733. [No action had been taken on a bill to establish the county in 1734.] It was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742, an English nobleman and a lord of the Treasury. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Martin, Pitt, Wilson, Nash, and Halifax counties. The present area is 510 square miles and the population is 55,400. The first county seat was Edgecombe Court House. Tarboro was established in 1760 and was made the county seat in 1764.

### FORSYTH

Forsyth was formed in 1849 from Stokes. It was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who fell on the northern frontier in the second war with England. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, and Stokes counties. The present area is 419 square miles and the population is 233,100. The act establishing the county ordered the first court to be held at the town hall of Salem, at which time the justices were to select a place for future courts until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a place for the public buildings, acquire the land, and lay out a town. In 1851 an act was passed naming the county seat Winston. In 1879 an act was passed authorizing that Winston and Salem be combined, provided the people voted for the same. In 1913 Winston and Salem were incorporated as one town and Winston-Salem became the county seat.

### FRANKLIN

Franklin was formed in 1779 from Bute. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Nash, Wake, Granville, Vance, and Warren counties. The present area is 491 square miles and the population is 28,600. The act establishing the county authorized that the first court be held at the home of Benjamin Seawell. The justices were to determine where subsequent courts were to be held until the courthouse could be erected. In 1779 Lewisburg was established on land purchased by the commissioners for the erection of the courthouse. Louisburg is the county seat.

### GASTON

Gaston was formed in 1846 from Lincoln. It was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of Congress and a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It is in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Cleveland, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg counties. The present area is 356 square miles and the population is 159,400. The court was ordered to be held at the home of Jesse Holland until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat as near the center of the county as possible provided it was within two miles of Long Creek Baptist Meeting House. They were to acquire land, lay out a town by the name of Dallas, and erect a courthouse. Dallas continued to be the county seat until 1909 when Gastonia was, by popular vote, selected as the county seat.

### GATES

Gates was formed in 1779 from Chowan, Hertford, and Perquimans counties. It was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga. At this battle an entire British Army was captured, but General Gates contributed nothing to that success. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan and Hertford counties, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 337 square miles and the population is 8,300. The act establishing the county provided that commissioners be appointed to select a site centrally located for the erection of a courthouse, etc., and to have the building erected. In 1781, an act was passed to levy an additional tax for the completion of the public buildings. The Legislature of 1830-31 passed an act which said that the place now known as Gates Court House, in the county of Gates, shall in the future be known and described by the name of Gatesville.

### GRAHAM

Graham was formed in 1872 from Cherokee. It was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States senator, governor of North Carolina, secretary of the navy, and a Confederate States senator. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Cherokee and Swain counties. The present area is 292 square miles and the population is 6,700. The first meeting of the county commissioners was ordered to be held at King & Cooper's store; commissioners were named to lay out a town as the county seat. The county seat is Robbinsville.



### GRANVILLE

Granville was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. It was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, who owned the Granville District. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Vance, Franklin, Wake, Durham and Person counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 537 square miles and the population is 32,700. The first county seat was called Granville Court House. In 1748 the location selected became unsatisfactory. Therefore, it was ordered that the courthouse be located on a branch of Tar River called Tabb's Creek. Oxford was made the county seat in 1811. It was incorporated in 1816 and is the county seat.

### GREENE

Greene County was formed in 1799 from Glasgow. The county was originally named for James Glasgow, but when he became publicly involved in land frauds it was changed to Greene in honor of Nathanael Greene, Washington's right-hand man. Greene is regarded as second only to Washington as the greatest soldier of the Revolution. He fought the Battle of Guilford Court House which saved North Carolina from the British. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pitt, Lenoir, Wayne, and Wilson counties. The present area is 267 square miles and the population is 14,800. In 1811 Snow Hill was laid out as the courthouse and is the county seat.

### GUILFORD

Guilford was formed in 1771 from Rowan and Orange. The act creating Guilford became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of Francis North who was Earl of Guilford, and English nobleman. He was the father of Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution. Lord North afterward succeeded his father as Earl of Guilford. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, and Rockingham counties. The present area is 655 square miles and the population is 308,700. The first court was ordered held at the home of Robert Lindsay. It also provided that commissioners bought land of John Campbell for the courthouse site. In 1785 Martinsville was laid out as the courthouse. It was named in honor of Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina, 1782-1785 and 1789-1792. The courthouse had been called Guilford Court House until the passage of this act. Commissioners were named by the act of 1807 to select a place at the center of the county for the erection of a new courthouse, as the old one was badly in need of repair and not conveniently located. Commissioners were also named to purchase 30 acres of land and have the new courthouse erected. They were to sell the old courthouse. In 1808 the new county seat was named Greensborough in honor of Nathanael Greene. Today Greensboro is the county seat.

## HALIFAX

Halifax was formed in 1758 from Edgecombe. The act was to become effective in January, 1759. It was named in honor of George Montagu, Second Earl of Halifax. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Nash, Warren, and Northampton counties. The present area is 734 square miles and the population is 55,200. The first court was held at Enfield. Halifax was made the county seat by an act passed in 1758. It is the county seat.

## HARNETT

Harnett was formed in 1855 from Cumberland. It was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Provincial Council, president of the Council of Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress, and author of the Halifax Resolutions of April 12, 1776. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Chatham, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Lee, Wake, Johnston and Sampson counties. The present area is 603 square miles and the population is 56,200. The courts were ordered to be held at Summerville until a courthouse was erected unless otherwise directed by a majority of the justices of the peace. It also named commissioners to locate the geographical center of the county, acquire the land, lay out a town and erect the public buildings. The town was called Toomer in honor of John D. Toomer of Cumberland, a judge of the superior and of the supreme court. Many people became dissatisfied with the location, and in 1859 an act was passed to allow the voters to decide whether Toomer should remain the county seat or a new location be selected. If a new site was selected, it should be called Lillington. Lillington was named in honor of Alexander Lillington. It is the county seat.

## HAYWOOD

Haywood was formed in 1808 from Buncombe. It was named in honor of John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Jackson, and Swain counties. The present area is 551 square miles and the population is 44,800. The first court was ordered to be held at Mount Propsect, at which time the justices could decide on some other place for holding court until a courthouse could be erected. In 1809 the justices of the peace were authorized to appoint commissioners to erect the courthouse. "In the erection of the public buildings at Mount Propsect there was laid the foundation of the little city of Waynesville . . . In the record of the court of pleas and quarter sessions the name of Waynesville occurs first in 1811." Waynesville was confirmed as a town by legislative act in 1810. Waynesville is the county seat.

## HENDERSON

Henderson was formed in 1838 from Buncombe. It was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Transylvania, Haywood, Buncombe, McDowell, Rutherford, and Polk counties. The present area is 378 square miles and the population is 52,200. The first court was to be held at the home of Hugh Johnston, at which time the justices were to decide on a place for future courts until a courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to acquire land, lay out a town, and erect a courthouse. This town was to be named Hendersonville. The commissioners selected a site which is now called Horse Shoe, but much dissatisfaction developed over the selection and two factions arose, one called the River party and the other the Road party. The River party favored the Horse Shoe site. In 1839 the Road party enjoined the sale of lots of the site selected at the Horse Shoe and the controversy soon waxed so warm that the Legislature ordered an election to be held to determine the location by popular vote. The Road party was successful. In 1840 Hendersonville was laid out on land deeded by Michael King of Charleston, South Carolina, for that purpose. Hendersonville is the county seat.

## HERTFORD

Hertford was formed in 1759 from Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton. The act was to become effective May 1, 1760. It was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, a nobleman. He was a brother of General Conway, a distinguished British soldier and member of Parliament, who favored the repeal of the Stamp Act. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Gates, Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 353 square miles and the population is 24,000. The first court was held at Cotton's Ferry on the south side of Chowan River. Winton, established in 1766, is the county seat.

## HOKE

Hoke was formed in 1911 from Cumberland and Robeson. It was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Cumberland, Robeson, Scotland, Moore, and Harnett counties. The present area is 389 square miles and the population is 19,200. Raeford is the county seat.

## HYDE

Hyde was first called Wickham, the name being changed about 1712. It was named in honor of Edward Hyde, governor of North Carolina and a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon. It is the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pamlico Sound and Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, and Dare counties (and on the banks by the Atlantic Ocean and Dare and Carteret counties). The present area is 613 square miles and the population is 5,700. The courts were held in the courthouse in Bath until 1729. In that year an act was passed separating the precincts of Beaufort and Hyde and authorizing a courthouse to be built on the land of William Webster. In 1738 a town by the name of Woodstock was laid out on Webster's land. The courthouse at Woodstock burned about 1789, and in 1790 an act was passed moving the courthouse to Bell's Bay or Jasper's Creek. Thus, the county seat was on Jasper's Creek, 1791-1792. A law was passed in 1791 establishing a town on the land belonging to German Bernard "where the courthouse stands." This town was called German-town. In 1820 the old courthouse was authorized to be sold and a new one erected at Lake Landing or within two miles of it. In 1836 commissioners were named to purchase land from Zacheriah Gibbs for a county seat, or within one-fourth mile of the place called Swan Quarter, and erect a courthouse. Swan Quarter is the county seat. There is no description of this precinct at the time it was established.

## IREDELL

Iredell was formed in 1788 from Rowan. It was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the leaders in the State advocating the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Washington appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1790. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Davie counties. The present area is 572 square miles and the population is 80,000. Statesville, established in 1789, is the county seat.

## JACKSON

Jackson was formed in 1851 from Haywood and Macon. It was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who won an over-whelming victory from the British at New Orleans in 1815 and who was twice President of the United States. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the states of South Carolina and Georgia and Macon, Swain, Haywood, and Transylvania counties. The present area is 491 square miles and the population is 26,100. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of Daniel Bryson, Sr., and after that session the courts were held at Allen Fisher's store until the courthouse was erected. In 1852 an act was passed authorizing an election to be held to decide on moving the county seat from Webster to Sylva. The election was held May 8, 1913, and was carried by a majority of 675. Sylva furnished the site and \$10,000 in cash for the new courthouse. Sylva is the county seat.

### JOHNSTON

Johnston was formed in 1746 from Craven. It was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, governor of North Carolina, 1734-1752. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Wilson, Wayne, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, and Nash counties. The present area is 797 square miles and the population is 67,500. The first court was held at the home of Francis Stringer at the Ferry of Neuse River. Court was held at Hinton's Quarter on the south side of Neuse River, 1759-1760, and probably before that date. In August, 1771, it was held at John Smith's. From 1771 to 1776 the county seat was called Johnston Court House. In 1771 Smithfield was established "where the Court House, prison and stocks now stand." Smithfield is the county seat.

### JONES

Jones was formed in 1779 from Craven. It was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax who was one of the leaders of the Revolution, president of the Council of Safety and an opponent of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify the Federal Constitution. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, and Lenoir counties. The present area is 467 square miles and the population is 9,600. The first court was directed to be held at the home of Thomas Webber at Trent bridge, and to continue there until the courthouse was built unless some other place was selected. In 1784 an act was passed authorizing a town by the name of Trenton to be laid out where the courthouse stood. Trenton is the county seat.

### LEE

Lee was formed in 1907 from Moore and Chatham. The act was to become effective April 1, 1908. It was named in honor of Robert E. Lee. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Harnett, Moore, and Chatham counties. The present area is 256 square miles and the population is 35,100. Sanford is the county seat.

### LENOIR

Lenoir was formed in 1791 from Dobbs. It was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Jones, Duplin, Wayne, Green, and Pitt counties. The present area is 400 square miles and the population is 61,000. When Kinston was established in 1962 it was in Dobbs County. It was made the county seat of Dobbs in 1764, and when Dobbs was abolished in 1791 Kinston became the county seat of Lenoir.

### LINCOLN

Lincoln was formed in 1779 from Tryon. It was named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of Revolution whom George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yourktown. It is in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Catawba, and Iredell counties. The present area is 297 square miles and the population is 39,700. The act establishing the county appointed commissioners to select a convenient and central place and to erect a courthouse and prison. In 1782 and in 1784 new commissioners were appointed, as the previously appointed commissioners had failed to act. In 1785 Lincolnton was established on land selected for the county seat. It is the present county seat.

### MACON

Macon was formed in 1828 from Haywood. It was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the House of Representatives, United States senator, and president of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Georgia and Clay, Cherokee, Swain, and Jackson counties. The present area is 513 square miles and the population is 19,300. The first court was ordered to be held in the town of Franklin. Franklin is the county seat.

### MADISON

Madison was formed in 1851 from Buncombe and Yancey. It was named in honor of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States. It is in the western section of the State, and is bounded by Yancey, Buncombe, and Haywood Counties and the state of Tennessee. The present area is 450 square miles and the population is 17,400. The first court was ordered to be held at the tavern house of Adolplus Baird at which time the majority of the justices could adjourn to any other place they determined until a courthouse could be erected. Seven commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat. When the place was finally decided on, the commissioners were to acquire a tract of land, lay out a town by the name of Marshall, and erect a courthouse. Marshall, named in honor of John Marshall, is the county seat.

### MARTIN

Martin was formed in 1774 from Halifax and Tyrrell. It was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, who was governor, 1782-1785 and 1789-1792. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Washington, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, and Bertie counties. The present area is 455 square miles and the population is 25,300. The act establishing the county made no provision for the courthouse, prison, and stocks. However, a law was passed making provision for levying special taxes for the county seat. There is nothing to indicate the location. In 1779 Williamston, first called Squhawky, was laid out on the land of Thomas Hunter. Williamston is the county seat.

### MCDOWELL

McDowell was formed in 1842 from Rutherford and Burke. It was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the Revolution. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Burke, Rutherford, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancey, Mitchell, and Avery counties. The present area is 436 square miles and the population is 35,100. The court was ordered to be held at the home of Jonathan L. Carson until the county seat could be established. The act also named commissioners to select a site as near the center of the county as possible, acquire land, lay out a town by the name of Marion, and erect a courthouse. Marion is the county seat.

### MECKLENBURG

Mecklenburg was formed in 1762 from Anson. The act was to become effective February 1, 1763. It was named in honor of Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen of George III who was King of England. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Gaston, Lincoln, Iredell, Cabarrus, and Union counties. The present area is 530 square miles and the population is 395,400. Charlotte, named for Princess Charlotte and established in 1766, is the county seat.



### MITCHELL

Mitchell was formed in 1861 from Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, and McDowell. It was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor in the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He was buried on the top of this lofty mountain. It is in the western section of the state and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Avery, McDowell, and Yancey counties. The present area is 215 square miles and the population is 14,100. The first court was ordered to be held at Eben Child's. Commissioners were named to acquire the land, establish a town by the name of Calhoun, and erect a courthouse in Calhoun. They maintained it was inconvenient to three-fourths of the citizens. They said the matter should, therefore, be referred to the Assembly. In 1862 an act was passed authorizing the people to decide by ballot for Calhoun, or for Davis as the county seat. In 1863 an act was passed which stipulated that the county seat should be located at the geographical center of the county by actual survey and measurements. In 1863 the justices met and unanimously agreed that Norman's Hill should be selected as the county seat. From 1861 to 1866 commissioners were appointed to acquire the land and lay out a town. At the regular September term, 1866, held at Davis, the commissioners reported that they had acquired 29 acres of land and sold the lots. In 1868 the county seat was changed from Davis to Bakersville. Bakersville was incorporated in 1870 and is the county seat.

## MONTGOMERY

Montgomery was formed in 1779 from Anson. It was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the battle of Quebec in the attempt to conquer Canada. It is in the south section of the State and is bounded by Moore, Richmond, Stanly, Davidson, and Randolph counties. The present area is 488 square miles and the population is 19,700. The act establishing the county specified that the first court should be held at the home of Henry Munger, and all subsequent courts were to be held where justices of the peace decided until a courthouse could be erected. Another act was passed that same year naming commissioners to select fifty acres of land centrally located and erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks. By 1783 there had developed dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants as to the location the commissioners had selected. However, the Assembly that year authorized the courthouse to be constructed on the land purchased. The act provided for adequate ferries across the Yadkin and Uaree rivers on court, public, and election days. In 1785 the General Assembly was petitioned to authorize the removal of the courthouse. In 1791 an act was passed directing that the center of the county be located by actual survey, at which place Stokes was to be established. The commissioners, however, failed to act, and in 1792 new commissioners were named. The courts were to be held at the home of Mark Kennet unless the justices decided on some other place more convenient. In that year, Henderson was established at the confluence of the Yadkin and Uaree rivers. In 1795 the courthouse, on the land formerly belonging to James Tindall, was authorized to be sold. Tindallsville had been established in that year. In 1815 commissioners were named to locate the center of the county, purchase land, and erect a courthouse. They were authorized to sell the old courthouse and lot in the town of Henderson and apply the proceeds to the erection of the new buildings. In 1816 Laurenceville was named under the authority of a law enacted in 1815 establishing a town at the courthouse. In 1843 the courthouse was ordered to be moved from Laurenceville to the geographical center. Commissioners were named to locate the center, to acquire land, to lay out a town and to erect the public buildings. In 1844 Troy was established as the county seat.

## MOORE

Moore County was formed in 1784 from Cumberland. It was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick, a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, and Lee counties. The present area is 704 square miles and the population is 44,700. The act establishing the county provided for the erection of the public buildings. In 1795 an act was passed which stated that the location of the courthouse was inconvenient; it named commissioners to purchase land near the centre of the county and erect a new courthouse. In 1796 an act was passed establishing Carthage on land where the courthouse was to stand. In 1803 an act was passed naming commissioners to lay out a town and build a courthouse as directed in the 1796 act. In 1806 Carthage was changed to Fagansville. In 1818, "Fegansville" was changed to Carthage. Carthage is the county seat.

## NASH

Nash was formed in 1777 from Edgecombe. It was named in honor of General Francis Nash, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington in Germantown. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Edgecombe, Wilson, Johnston, Franklin, and Halifax counties. The present area is 544 square miles and the population is 68,100. The act establishing the county provided that the first court be held at the home of Micajah Thomas, and all subsequent courts at a place to be decided upon by the justices of the peace until the courthouse could be erected. The act also named commissioners to select a site for the county seat. The first courthouse was to be on "Peach Tree." In 1782 the funds for constructing the public buildings were inadequate and additional taxes were levied. The county seat was called Nash Court House. In 1815 an act was passed naming commissioners to locate the center of the county and purchase fifty acres of land on which to erect a courthouse. Other commissioners were named to lay out the town of Nashville and to have the courthouse erected. Court was ordered held at the old courthouse until the new building was finished. There was much bickering and dissatisfaction among the citizens concerning the location of the courthouse between 1815 and 1825. Finally, Nashville was satisfactorily agreed upon and has continued to be the county seat.

## NEW HANOVER

New Hanover was formed in 1729 from Craven. It was named in honor of the royal family of England, members of the House of Hanover. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Cape Fear River, and Brunswick and Pender counties. The present area is 185 square miles and the population is 102,600. New Town or Newton was its first county seat. It was changed to Wilmington in 1739. Wilmington is the county seat.

## NORTHAMPTON

Northampton was formed in 1741 from Bertie. It was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Hertford, Bertie, Halifax, and Warren counties, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 23,100. In 1806 Atherton was established as the courthouse, is the county seat.

## ONSLOW

Onslow was formed in 1731 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Arthur Onslow, who for more than thirty years was speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Pender, Duplin, Jones and Carteret counties. The present area is 765 square miles and the population is 117,800. The act creating the county ordered the justices to select a site for a courthouse. The act also validated all acts of the court held in accordance with a commission, issued (November 23, 1731) by Governor Burrington for that purpose. From July, 1734, to January, 1735, court was held "at the court house on New River." In January, 1735, it was held at Joseph Howard's. In July of that year it was held at Christian Heidleberg's and from then until 1737 it was held at Joseph Howard's. After April, 1737, it was held "at the courthouse on New River." The courthouse was burned between January and April 1744. Between April, 1744, and January, 1753, court was held "at Johnston on New River." Johnston was established in 1741. It is evident that for a while court was held in private homes, as James Foyle and Thomas Black were paid for allowing the court to sit at their homes. In January, 1753, the court met at Jonathan Melton's on North East New River, a storm having destroyed Johnston in September, 1752. In July, 1757, court was held at the new courthouse at Wantland's Ferry on New River. In 1819 a new courthouse was authorized to be established with one-half mile from the old courthouse and on the same side of the river. In 1842 Jacksonville was authorized, but it was not laid out after 1849. It is the county seat.

## ORANGE

Orange was formed in 1752 from Johnston, Bladen, and Granville. It was named in honor of the infant William V. or Orange. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Durham, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, and Person counties. The present area is 400 square miles and the population is 74,200. The first courthouse was authorized to be established in 1754 where the western path crosses the Eno River on the land of James Watson. Childsburg was established in 1759. It was changed to Hillsboro in 1766. Hillsboro is the county seat.

## PAMLICO

Pamlico County was formed in 1872 from Craven and Beaufort. It was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of an Indian tribe in Eastern North Carolina. There was a Pamptecough Precinct in North Carolina as early as 1705, but it was changed to Beaufort about 1712. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pamlico Sound, Neuse River, and Craven and Beaufort counties. The present area is 338 square miles and the population is 9,500. Court was held at an old store in Vandimere until 1876. In that year, an act was passed authorizing the commissioners to submit to a vote of the people the question of moving the county seat from Vandimere to some other place. Bayboro was made the county seat. It was incorporated in 1881.

## PASQUOTANK

Pasquotank was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. Its name is derived from an Indian word *pasketanki* which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks." It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound and Perquimans, Gates, and Camden counties. The present area is 228 square miles and the population is 28,900. It is not known when the first courthouse was built, but from 1737 to 1757 the courthouse was at Brook Field. In 1758 it was moved to Belfe's Point. It remained there until 1762 or probably a little later. From 1765 until 1785 the courthouse was at Winfield. In 1784 the Assembly directed that it be moved to Nixonton, and from 1785 to 1800 Nixonton was the county seat. In 1799 Elizabeth (City) Town was named the county seat and on June 6, 1800, the first court was held there. Elizabeth City was first called Redding, which town was established in 1793. Redding was changed to Elizabeth Town in 1794, and Elizabeth Town was changed to Elizabeth City in 1801. It is the county seat. There is no description of the precinct when it was established.

## PENDER

Pender was formed in 1875 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of General William D. Pender of Edgecombe, a Confederate soldier who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow counties. The present area is 871 square miles and the population is 22,000. The county commissioners were ordered to hold their first meeting at Rocky Point. The act provided for the establishment of the town of Cowan as the county seat. In 1877 an act was passed repealing that section of the law relative to the town, and another law was enacted whereby the qualified voters were to vote on the question of moving the county seat to South Washington or any other place which the majority of the voters designated. Whatever place was selected, the town should be called Stanford. In 1879 Stanford was changed to Burgaw, which was by that law incorporated. It is the county seat.

### PERQUIMANS

Perquimans was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. It was named in honor of an Indian tribe. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound and Chowan, Gates, and Pasquotank counties. The present area is 246 square miles and the population is 8,900. Hertford, established in 1758 on the land of Jonathan Phelps, is the county seat.

### PERSON

Person was formed in 1791 from Caswell. The act was to become effective February 1, 1792. It was named in honor of General Thomas Person, a Revolutionary Patriot, a member of the Council of Safety and a trustee of the University of North Carolina. He gave a large sum of money to the University, and a building was erected in his honor, which is called Person Hall. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Granville, Durham, Orange, and Caswell counties, and the State of Virginia. The present area is 401 square miles and the population is 27,300. In 1792 Pittman's was mentioned in an act as the place where the courthouse was to be established. In 1793 Roxboro at the courthouse and is now the county seat.

### PITT

Pitt was formed in 1760 from Beaufort. The act was to become effective January 1, 1761. It was named in honor of William Pitt. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Beaufort, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Wilson, Edgecombe, and Martin counties. The present area is 655 square miles and the population is 81,300. The act establishing the county authorized the courts to be held at the home of John Hardy until a courthouse could be built. It also directed the justices to contract for the construction of the courthouse, prison, and stocks of John Hardy's land on the south side of Tar River, near the Chapel known as Hardy's Chapel.

In 1771 Martinsboro was established on Richard Evans's land, and in 1774 the courthouse, prison, and stocks were moved to Martinsboro. Court was held at the home of John Lessley until the new courthouse, prison and stocks were completed. In 1787 Martinsborough was changed to Greenville. Greenville is the county seat.

## POLK

Polk was formed in 1855 from Rutherford and Henderson. It was named in honor of Colonel William Polk "who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded." It is in the southwestern section of the state, and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Henderson and Rutherford counties. The present area is 239 square miles and the population is 13,000. The act directed that the court and records should be kept at the home of J. Mills until a courthouse could be erected. It also named commissioners to obtain a site for public buildings, lay out a town by the name of Columbus, and erect a courthouse. Columbus is the county seat.

## RANDOLPH

Randolph was formed in 1779 from Guilford. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson, Guilford, and Alamance counties. Its present area is 798 square miles and its population is 86,600. The act establishing the county authorized the first court and all subsequent courts to be held at the home of Abraham Reese unless otherwise decided upon by the justices of the peace until a courthouse could be built. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat. In 1783 the commissioners were named. This act directed that court be held at the home of William Bell until the courthouse was completed. In 1785 an act was passed removing the court from the house of William Bell and allowing the justices at each court to decide where the next court would meet until the courthouse was completed. In 1788 a town was established at the courthouse on the land of Thomas Dauggan. This town was named Johnstonville in honor of Samuel Johnston. In 1791 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a prison at the courthouse. In 1792 an act was passed authorizing commissioners to select the center of the county and have a new courthouse erected, as the old courthouse was not in the center of the county. In 1796 Asheborough was established at the county seat on the land of Jesse Henley. In 1819 a new courthouse was authorized to be built in Asheborough. Asheboro is the county seat.

## RICHMOND

Richmond was formed in 1779 from Anson. It was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. He was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Anson, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, and Scotland counties. Its presents area is 475 square miles and its population is 41,900. The county seat was first called Richmond Court House but in 1784 a town was established there by the name of Rockingham. Rockingham is the county seat.



### ROBESON

Robeson was formed in 1787 from Bladen. It was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the battle of Elizabethtown which was fought in September, 1781. By this battle the Tories in the southeastern part of the State were crushed. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Scotland, Hoke, Cumberland, Bladen, and Columbus counties. The present area is 949 square miles and the population is 97,300. The courthouse was erected on land which formerly belonged to John Willis. A lottery was used to dispose of the lots and to establish the town. In 1788, Lumberton was established and is the county seat.

### ROCKINGHAM

Rockingham was formed in 1785 from Guilford. It was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. He was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Caswell, Guilford, and Stokes counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 569 square miles and the population is 79,300. The first court was held at the home of Adam Tate, at which time the justices were to decide on the place for holding future courts until the courthouse could be erected. In 1787 an act was passed which directed the courthouse to be erected on the land of Charles Mitchell on the east side of Big Rock House Creek. In 1796 an act was passed authorizing the purchase of land from Robert Galloway & Company, where the public buildings were situated, and the laying out of Wentworth. In 1797 an act was passed suspending operations on the Wentworth courthouse. In 1798 commissioners were named to establish Wentworth on land given by Robert Galloway for that purpose. The first court was held at Wentworth in May, 1799. Wentworth is the county seat.

### ROWAN

Rowan was formed in 1753 from Anson. It was named in honor of Matthew Rowan who was a prominent leader before the Revolution and who for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston was acting governor. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Davidson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Iredell, and David counties. Its present area is 523 square miles and its population is 93,100. The county seat was first called Rowan Court House. It has been called Salisbury since about 1755. Salisbury is the county seat.

## RUTHERFORD

Rutherford was formed in 1779 from Tryon. It was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. He led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776, and rendered other important services both in the Legislature and on the battlefield. It is the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Polk, Henderson, McDowell, Burke, and Cleveland counties. Its present area 563 square miles and its population is 52,400. The act establishing the county provided that the first court be held at the home of Joseph Walker and the justices were to decide on the most convenient place to hold succeeding courts until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a place for the county seat. In 1781 an act was passed stating that the original act had not been stating that the previous commissioners had failed to erect a courthouse and that the last named commissioners had selected the land of James Holland in the fork of Shepard's Creek. The act authorized the commissioners to purchase fifty acres of land from James Holland and erect the buildings. In 1784 an act was passed which stated that the place selected by the commissioners was not convenient; therefore, new commissioners were named to survey the county, locate the center, purchase land and erect the public buildings. The courthouse, prison, and stocks were not finished in 1785. In 1787 Rutherford was established on the land purchased for the county seat. Two acres were reserved for the public buildings. Rutherfordton was incorporated in 1793 and is the county seat.

## SAMPSON

Sampson was formed in 1784 from Duplin. It was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson, who was a member of Josiah Martin's council. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Wayne, Duplin, Pender, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, and Johnston counties. The present area is 945 square miles and the population is 49,700. The act establishing the county directed that the first court be held at the home of James Myhand, at which place the justices were to decide where all subsequent courts were to be held until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a central location, purchase land, and erect the public buildings. It is probable that the courthouse was called Sampson Court House on the public lands of the county Clinton is the county seat.

### SCOTLAND

Scotland was formed in 1899 from Richmond. It was named for the county of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Richmond, Moore, Hicks, and Robeson counties. The present area is 319 square miles and the population is 30,800. Laurinburg is the county seat.

### STANLY

Stanly was formed from Montgomery. It was named in honor of John Stanly who for many years was a member of the Legislature and several times speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Montgomery, Richmond, Anson, Union, Cabarrus, and Rowan counties. The present area is 398 square miles and the population is 45,800. Albemarle is the county seat.

### STOKES

Stokes was formed in 1789 from Surry. It was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier of the Revolution, who was desperately wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre when Colonel Buford's regiment was cut to pieces by Tarlton. After the war Washington appointed him a judge of the United States district court of North Carolina. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Rockingham, Forsyth, and Surry counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 457 square miles and the population 30,900. When Stokes was taken from Surry the old courthouse was ordered to be sold, and the proceeds were to be equally divided between Surry and Stokes and applied towards the erection of new courthouses. The act ordered the first court to be held at the home of Gray Bynum, and all subsequent courts were to be held where the justices designated until the courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select the site and have the public building erected. In 1790 Germantown was laid out on land deeded to the county from Michael and Henry Fry. Germantown remained the county seat until 1849 when Forsyth was taken from Stokes. The act establishing Forsyth county directed that the first court of Stokes after the passage of the act be held at Germantown, at which time the justices were to determine a location for the new courthouse and jail. In 1851 Crawford was established as the county seat. In 1852 Crawford was changed to Danbury. Danbury is the county seat.

## SURRY

Surry was formed in 1771 from Rowan. The act became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of the county of Surrey in England, birthplace of the then Governor William Tryon. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia and Stokes, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alleghany counties. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 56,800. The act erecting the county provided for the court to be held "constantly" at Gideon Wright's until the courthouse could be constructed. Commissioners were named to select the place and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. By 1774 some of the commissioners were named to finish the building. In 1779 the courthouse was established at Richmond on land of Colonel Martin Armstrong and William Sheppard. In 1789 Surry was divided and Stokes was formed from it. When this was done the old courthouse was inconvenient for either county. Therefore, the act dividing the county specified that the court was to be held at the home of Richard Horn until a courthouse, prison, and stocks could be erected at a central place. Another act passed that year directed that the old courthouse be sold and the money be equally divided between Surry and Stokes, the proceeds to be used on their respective courthouses. In 1790 Rickford was established on fifty-three acres of land deeded by Thomas and Moses Ayres for that purpose. Commissioners were named to erect public buildings. In 1851, when Yadkin was formed from Surry, the act named and directed commissioners to locate the center of the county and fix the county seat. It also named commissioners to acquire fifty acres of land by purchase or donation and erect the courthouse. The law also stipulated that the town was to be named Dobson. Dobson is the county seat.

## SWAIN

Swain was formed in 1871 from Jackson and Macon. It was named in honor of David L. Swain, governor of North Carolina and president of the University of North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Graham counties. The present area is 524 square miles and the population is 10,700. The first court was ordered to be held at Cold Spring Meeting House. Special commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse, provided all the commissioners could agree on a certain place. If they could not agree, the county commissioners were to submit the question of selecting a place to the voters. The county commissioners were to lay out a town by the name of Charleston which was to be the county seat. In 1889 Charleston was changed to Bryson City in honor of Colonel Thad Dillard Bryson. Bryson City is the county seat.

## TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania was formed in 1861 from Henderson and Jackson. Its name is derived from the Latin words, trans meaning "across" and sylvia meaning "woods." It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Jackson, Haywood, and Henderson counties. The present area is 382 square miles and the population is 22,100. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of B. C. Langford. Commissioners were named to select a site for the public buildings within five miles of W. P. Poor's store and to acquire land and lay out Brevard. Brevard is the county seat.

## TYRRELL

Tyrrell was formed in 1729 from Chowan, Bertie, Currituck, and Pasquotank. It was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, who at one time was one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Dare, Hyde, and Washington counties and in the Albemarle Sound. The present area is 390 square miles and the population is 4,000. It is quite evident that a courthouse was not built until some time between 1740 to 1751. Prior to this date courts were held in private homes, but generally at the home of William Frayley, (also spelled Frailes, Frylies, or Fryleys). In 1751, court was held at the courthouse on Kindrck's Creek. Between 1774 and 1776, court was held at the home of Benjamin Spruill. Between 1777 and 1800 court was held at the courthouse on Scuppernong River. In 1799, commissioners were named to erect the public buildings in Elizabeth Town. On July 28, 1800, the first court was held in Elizabeth Town. In 1801, Elizabeth Town was changed to Columbia, which was recorded as the county seat in 1802. Columbia, is the county seat.

## UNION

Union was formed in 1842 from Anson and Mecklenburg. At the time the county was formed there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats as to whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name Union was suggested and adopted as a compromise because the new county was created from parts of two others. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson counties. The present area is 639 square miles and the population is 66,200. Commissioners were named in the act to select a site, lay out a town by the name of Monroe, and erect a courthouse. Monroe is the county seat.

### VANCE

Vance was formed in 1881 from Granville, Warren, and Franklin. It was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, a member of Congress, governor of North Carolina, and United State senator. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Warren, Franklin, and Granville counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 249 square miles and the population is 34,000. The act directed the county commissioners to select a site in Henderson for the erection of the courthouse. Henderson is the county seat.

### WAKE

Wake was formed in 1771 from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange. The act became effective March 12, 1771. It was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of William Tryon. It is in the east central section of the State and is bounded by Johnston, Harnett, Chatham, Durham, Granville, and Franklin counties. The present area is 858 square miles and population is 289,500. The first courthouse was erected at what is known as Bloomsbury. It was called Wake County Court House until 1792, when Raleigh was established and made the capital of the State, Raleigh is the county seat.

### WARREN

Warren was formed in 1779 from Bute. It was named in honor of Joseph Warren, a soldier of Massachusetts who fell while fighting at Bunker Hill. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Northampton, Halifax, Franklin, and Vance counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 424 square miles and the population is 17,000. The act establishing the county specified that the first court was to be held at the courthouse of Bute; it also provided that subsequent courts were to be held at a place decided upon by the justices of the peace until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site at the center of the county, purchase land and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. In 1779 another act was passed establishing Warrenton. This act provided that the courts were to be held at the home of Thomas Christmas until the courthouse was built. Warrenton is the county seat.

### WASHINGTON

Washington was formed in 1799 from Tyrrell. It was named in honor of George Washington. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Martin, and Bertie counties, and the Ablemarle Sound. The present area is 343 square miles and the population is 15,200. The courts were ordered to be held at Lee's Mill until a courthouse could be erected. Plymouth, already was in existence when the county was established, was incorporated in 1807. In 1823 the courthouse was moved from Lee's Mill to Plymouth. In 1873 the General Assembly authorized that the county seat be moved from Plymouth to McKey's Ferry provided the people approved the same by popular vote. Plymouth is the county seat.



### WATAUGA

Watauga was formed in 1849 from Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Yancey. It was named for the Watauga River, which name came from an Indian word meaning "beautiful water." It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the State of Tennessee and Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Avery counties. The present area is 217 square miles and the population 23,303. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of George Council, at which time justices of the peace were to decide upon a place for the future courts until the courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for a county seat "which site shall be between Reuben Bartley's and a point one-half mile west of Willie McGee's east and west direction, and between John Pennell's and Howard's Knob north and south direction." They were to acquire the land and lay out a town and erect the public buildings. In 1851 a superior court was established for Watauga, and it directed that court was to be held in the courthouse at Boone. Boone, named in honor to Daniel Boone, is the county seat.

### WAYNE

Wayne was formed in 1779 from kDobbs. It was named in honor of Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers. His courage amounted to rashness, and the soldiers called him "Mad Anthony Wayne." It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Greene, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston, and Wilson counties. The present area is 557 square miles and the population is 92,600. The act establishing the county provided that the first court should be held at the home of Josiah Sasser at which time the justices were to decide on a place for all subsequent courts until a courthouse could be erected. By 1782 the commissioners were named. In 1787 an act was passed establishing Waynesborough on the west side of the Neuse on the land of Andrew Bass "where the courthouse now stands." In 1845, and again in 1847, acts were passed moving the courthouse from Waynesborough to Goldsboro provided the people voted for the same. Goldsboro is the county seat.



## WILKES

Wilkes was formed in 1777 from Surry and the District of Washington. The act was to become effective February 15, 1778. It was named in honor of John Wilkes who was a violent opponent of Tory party in England. He was not allowed to take his seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. The Americans imagined that he was suffering in the cause of liberty and named this county in his honor. It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by Yadkin, Iredell, Alexandr, Caldwell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, and Surry counties. The present area is 757 square miles and the population is 92,600. The act establishing the county stipulated that the first court was to be held at the home of John Brown. Commissioners were named to select a place centrally located for the erection of the courthouse, prison and stocks. The second court was held June 1, 1778, in the "bent of the Yadkin." The next day it was held at Mulberry Field Meeting House. On June 3 the commissioners who were to select a site for the county seat reported as follows: "We, the commissioners appointed by act of Assembly to lay out and appoint pillory and stocks of the said county, have met and amterially considred the same, do adjudge and appoint the place where the Mulbury Meeting House stands as the most æntral, suitable and proper place whereon to locate public buildings." In September, 1778, court was held at the courthouse at Wilkes. In 1795 an act was passed naming new commissioners to select a site for the erection of a courthouse, pillory and stocks. It also named commissioners to purchase fifty acres of land on which to aly out a town and to erect public buildings. By 1801 Wilkesborough had been laid out at the courthouse. In 1823 an act was pased authorizing a new courthouse to be erected on the public square in k Wilkesborough, as the old one was unfit for use. In 1825 the Assembly authorized a new courthouse to be erected in the center of the public square in Wilkesboro. Wilkesboro is the county seat.

## WILSON

Wilson was formed in 1855 from Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, and Wayne. It was named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, many times a member of the Legislature from Edgecombe Cunty, a soldier of the Mexican War who died near Vera Curz of fever, and the benefactor of the poor of his native county. It is in the east central section of the State and is bounded by Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Johnston, Nash and Edgecombe counties. The present area is 375 square miles and the population is 61,200. The court was ordered to be held at Benjamin Barden's store in Wilson, a village already established, until a court-house could be built. Commissioners were to acquire a site within one-fourth of a mile of the town of Wilson and erect a courthouse. The caption "corporate Tisnot (Toisnot) Depot, and Hickory Grove in the county of Edgecombe into a town by the name of Wilson." Wilson is the county seat.

### YADKIN

Yadkin was formed in 1850 from Surry. Its name is derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it. It is supposed to be an Indian name. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Forsyth, Davie, Iredell, Wilkes and Surry counties. The present area is 336 square miles and the population is 28,100. The first court was ordered to be held at Dowellton, at which time the justices were to adjourn to any place they wished until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse as near the center of the county as possible. Also, they were to acquire land and lay off a town by the name of Wilson. In 1852 an act was passed changing Wilson to Yadkinville, Yadkinville is the county seat.

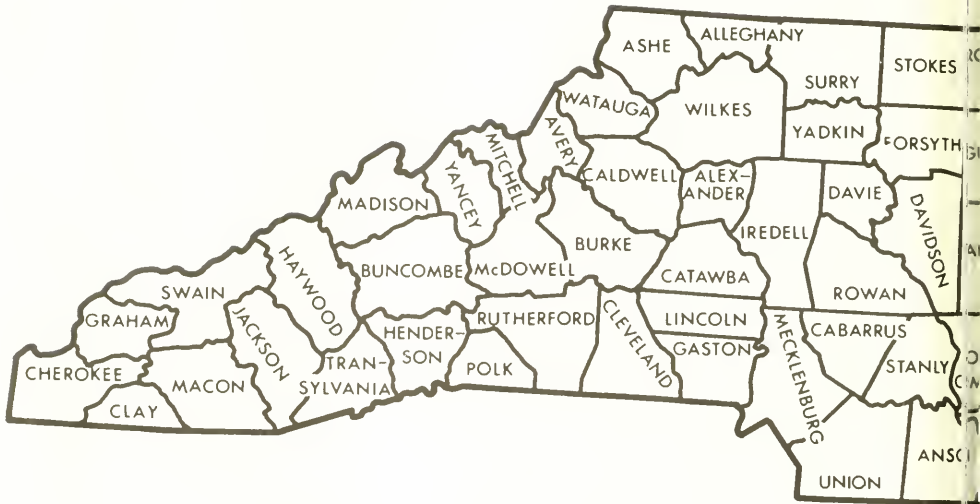
### YANCEY

Yancey was formed in 1833 from Burke and Buncombe. It is named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, and eloquent orator, many times a member of the Legislature, speaker of the State Senate, and member of Congress. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Mitchell, McDowell, Buncombe, and Madison Counties. The present sarea is 312 square miles and the population is 14,900. The act establishing the county named and authorized commissioners to purchase land, lay out a town, and erect a courthouse. Burnsville, named for Captain Otway Burns of Beaufort North Carolina, who won fame in the War of 1812, is the county seat.





# NORTH CAROLINA



# ROLINA

